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Ontario - Legislative Assembly

SESSIONAL PAPERS

VOL. LII.—PART IV

SIXTH SESSION

OF THE

FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

178684.

15.3.23.

SESSION 1920

TORONTO :

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1922



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1887

1887

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PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE DURING THE SESSION.

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| Accounts, Public | 4 | <i>Printed.</i> |
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| No. 2 | Estimates—Supplementary for the service of the Province for the year ending 31st October, 1920. Presented to the Legislature, 13th April, 1920. <i>Printed.</i> Further Supplementary Estimates. Presented to the Legislature, 13th May, 1920. <i>Printed.</i> Estimates for the year ending 31st October, 1921. Presented to the Legislature, 26th May, 1920. <i>Printed.</i> |

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| No. 7 | Report of the Inspector of Registry Offices, for the year 1919. Presented to the Legislature, 26th April, 1920. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 8 | Report of the Provincial Municipal Auditor, for the year 1919. Presented to the Legislature, 4th May, 1920. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 9 | Report of the Commissioners for the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park, for the year 1919. Presented to the Legislature, 13th May, 1920. <i>Printed.</i> |
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| No. 17 | Report of the Minister of Education, for the year 1919. Presented to the Legislature, 27th April, 1920. <i>Printed.</i> |
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| No. 24 | Report on Hospital for Feeble-Minded, Orillia, for the year 1919, and Part II. on Feeble-Minded in Ontario. Presented to the Legislature, 28th May, 1920. <i>Printed.</i> |
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| No. 29 | Report of the Department of Agriculture, for 1919. Presented to the Legislature, 26th April, 1920. <i>Printed.</i> |
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| No. 33 | Report of the Stallion Enrolment Board, for the year 1919. Presented to the Legislature, 21st April, 1920. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 34 | Report of the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association, for the year 1919. Presented to the Legislature, 26th April, 1920. <i>Printed.</i> |
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| No. 36 | Report of the Entomological Society of Ontario, for the year 1919. Presented to the Legislature, 27th April, 1920. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 37 | Report of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association, for the year 1919. Presented to the Legislature, 27th April, 1920. <i>Printed.</i> |
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| No. 39 | Report of the Live Stock Associations of Ontario, for the year 1919. Presented to the Legislature, 29th April, 1920. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 40 | Copies of Orders-in-Council under section 78 of the Surrogate Courts Act, cap. 62, R.S.O., 1914. Presented to the Legislature, March 19th and April 14th, 1920. <i>Not printed.</i> |
| No. 41 | Report of the Women's Institutes of Ontario, for the year 1919. Presented to the Legislature, 29th April, 1920. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 42 | Report of the Agricultural Societies of Ontario, for the year 1919. Presented to the Legislature, 6th March, 1920. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 43 | Report on the Horticultural Societies of Ontario, for the year 1919. Presented to the Legislature, 21st April, 1920. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 44 | Report of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, for the year 1919. Presented to the Legislature, 27th April, 1920. <i>Printed.</i> |
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- No. 47 Report of the Bureau of Municipal Affairs, for the year 1919. Presented to the Legislature, 10th March, 1920. *Printed.*
- No. 48 Report of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, for the year 1919. Presented to the Legislature, 28th May, 1920. *Printed.*
- No. 49 Report of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, for the year 1919. Presented to the Legislature, 18th May, 1920. *Printed.*
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- No. 52 Report of the Archivist of Ontario, for the year 1919. Presented to the Legislature, 28th May, 1920. *Printed.*
- No. 53 Report on the State of the Legislative Library. Presented to the Legislature, 20th March, 1920. *Not Printed.*
- No. 54 Statements of Provincial Auditor under Audit Acts. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd April, 1920. *Printed.*
- No. 55 Report of the Workmen's Compensation Board, up to 31st December, 1919. Presented to the Legislature, 28th April, 1920. *Printed.*
- No. 56 Report of Mr. Justice Hodgins, on the Care and Control of the Mentally Defective. Presented to the Legislature, 12th March, 1920. *Printed.*
- No. 57 Regulations and Orders-in-Council under the authority of the Department of Education Act or the Acts relating to Public, Separate or High Schools. Presented to the Legislature, 12th March, 6th April, 7th May, and 28th May, 1920. *Not Printed.*
- No. 58 Report on the Distribution of the Statutes for 1918 and 1919. Presented to the Legislature, 12th March, 1920. *Not Printed.*
- No. 59 Return to an Order of the House of the 12th day of March, 1920, for a Return of all Special Warrants issued from the 31st day of October, 1919, to the 29th day of February, 1920, together with such details as will plainly set forth the purposes for which the money in each case was expended. Presented to the Legislature, 12th March, 1920. Mr. O'Neill. *Not Printed.*
- No. 60 Report on the Classification of the Public Service. Presented to the Legislature, 18th March, 1920. *Not Printed.*

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| No. 61 | Report of Commissioners to enquire into and report upon the affairs of the Soldier Settlement Colony at Kapuskasing, with the Evidence. Presented to the Legislature, 18th and 30th March, 1920. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 62 | Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1920, for a Return showing: 1. How many experts or persons having technical or special knowledge, were appointed under The Ontario Housing Act, 1919. 2. What are their names. 3. What salary or remuneration did each of said persons receive. What other officers, clerks and servants were appointed to carry out the provisions of said Act. 5. What are their names. What salary or remuneration did each of said persons receive. 7. What is the total amount paid for salaries to all of such persons combined. 8. What is the total amount paid for remuneration other than salaries to all of such persons combined. 9. What is the total amount paid for travelling expenses to all of such persons combined. 10. What is the total amount to date expended in any way for salaries, remuneration, travelling expenses or otherwise in carrying out the provisions of said Act, as provided in section 24 thereof. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd March, 1920. Mr. <i>Sinclair.</i> <i>Not Printed.</i> |
| No. 63 | Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1920, for a Return showing: 1. How many licenses were issued by the License Board under the now repealed "Liquor License Act" during the following years: (a) from 1905-1910; (b) from 1910-1916. 2. What was the approximate yearly cost to the Province of the said License Board under the said Act. Presented to the Legislature, 24th March, 1920. Mr. <i>Pinard.</i> <i>Not Printed.</i> |
| No. 64 | Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1920, for a Return showing the quantity of liquor that has passed through the hands of Government liquor vendors for each month, separately, during the period from the 1st September, 1919, to the 1st March, 1920. Presented to the Legislature, 24th March, 1920. Mr. <i>Tolmie.</i> <i>Not Printed.</i> |
| No. 65 | Report of the Civil Service Commissioner for Ontario for the year ending 31st October, 1919. Presented to the Legislature, 24th March, 1920. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 66 | Report of Sir William Ralph Meredith, Commissioner in the matter of certain charges as to the Administration of the Ontario Temperance Act. Presented to the Legislature, 24th March, 1920. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 67 | Copy of an Order-in-Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, dated the 19th day of March, 1920, relating to the preservation of Crown Timber. Presented to the Legislature, 25th March, 1920. <i>Not Printed.</i> |
| No. 68 | Report of F. C. Clarkson, F.C.A., respecting Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. Also, Audit and Report of G. T. Clarkson, F.C.A., upon the Accounts of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, for the year ending October 31st, 1919. Presented to the Legislature, 26th March and 6th April, 1920. <i>Printed.</i> |

- No. 69 Interim report and report of Clarkson, Gordon and Dilworth, Chartered Accountants, respecting Racing Associations in the Province of Ontario, under terms of Order-in-Council, dated 30th April, 1917. Presented to the Legislature, 26th March, 1920. *Not Printed.*
- No 70 Return to an Order of the House of the 19th day of March, 1920, showing how many persons are employed in the enforcement of the Ontario Temperance Act. Presented to the Legislature, 29th March, 1920. Mr. McLeod. *Not Printed.*
- No. 71 Regulations of the Provincial Board of Health. Presented to the Legislature, 30th March, 1920. *Printed.*
- No. 72 Return to an Order of the House of the 12th day of March, 1920, for a Return of copies of:—(1) All correspondence or agreements entered into, between the Government of the Province of Ontario, or any officer or official thereof (subsequent to the Return presented to the House during the Session of 1919, being S.P. No. 73), and J. J. Carrick, or anyone in his behalf, or any other person or persons, company or corporation, relative to the sale of the Pic River and Black Sturgeon River Timber Limits in the District of Thunder Bay and the carrying out of the provisions of a certain agreement dated the 9th day of May, 1917, between the said Carrick and the Government of the Province of Ontario (as represented by the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines), requiring as part of the consideration for the transfer of the said limits, the erection and operation of a pulp mill and a paper mill within a period of three years at an expenditure of not less than \$2,000,000, which said agreement was rescinded by a subsequent agreement bearing date the 8th day of May, 1918, whereby the Government relieved the said Carrick from carrying out the terms of the first-mentioned agreement, by reason of the alleged absence of suitable water power to permit of the operation of the said pulp and paper mills or warrant their erection; (2) all correspondence (subsequent to the Return above mentioned) between the Government of the Province of Ontario and the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario with reference to the supply of power for the operation of the said mills; (3) all correspondence (subsequent to the Return above mentioned) between the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario and the said Carrick, or any one in his behalf, with reference to the supply of power for the operation of the said mills. Presented to the Legislature, 31st March, 1920. Mr. Dewar. *Printed.*
- No. 73 Audit and report of G. T. Clarkson, F.C.A., upon the Ontario Power Company of Niagara Falls and the Ontario Transmission Company, Limited, for the year ending 31st October, 1919. Presented to the Legislature, 6th April, 1920. *Printed.*
- No. 74 Return to an Order of the House of the 7th April, 1920, for a Return showing:—1. The acreage sown to flax by the Department of Agriculture in 1918. 2. Number of bushels of flax seed produced. 3. To whom sold and price per bushel received. 4. Quantity flax fibre produced; to whom sold and price received. 5. Copies of all

cables or other communications between the Government and the Agent-General in London regarding the growing of flax in Ontario during the year 1917. 6. Detailed cost of the experiment and net profit or loss to the Department. Presented to the Legislature, 8th April, 1920. Mr. *Henry*. *Printed*.

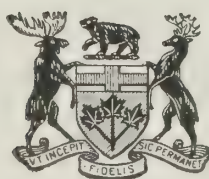
- No. 75 Return to an Order of the House of the 26th day of March, 1920, for a Return of copies of correspondence, tenders, contracts, vouchers, and all other papers, letters or documents in connection with the construction of the road in the Municipality of Orillia Township in the Electoral District of Simcoe East, from the Severn Bridge to Orillia, known as the Muskoka Road and constructed under the Northern Development Branch of the Lands, Forests and Mines Department between the dates of the 1st of September, 1919, and the 15th of November, 1919. Presented to the Legislature, 12th April, 1920. Mr. *Johnston (Simcoe)*. *Not Printed*.
- No. 76 Recommendations as a Basis of Adjustment of Difficulties which have arisen in the Kapuskasing Soldiers' Colony, with open letter with reference thereto addressed to the Soldiers of Kapuskasing. Presented to the Legislature, 13th April, 1920. *Not Printed*.
- No. 77 Copies of Orders-in-Council designation pursuant to section 14 of The Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Act, Hospitals, Refuges, Orphanages and Infants to which aid may be granted. Presented to the Legislature, 14th April, 1920. *Not Printed*.
- No. 78 Return to an Order of the House of the 7th April, 1920, for a Return showing the whole amount of \$88,853.30 (page 738, column 2, Public Accounts, 1918-19), expended in travelling, office and other expenses of the Soldiers' Aid Commission, and in what other manner this amount was expended. Presented to the Legislature, 14th April, 1920. Mr. *Pinard*. *Not Printed*.
- No. 79 Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd March, 1920, for a Return shewing:—1. All requests of memorials filed with the Minister of Public Works, or the Labour Department, during the years 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919 and 1920, to date, from Labour Organizations. Presented to the Legislature, 15th April, 1920. Mr. *Rankin*. *Printed*.
- No. 80 Report of Sir William Ralph Meredith and James Gunn, Esquire, Commissioners under Commission dated January 21st, 1919, in the matter of the Administration of Municipal Police Force throughout the Province, the Constitution of Police Commissioners, etc. Presented to the Legislature, 19th April, 1920. *Not Printed*.
- No. 81 Regulations of the Provincial Board of Health respecting Venereal Diseases. Presented to the Legislature, 21st April, 1920. *Printed for Distribution*.
- No. 82 Statement of the Civil Service Commissioner respecting the Public Service of Ontario, 1920. Presented to the Legislature, 24th March, 1920. *Not Printed*.

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| No. 83 | Copies of correspondence between the Hydro-Electric Power Commission and others respecting meeting of Midland Municipal Association at Peterborough, April 28, 1920. Presented to the Legislature, 30th April, 1920. <i>Not Printed.</i> |
| No. 84 | Return to an Order of 7th May, 1920, for a Return shewing:— 1. How many adding machines have been purchased or ordered by the different departments of the Government and how they are allotted to the departments. 2. What is the date of such purchases. 3. What is the cost of each machine and the name and place of business of the seller. Presented to the Legislature, 7th May, 1920. Mr. <i>Evanturel</i> . <i>Not Printed.</i> |
| No. 85 | Return to an Order of the House of the 31st March, 1920, for a Return shewing:—1. Names of all Deputy Ministers, Chief Clerks and Clerks who, during the calendar years 1916, 1917, 1918 and 1919, applied on medical certificates for leave of absence from their duties in respect of the following departments: (a) Provincial Secretary and Registrar's Department; (b) King's Printer Department. 2. To which of the parties so applying was leave granted. 3. From which of them was leave withheld. 4. Whether the monthly payments of salary continued to the officials who were granted leaves of absence during such absence. Presented to the Legislature, 11th May, 1920. Mr. <i>Cooper (Toronto)</i> . <i>Not Printed.</i> |
| No. 86 | Return to an Order of the House of the 19th May, 1920, for a Return shewing in detail all payments and disbursements made under the heading of "Organization of Resources Committee, Expenses of Patriotic Fund and Red Cross Campaign. For expenses of the campaign to increase food production and for services and expenses of the Provincial Committee appointed under Organization of Resources Act":—In the Public Accounts of 1916-17, page 653, Organization of Resources Committee, accountable, \$111,000; In the Public Accounts for 1917-18, page 618, Organization of Resources Committee, accountable, \$260,000; In the Public Accounts for 1918-19, page 736, Organization of Resources Committee, advance, \$350,000—for which the note in the Public Accounts shows that no audit has been made in any year by the Audit Office. And also for any other sums that have been paid since the end of the last fiscal year in addition to the amount of the last-named advance down to the 1st day of April, 1920, on the same account. And further for the authority under Order-in-Council or otherwise, under which the said bulk sums granted in each year by special warrant were distributed to the funds, committees, organizations or individuals who received the same. Presented to the Legislature, 19th May, 1920. Mr. <i>Dewart</i> . <i>Not printed.</i> |
| No. 87 | Report of Colin G. Snider, Commissioner in Enquiry respecting Ontario Hospital, Hamilton. Presented to the Legislature, 28th May, 1920. <i>Not Printed.</i> |
| No. 88 | Report of Talbot Macbeth, Commissioner in Enquiry respecting the Ontario Hospital, London. Presented to the Legislature, 28th May, 1920. <i>Not Printed.</i> |

- No. 89 Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1920, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Minister of Justice of Canada or any other official of the Dominion Government on the one hand, and the late Premier of the Province of Ontario or any other Minister, officer or official of the Ontario Government, on the other hand, relating to the question of hours of labour being limited to eight hours *per diem*. Presented to the Legislature, 27th May, 1920. Mr. *McAlpine*. *Not Printed*.
- No. 90 Return to an Order of the House of the 21st May, 1920, for a Return shewing:—How many appointments have been made by the Government since November 14th, 1919, as follows: (a) name and address of person appointed; (b) to what position; (c) date of appointment; (d) salary paid or to be paid in each case; (e) is the appointment temporary or permanent. Presented to the Legislature, 28th May, 1920. Mr. *Buckland*. *Not Printed*.
- No. 91 Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd March, 1920, for a Return shewing:—1. Copies of all papers and correspondence between the present holders of export warehouse licenses and the License Board, or any member thereof. 2. Between such applicants and the Government, or any member thereof. 3. Between the License Board, and any member thereof, and the Government, or any member thereof. 4. And between any Member of the House, and any Member of the Government, or any member of the License Board. Presented to the Legislature, 28th May, 1920. Mr. *Hogarth*. *Not Printed*.
- No. 92 Return to an Order of the House of the 26th March, 1920, for a Return shewing: 1. The names of all civil servants dismissed, retired, or resigned, or whose positions have become vacant from any other cause from the first day of January, 1914. 2. The date of such dismissals, retirements, or resignations respectively. 3. The reason for the occurrence of each vacancy. 4. The salary obtained by the official at the time of removal. 5. The present salary of the new occupant, if any. Presented to the Legislature, 28th May, 1920. Mr. *Dewart*. *Not Printed*.
- No. 93 Return to an Order of the House of the 29th March, 1920, for a Return shewing:—1. How many appointments have been made to the following Government Departments since December 1st, 1919: Attorney-General's Department; Provincial Secretary's Department; Provincial Treasurer's Department; Department of Lands and Forests; Department of Agriculture; Department of Public Works; Department of Labour; Department of Mines. 2. How many of these positions have gone to returned soldiers. 3. And what were the salaries they received. Presented to the Legislature, 28th May, 1920. Mr. *McNamara*. *Not Printed*.

REPORT
OF THE
Minister of Public Works
FOR THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
FOR THE
TWELVE MONTHS ENDING 31st OCTOBER
1919

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO



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*To His Honour, LIONEL H. CLARKE, Esq.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

As required by law I submit for the information of Your Honour and the Legislative Assembly, the Annual Report on the works under the control of the Public Works Department, comprising the Reports of the Deputy Minister, the Architect, the Engineers, the Accountant and Law Clerk, for the twelve months ending the 31st of October, 1919.

Respectfully submitted,

F. C. BIGGS,
Minister of Public Works and Highways.

Department of Public Works, Ontario,
March 29th, 1920.

REPORT

OF THE

Deputy Minister of Public Works

TORONTO, March 29th, 1920.

HONOURABLE F. C. BIGGS,

Minister of Public Works and Highways, Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit the annual reports of the Provincial Architect, the Provincial Engineer, the statement of the Accountant and the report of the Secretary and Law Clerk of the Public Works Department for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1919.

The Colonization Roads Branch which was attached to the Department of Crown Lands from Confederation until the year 1900, when it was transferred to the Department of Public Works was returned to the Department of Lands and Forests by order-in-council dated the 28th day of February A.D., 1919.

The expenditure on public buildings and public engineering works during the period of the war, was confined to those of the most urgent nature necessary for the safety of the public. An expenditure of \$1,917,042.61 on public buildings in the year 1914 was reduced to the sum of \$547,411.64 in the year 1918. At the last session of the Legislature large appropriations were taken for public buildings, to provide needed buildings and also to give employment to the returned soldiers, as it was anticipated that a large number of men would be returning to their pre-war employment with probably a serious condition of unemployment; contrary to the expectation the building season was marked by great scarcity of workmen in all trades and from an appropriation of \$2,159,803.08 for capital expenditure the sum of \$737,726.55 only was expended. The expenditure for dams, bridges, drainage and other engineering works under the Provincial Engineer were generally carried out as appropriated by the Legislature as the construction of the bridges which had been deferred during the war period had to be renewed for the safety of the public.

Of the building operations a few of the principal ones may be mentioned:—

The Government office building at 46 Richmond Street, Toronto, was completed in February and occupied by the several sections in the Motion Picture activities of the Provincial Treasury Department; the Factory Inspectors and Steam Boiler Inspectors of the Trades and Labour Branch; and the Divisional Engineers of the Highways Department later occupied offices in the building. In addition to two fine projection rooms, forty-two well lighted offices are provided at a remarkably low square foot cost per annum.

The Ontario Hospital for Feeble Minded, Orillia, the completion of the improvements, which have been proceeding for several years past, in the reconstruction of the Kitchen and Laundry, and improvements in the water supply.

The Ontario Hospital, Whitby, the erection of farm buildings, the completion of cottages for patients and erection of houses for employees, and the planting of trees and shrubs to beautify the grounds.

The Industrial Farm, Burwash, the completion of an addition to the camp with an Assembly Hall, the construction of a central heating plant, new laundry and storehouse, dormitory for guards and improvement in water supply.

The Ontario Hospital, Brockville, new farm buildings, a new boat house and dock.

The Normal and Model School, Ottawa, extensive alterations were made to this building by changing the interior partitions and putting in much larger windows, a very great improvement in the lighting and general arrangement of the class rooms was obtained.

New Court House, Sault Ste. Marie. Early in the season a contract was awarded for taking down the old court house and gaol and the building of the foundation of the new court house on the site of the old. A further contract was awarded for the erection of the new building in the month of August and good progress made during the balance of the fiscal year.

Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. A Students' residence to accommodate 135 students has been in course of erection from the Federal grants to aid in Agriculture.

Agricultural School and Farm, Kemptville. The construction of the main building including class rooms and students' residence was in course of erection also from the Federal grants to aid in Agriculture.

The engineering works constructed during the year comprise 118 new bridges, 73 of timber, 39 reinforced concrete and 6 of steel. The more important were, the bridge over the Madawaska River in the Township of Griffith, County of Renfrew, having a length of 398 feet 6 inches, a centre span of steel 70 feet, with a concrete floor four spans of reinforced concrete 30 feet each, the balance being stone filling; a bridge over the Sturgeon River at Smokey Falls, in the Township of Field, 280 feet in length, with two spans of steel 70 feet each and one 60 feet, the balance being pile approach; a bridge over the North Channel of the Kaministiquia River at Stanley, the bridge as reconstructed is 184 feet long, three spans 60 feet each, 90 feet of the old bridge was replaced by filling with stone.

The expenditure for maintenance of locks, dams, bridges, dredging, etc., was abnormally high, the cost of labour and material being nearly double that of former years. Repairs were made to 77 bridges, 3 locks and 5 dams. The dredge was operated at Peninsula Canal connecting Fairy and Peninsula Lakes, on the Huntsville section of navigation.

The statement of the Accountant gives the expenditure under the different appropriations in the supply bill. The report of the Secretary and Law Clerk gives the several contracts entered into during the fiscal year.

The Ontario Public Works Department and the Department of Public Highways have expended since Confederation on Capital Account, to the 31st of October, 1919, in the erection of public buildings, engineering works, colonization and mining roads (in Northern Ontario) good roads improved highways (in Older Ontario) and in the construction of railways and aid in the form of subsidies to railways, the sum of \$54,941,838.82 as follows:

(1) PUBLIC BUILDINGS:—

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Parliament and Departmental Buildings and Government House. | \$4,655,590 15 |
| Hospitals for Mental Diseases and Feeble-Minded | 10,311,891 57 |
| Penal Institutions | 3,962,675 17 |
| Educational Institutions | 3,314,147 53 |
| Agricultural Institutions | 1,874,196 81 |
| Buildings for the Administration of Justice | 1,533,280 77 |
| Miscellaneous expenditures | 112,446 21 |

\$25,764,228 21

(2) PUBLIC ENGINEERING WORKS:—

Improvement in inland navigation such as locks, dams, etc., at first for colonization purposes but which has now developed into most attractive and lucrative tourist resorts, in the noted Muskoka lakes.

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Improvement in transportation such as roads, bridges, etc., drainage of lands and roads, in aid to municipalities in grants, advances, etc. | \$4,267,552 19 |
|--|----------------|

(3) Colonization and Mining Roads 9,361,305 05

(4) Good Roads Highways Improvement (now under Dept. of Public Highways) 5,430,607 47

(5) Aid to Railways 10,118,145 90

The Department of Public Works of Ontario has an honourable record; since its inception at Confederation on July 1st, 1867, not a single dollar of the expenditure of \$54,941,838.82 on Capital construction on public buildings and public works has ever been questioned as having been dishonestly expended.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. P. FAIRBAIRN,

Deputy Minister of Public Works.

REPORT OF ARCHITECT.

HON. F. C. BIGGS, *Minister of Public Works and Highways.*

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for work done by this Branch of the Department of Public Works for year ending October 31st, 1919.

DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS.

Including the Parliament Buildings, No. 5 Queen's Park, (Ontario Provincial Laboratories in connection with the Provincial Board of Health and Department of Mines); No. 15 Queen's Park, occupied by the Trades and Labour Department, and No. 17 Queen's Park, occupied by the Forestry Branch of the Lands Department. Repairs to these buildings have received proper attention. A considerable amount of painting has been done to the Parliament Buildings, including the woodwork on the outside and walls and ceilings of corridors on the inside and a number of offices.

No. 46 Richmond St. W. The work in connection with the reconstruction of this building was completed and the building occupied early in the year. Furniture has been supplied and renewed in the buildings as found to be necessary from time to time.

Government House. No new work was done to this building during the past year, repairs are being attended to. It was found necessary to paint the whole of the outside woodwork of the buildings to which nothing had been done since their erection. Buildings and grounds generally have been kept in a good state of repair.

Osgoode Hall. The work in connection with this building during the past year consisted mostly of repairs, including a large amount of painting and decorating to Main Library, Chancery Division Court, High Court, Court of Appeal and some of the corridors. The work has been done, as in all cases of painting this year in the city, by men employed (mostly returned soldiers) by the Department under a capable foreman. Alterations have been made in the old west wing by removing the side stairs leading from first to upper floors and converting the space on the upper floor into an addition to the Judges' Library and on the lower floor into an additional office. Furniture has been supplied to the apartments of the Judges, Officials and others as required. Considerable renovating was done to the rooms occupied by the Assistant House-keepers, including papering, painting, etc., etc. Repairs have also been made to roofs, drains, etc. During the past year the Fess Fuel Oil Burning Equipment has been installed to three of the steam heating boilers to take the place of coal and it is anticipated a considerable saving will be made. The work was done under contract by the Fess Oil Burners of Canada Limited, and the apparatus will be tested out during the winter months.

ONTARIO HOSPITALS.

Including Hospitals for Insane, Brockville, Hamilton, Kingston, London, Mimico, Penetanguishene, Toronto, and for Feeble Minded at Orillia, and Hospital for Epileptics, Woodstock. The work in connection with repairs and maintenance of these Institutions is now attended to by the Department of the Provincial Secretary who has established a building branch with Architects, Draughtsman, and

Inspectors pretty much on the same lines as this Department. The new buildings, including additions and alterations are designed from sketches and data supplied by that Department, the construction of the buildings being carried out by this Department.

Ontario Hospital, Brockville. Plans and specifications were prepared for an addition to the Dairy Barn and a Milk House, tenders were advertised for and the contract awarded to the lowest tenderer, the Canadian Contractors and Builders Limited, of Brockville, the work is progressing satisfactorily and the building will be ready to receive the stock by the first of the month. The work is being carried on under the supervision of a local Architect, Mr. B. Dillon, who also prepared plans and specifications for a Boat House, for which tenders were called and contract for general trades awarded to G. A. Munroe, of Brockville, whose tender was the lowest, the work has been satisfactorily completed under Mr. Dillon's supervision. The new Barn and the old Barn have been wired and electrically lighted, a pole line having been erected by our electricians from the town limits to the Stag Farm.

Ontario Hospital, Hamilton. Plans and specifications were prepared for a reservoir adjoining the present one to act in conjunction with it, to increase the water supply for fire protection. Tenders were called for in the press and the contract awarded to the lowest tenderer, that of Stuart and Sinclair of Hamilton, good progress is being made with the work. The reservoir is built of reinforced concrete, has a capacity of 262,000 gallons, giving in all, including the old reservoir, 524,000 gallons for fire protection and domestic service. Plans and specifications were made for a Mortuary Building, which will be built by the Hospital Authorities under the supervision of this Department. Repairs have been made to the electric lighting of the grounds, and wiring and electric lighting fixtures have been installed in the Superintendent's residence and in six employees' cottages.

Ontario Hospital, Kingston. The alterations to the Industrial Building, converting same into dormitories for patients was completed early in the season. Plans and specifications were prepared for an addition to the Nurses' Home at this Institution and the contract awarded to the lowest tenderer, that of Messrs. McKelvey & Birch of Kingston, good progress is being made with the work and the building should be ready for occupation by May 1st next. Sketches were also made for an addition to the Infirmary and are now under consideration. Some necessary improvements have been made to the barn at New Court.

Ontario Hospital, London. Plans and specifications were prepared for a verandah 16 ft. wide extending to both floors of the east wing of the Main Building, the work is being done by men employed by the Asylum under the supervision of the Chief Carpenter of the Institution. Plans and specifications were made for a Fire Hall and Hose Tower with living apartments over same to house the men in charge of the apparatus. Tenders were called for and the contract for general trades awarded to Messrs. J. Hayman & Sons, of London, good progress is being made with the work. Plans and specifications were made for new lavatories in cottages A, B, and C. Tenders were called for the plumbing and the contract awarded to Messrs. Noble & Rich, of London, the structural work is being done by Asylum Labour; up-to-date sanitary appliances are being installed, including shower baths, which are now much in favour with attendants and patients. The work is progressing and should be completed by the beginning of the year.

Ontario Hospital, Mimico. Plans and specifications were prepared for a new Fire Hall and Hose Tower, the building is completed, the work was done by day

work under the supervision of this Department. A system of underground cable with concrete lamp standards for lighting the grounds of the Institution was installed during the season, the work being done by the staff of the Institution under the direction of the electrician of this Department, who has displayed excellent judgment in the placing of the lights.

Ontario Hospital, Orillia. The work in connection with the erection of the store, bakery, cold storage, butcher shop, etc., was carried on throughout the winter and all completed, including the steam heating, plumbing and equipment of kitchen, and in full commission by the end of last July and is giving entire satisfaction. Owing to the difficulty in procuring labour and materials the work could not be carried on as speedily as could be desired. The 75,000 gallon water tank for fire protection, has been completed and all water mains connected therewith. An addition has been built to the pumping station to provide space for the new engines and pumps which have been installed, with the exception of a new pump which will have to be ordered to take the place of present domestic pump, which has been found to be too small to do the work required. The system has been working for about six months and for the first time in years this Institution is thoroughly safe guarded from fire. The floors of the connecting corridors leading to kitchen in the north and south sides which were of cement, have been taken up and re-laid with tile from the Government Plant at Mimico. A contract has been awarded for covering of steam mains and the work is now under way. Plans and specifications were prepared for a residence for the Medical Director and for a fire hall, the former is being erected on a very desirable site across the road from cottage A; steam heating pipes have been connected up with the mains in that building; the latter is being erected conveniently close to the boiler house, provision is made for sleeping apartments for men in charge of the fire fighting appliances on the upper floor of the building, who are employed in the boiler house during the day time. The work on both buildings is progressing satisfactorily. A small addition is being built to the Superintendent's verandah, necessitated by the decayed condition of that portion of the old verandah. An addition has been built to the Main Barn to provide accommodation for dairy cows with a milk room adjoining. The old cow barn is being converted into a horse stable using the materials, as far as possible, from the old horse stable, which has been taken down. A considerable amount of work has been done in re-wiring the main building, which had not been renewed since the building was first wired, wiring the new stores and kitchen, the Doctor's residence and fire hall, setting up the motors operating the pumps in connection with the water service. This work was done by electricians of the Department under the supervision of Mr. Fred Stroud, Electrician of the Department. All other work was carried out under the supervision of Mr. H. S. Scott, Inspector of Works.

Ontario Hospital, Penetanguishene. The only work done by your Department during the past year was the installation of a pole line for electric lighting of fourteen employees' cottages, fixtures were supplied and installed. The laundry building was re-wired for electric light and apparatus, the old wiring having become unsafe, having outlived its lifetime. The work was also done by electricians in the employ of this Department, under the direction of our electrician.

Ontario Hospital, Whitby. The various works in connection with this Institution were continued throughout the year, including grading of grounds, laying out of flower beds, planting of shrubs etc. Some of this work was done under contract by Mr. R. Good, Landscape Gardener of Toronto, the remainder by the

Department, including grading and grass seeding about three acres of lawn. The dairy barn commenced in March, is completed and occupied and is probably the largest and finest barn of its kind in the Province. It has accommodation for eighty milk cows, maternity pens and calf stalls and feed rooms. Two silos, 20 ft. in diameter and 40 ft. high, and root house are situated at the junction of the two wings, all the lumber for this building was purchased in the rough, the sash, frames, doors, sheeting, etc., were all manufactured in the Mill on the job. Materials for other farm buildings are also being manufactured at this mill. Separate buildings have been erected in connection with the barn, including milk house and bull pen. Foundations of concrete have been laid for the horse stable, 34 ft. wide by 109 ft. long and for implement shed, 24 ft. wide by 196 ft. long. The super-structure of both buildings is under way, materials taken from the old barn, which is being torn down, will be used as far as possible in the construction of these buildings. A piggery 28 ft. wide and 100 ft. long with foundation walls of concrete, has been erected and occupied with exterior runways in connection therewith. Two poultry buildings have been erected, located on the farm land leading to the piggery. A house for Farm Superintendent and two pairs of cottages for farm help and five pairs of cottages for mechanics and attendants of the Institution are under construction. All should be completed by the end of this year and some before that time. These houses are properly equipped with up-to-date plumbing and heating and electric lighting and generally speaking are very attractive buildings. The old Farm House known as the "Polly Smith House" has been remodelled, re-plastered on the inside and plastered in stucco on the outside, new floors have been laid and the house re-decorated and sanitary plumbing installed, and is now ready for occupancy. Septic tank, sewers and water mains have been laid to these buildings, a transmission line has been erected from the power house to the cottages and farm buildings. A 90 K.V.A. Generator in connection with the electric power plant has been installed, all steam and electric connections made and the whole properly tested by the Expert Engineer and found to work satisfactorily. Other more or less important work, too numerous to mention, was also carried on during the year. It will be seen by the foregoing that a very large building programme has been carried on at this Institution. All of the work being carried out under the direction and supervision of Mr. S. J. Spall, Director of Works for this Department, who has fulfilled his multitudinous and arduous duties in a most creditable manner. All mechanics and labourers are hired by him and all quantities of materials are taken out by him and purchased on his requisitions by the Department. Patient Labour has been utilized as far as possible in the grading, etc., of grounds. All plans and specifications for the above buildings were prepared by this Department from sketches and data furnished by the Provincial Secretary's Department.

Andrew Mercer Reformatory. The work done at this Institution by this Department included the moving forward and reconstruction of the Goal fence on the west side, the erection of brick piers to main entrance gates, the installation of a local automatic telephone system connecting the executive offices with the hospital, industrial building, wards and boiler room, has been completed, the work being done by our electricians under the supervision of the Electrician of this Department.

Industrial Farm, Burwash. An extensive programme is being carried out at this Institution. During the year we have erected the following buildings, first and not the least important, the extensive addition to Camp No. 1 has been com-

pleted, with the exception of the bowling alley, which it is intended to install during the winter months. The building is furnished and has been occupied for about three months. This addition will give accommodation for 100 prisoners and include an Amusement Hall and Bowling Alleys, is provided with up-to-date sanitary plumbing and bathing facilities. A Guards' Dormitory Building has been erected close to the above building, is fully furnished and has been occupied for some time. Plans and specifications were prepared for a central heating plant including a boiler house constructed of concrete with a brick chimney 80 ft. in height, two 100 h.p. second hand steam boilers have been installed and will be sufficient for this winter, the intention being to install two similar boilers next season. Present boilers were purchased by tender from the Hagersville Crushed Stone Co., of Hagersville. Steam mains have been laid from the boilers to the various buildings through a tunnel 4 ft. x 5 ft. 180 ft. long extending from the boiler house to main building and concrete trenches varying in dimensions from 18 in. x 18 in. to 36 in. x 36 in. to the other buildings. The plant is now in operation and working satisfactorily, the cost of fuel is practically nil as wood is used exclusively for heating, which is procured on the land and cut by the prisoners. A water supply system for fire protection and domestic purposes has been installed, a well with a capacity of 100,000 gallons has been constructed by the river side with pump house adjoining, the water being purified by being filtered through the sand through which it passes into the well, is pumped from there to a 50,000 gallon steel tank supported on a tower 100 ft. high, from there it is distributed through service mains to the various buildings, the mains being run in the same trenches as the steam mains. The laying of the trench and tunnel was an extensive operation as a large proportion of it was through the rock and had to be blasted. The steel tank was erected under contract by the Canadian Des Moines Co., of Chatham. The chimney to boiler house was also erected under contract by the Canadian Custodius Chimney Co. A complete electric light system is being installed with generators and engine operated by oil in camp No. 1; in camp No. 2 electric wiring system is being installed in conduit; lighting the whole of the buildings in camp No. 2, including two generators and engines with main switch board located in the power house. This work has been installed by the electricians of the Department under the direction of the Chief Electrician and the Inspector of Works.

The saw mill has been reconstructed and enlarged and new machinery purchased for same and has been installed, the logs are cut during the winter in the woods, brought to the mill and cut into dimension—timber and lumber as may be required for joiner work is dried in the kiln. All frames, sashes, etc., required for the buildings to be erected in the future can now be made at this mill as it is equipped to permit of this being done on the premises and will be a great saving in the cost of the work, as formerly all frames and sashes had to be made on the outside.

An up-to-date barn 33 ft. 6 in. x 151 ft. has been erected with silo complete giving accommodation for about 40 horses and 10 cows. Three double cottages to be occupied by the guards have been erected at Farmlands and a cottage for the Superintendent of works at Camp No. 2. A new administration building has also been erected at this Camp, one storey in height with a high basement, the building is 42 ft. x 57 ft. Provision is made on the ground floor for a waiting room, board room, Superintendent's office, general office and office of records with large vaults off same. The basement is divided into office, storeroom and vaults.

All the above works have been carried out under the direction and supervision of Mr. J. M. Philip, Inspector of Works for this Department, who, by his unremitting attention has carried an enormous amount of work to a successful issue with the hearty co-operation of the Superintendent of the Institution and the officials under him to whom great credit is due, as all work such as excavating, concrete work and all labouring work of every kind and some of the skilled labour was done by the prisoners under the supervision of the officials.

EDUCATIONAL BUILDINGS.

Including the Normal and Model Schools, Toronto, and Ottawa, The Normal Schools, Peterborough, North Bay, Stratford, Hamilton and London, Ontario School for the Deaf, Belleville, Ontario School for the Blind, Brantford, the English and French School at Sandwich. Repairs and maintenance of these buildings are under the charge of this Department, inspections are made of the buildings at intervals by the Officials of the Department and repairs made as found to be necessary.

Normal School, Toronto, a large fireproof vault, three storeys in height, including the basement, is being erected on the west side of the Main Building in connection with the offices of the Compensation Board. The work is being done under contract by Messrs. Witchall & Sons. A large burglar proof safe has been purchased by the Board and is being built in on the first floor of the vault. Considerable painting was done to the interior of this building, the gutters and conductor pipes to all of the buildings were repaired or renewed and painted, the woodwork on the outside of the buildings was also painted, the work being done by our own men. A small addition was built to the garage which necessitated the building of a laundry under the Superintendent of Buildings' house to take the place of one torn down to give space for the garage.

Normal and Model Schools, Ottawa. Plans and specifications were prepared for remodelling these buildings the arrangements of which were out of date, the buildings being badly lighted and unsanitary. The work of construction (general trades) is being carried out under contract by Messrs. Taylor & Lackey, contractors, of Ottawa. The heating, ventilation and plumbing by Purdy Mansell Limited, of Toronto, to whom the contract was awarded when their tender was found to be the lowest. The heating and ventilation is being carried out from plans and specifications prepared by Mr. Melvern F. Thomas, Heating and Ventilating Engineer, who is supervising the work. The boiler house has been remodelled, the old chimney, which was too small and blocked the light on that side from the library, has been taken down and a new chimney 85 ft. in height has been erected to the east of the boiler house. A coal vault has been built under the pavement of the yard and next to the boiler house. The coal formerly was stored under the building at some distance from the boiler room, the storage was insufficient in area and inconvenient in every way. The interior of the buildings has been greatly improved, the old heavy woodwork and plaster in the corridors of the Model School have been removed and replaced by new plastering and light wood work and the corridors lighted by large borrowed lights placed in the walls and by putting glass in the doors and large fanlights over them. The class rooms have been re-arranged and the lighting made as nearly perfect as possible, by removing all the old windows and replacing with large windows as called for in the Department of Education's rules as to lighting of School Buildings. Adequate provision has been

made in both buildings for cloak rooms and lavatories for teachers and pupils. The library which was dark and gloomy, located in the centre between the two schools, has been greatly improved by raising the floor to the level of the front building and increasing the window areas. The old passage way on the east side alongside the boiler house has been removed and a well lighted corridor placed on the north side for access to either building. New shelving and furniture for this room is being provided. Owing to the dilapidated condition of the ceilings of corridors and apartments in the Model School, it was necessary to cover them with embossed sheet steel. The ceilings of corridor in front building, the library and some of the class rooms have been treated in a similar manner. All the interior wood of the building has been painted, as also the new wood and iron work on the outside, the plastering will be painted during the summer vacation. The whole of the buildings have been wired in conduit and new lighting fixtures installed, the work was done by our electricians under the direction of the Chief Electrician. An asphalt pavement has been laid over the girls' play yard, same as laid in the boys' play yard last year. The work was done under contract by O'Leary Brothers, of Ottawa. The old wood fence on Lisgar Street was torn down and the iron fence erected to take its place for a length of 413 ft. this work was also done under contract by the Canadian Ornamental Iron Works Co., of Toronto. The old wooden fence between the Federal Governments Military grounds and the school grounds on Cartier Square, which was decayed and falling down, has been removed and a new fence erected. The buildings generally are in good repair.

Normal School, London. A slight alteration was made to the centre of the building by partitioning off a lavatory from the teacher's room on the ground floor and by placing a glass partition across the alcove in the tower in the upper floor, to provide a room for teachers.

Normal School, Hamilton. The iron fence has been continued on Lamoreaux Street enclosing the property adjoining the school grounds, which was purchased last year, the work being done under contract by the Olmstead Iron Works of Hamilton.

The above are the only Normal Schools where new work of any importance was done.

Ontario School for Deaf, Belleville. As the Main Building erected in 1870 was designed to give accommodation for class rooms on the lower floors and dormitories on the upper floor and was considered to be unsafe from fire, two up-to-date dormitory buildings were erected in 1913 to take the place of the dormitories in the main building. It then became a matter of consideration as to what could be done in the way of altering the old building to meet the modern requirements of a school of this character. After a great deal of thought, it was found that even with a very large expenditure, owing to the plan of the old building not lending itself to the newer requirements and considering that owing to its being four storeys in height and the upper storeys would be practically useless, it was decided to abandon the idea of remodelling. Plans and specifications were prepared for a new building two storeys in height, planned in units corresponding with the most modern practice, as used in the later buildings in the United States. The foundation walls will be built of concrete, the exterior will be built of brick and stone work, tenders were called for the excavations and foundations and the contract let to Thos. Manley & Sons, Contractors, of Belleville. Plans and specifications were prepared, tenders called for and contracts awarded for the erection

of a cottage for the engineer and a double cottage for workmen, contract for general trades was awarded to Thos. Manley & Sons; heating and plumbing to J. Lewis Co., of Belleville, and electric wiring and fixtures to E. Finkle, of Belleville. These buildings are being built with concrete foundations and brick super-structure, the bricks being supplied from the Government Clay Plant at Mimico. Owing to the difficulty in procuring men, only fair progress is being made with the work. New grates to the Murphy Stokers were installed to the four steam heating boilers in the main boiler house, replacing those worn out.

School for the Blind, Brantford. The remaining portion of the old main board walk leading up to the building for a distance of 550 ft. has been taken up and replaced with a concrete walk same as present walk. The work being done under contract by Jesse Bartle, of Brantford.

A programme clock and inter-communicating telephone system has been installed by Automatic Telephone Co., and is giving satisfactory results. The heating system in the Superintendent's residence has been remodelled and is now giving good service.

AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS.

Including the buildings in connection with the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, the Horticultural Experimental Station, Jordan Harbour, the Ontario Agricultural School, Kemptville, the Demonstration Farm, Monteith, the Demonstration Farm, New Liskeard and the Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto.

Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. Tenders were called for the erection of the Student's Dormitory Building for which plans and specifications were drawn last year, the contract was awarded to Messrs. Secord & Sons of Brantford, theirs being the lowest tender. Owing to labour conditions the work on this building is not as rapid as it might be. Judging by present progress, the building will be finished in time for occupation by August. The building is designed in modern Domestic Gothic, the foundations are of concrete and the super-structure of stone backed with brick, is three storeys in height, exclusive of basement. The works are being supervised by Mr. C. B. Medley, Inspector of works. This building will accommodate 135 students and supervisors, ample accommodation for lavatories, clothes rooms, trunk rooms and a large general sitting or common room, will be steam heated from the central boiler plant and electrically lighted.

Plans and specifications were prepared for an Apiary Building and the contract awarded to P. H. Secord & Sons, of Brantford, their tender being the lowest in this case also. This building will be built with foundations of concrete and upper structure of bricks from the Government Clay Plant at Mimico, is three storeys in height including basement, the bee room, wax room, laboratory and work rooms are located in the basement; offices and laboratory are provided for on the ground floor. A lecture room is located on the upper floor and has a capacity for 150 students; will be steam heated and electrically lighted from the central plant and should be completed by the spring.

Plans and specifications were prepared for a piggery, which has been built by the college.

Agricultural School, Kemptville. Plans and specifications were prepared for the main building and the contract for general trades awarded to Messrs. C. Holbrook & Sons of Ottawa, and for steam heating, ventilation and plumbing to Purdy Mansell Limited, their tenders being the lowest in both cases. Good progress has been made with the work, considering the difficulty in obtaining materials

and labour. The building has a frontage of 120 ft. by a depth of 70 ft., will be three storeys in height including the basement. The foundations are of concrete, the super-structure of brick from the Government Clay Plant at Mimico. The basement is divided into chemical laboratory class room, a dairy room and boiler room; the first floor into physics laboratory, library and two class rooms, principal's room, stenographer's room, general office, and a room for the professors; on the second floor a domestic science room, sewing room and class room. Ample provision has been made for cloak rooms and lavatories.

Ontario Veterinary College. A class room has been partitioned off the anatomical laboratory on the upper floor of the south east wing. Repairs to the building have been made as required including painting of some of the class rooms.

DISTRICT BUILDINGS.

Including Court Houses, Gaols and Registry Offices in the Districts of Algoma, Kenora, Manitoulin, Muskoka, Nipissing, Parry Sound, Rainy River, Sudbury, Temiskaming and Thunder Bay. The buildings in the districts are inspected by the officials of the Department and repairs made as found to be necessary and furniture renewed and supplied as required. No contracts have been awarded in the Districts with the exception of that for the Court House, Sault Ste. Marie. Plans and specifications were made for this building and tenders called for in 1916. Owing to war conditions at that time the Government did not think it advisable to proceed with the work and consequently, it was deferred until this year when tenders were again called for and the contract for excavations and concrete foundations awarded to Bumbaco Bros. & Thornton, of Sault Ste. Marie, who have completed their contract. While this work was under way tenders were called for the interior walls and super-structure and the contract awarded to Messrs. D. Jannison & Son, of Sault Ste. Marie. Good progress has been made with the work, it being the intention to carry on as far as the ground floor and cover it in and protect the work during the winter months. Tenders were also called for Heating, Plumbing and Ventilation and the contract awarded to Purdy Mansell Limited, of Toronto. The work is being carried on under the supervision of Mr. C. A. Findlay, Architect of Sault Ste. Marie.

Plans and specifications were prepared for a Court House at Port Arthur and tenders called for the excavations and foundations. This work, I understand, has been deferred. Some work was done on the property making test pits before tenders were called for, at a small expense.

Fish Hatchery, Port Arthur. Plans and specifications were made for a cottage for the Inspector of Fish Hatcheries at Port Arthur the work is being done under contract by Mr. P. Tonge of that place under the supervision of Mr. L. Lloyd Owens, Architect of Port Arthur.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F R. HEAKES,

Architect.

Toronto, October 31st, 1919.

REPORT OF ENGINEER.

HON. F. C. BIGGS,
Minister of Public Works and Highways.

SIR,—I have the honour to report on Public Works constructed and the general business of the Department for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1919.

Following the practice of former years the work was carried out by day labour under foremen regularly employed. Plans and specifications were prepared for each work, and Engineers of the Department visited the works under construction to see that directions were followed and that the work was being carried out to the best advantage. All supplies of steel and cement were purchased by tender, also all large supplies of timber. Small orders of timber, hardware, camp supplies, etc., were procured in the locality by the foreman in charge. Practically all of the works for which funds had been provided were completed or were under way at the end of the fiscal year. Work was continued on the unfinished works and will continue while the weather is favourable.

During the season 118 bridges were constructed; 73 of timber, 39 of reinforced concrete and 6 of steel. The most important of these were the Griffith Bridge over the Madawaska River in Renfrew, the Smoky Falls Bridge over the Sturgeon River in the Sturgeon Falls District, and the North Channel Bridge over the Kaministiquia River in the Thunder Bay District.

The expenditure for Maintenance of Public Works and Bridges was abnormally high, the high cost of labour and material nearly doubling the cost of work over the cost of former years.

The necessary dredging in the Muskoka Lakes having been completed the machinery from the dredge was removed to Huntsville and installed in the old dredge hull. The hull was overhauled and lengthened 16 feet. Two new dump scows were constructed; a flat scow was also constructed and a boarding camp provided. During the season the dredge was operated in the Peninsula Canal between Peninsula and Fairy Lake. The channel was deepened to 10 feet and widened to 60 feet. Work will continue on this canal next season.

The next important expenditures from the fund provided for Maintenance of Locks, Dams, Bridges, etc., were as follows:—

RECAPITULATION.

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE.

GENERAL.

| | | |
|---|------------|------------|
| Tools, repairs to equipment, etc. | \$1,911 55 | |
| Storehouse, freight, cartage, etc. | 100 21 | |
| Superintendent's office, supplies: | | |
| Travelling expenses | 649 99 | |
| Freight, wages, etc. | 582 64 | |
| | | \$3,244 39 |

NAVIGATION.

| | | |
|--|------------|-------------|
| Dredge operation, wages, supplies, etc. | \$7,719 39 | |
| Clearing channels | 396 67 | |
| Outfitting scows, etc. | 7,625 66 | |
| | | \$15,741 72 |

| | | |
|--|----------|------------|
| Magnetawan lock and swing bridge | \$515 28 | |
| Huntsville lock | 151 97 | |
| Port Carling lock | 339 31 | |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$1,006 56 |
| Swing bridge, Huntsville | \$655 13 | |
| “ “ Port Sandfield | 210 70 | |
| “ “ Ryerson | 464 04 | |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$1,329 87 |
| Bala dam | \$470 39 | |
| Huntsville dam | 31 41 | |
| Deer Lake Dam | 10 00 | |
| Magnetawan dam | 140 52 | |
| Norman dam | 717 65 | |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$1,370 00 |

REPAIR AND RENEWAL OF BRIDGES.

Algoma:

| | | |
|-------------------------|----------|------------|
| Finlay bridge | \$685 51 | |
| Hanbury bridge | 598 52 | |
| Jeffrey bridge | 125 00 | |
| Lacloche bridge | 853 92 | |
| McKay bridge | 655 50 | |
| Montgomery bridge | 451 65 | |
| Ophir bridge | 543 01 | |
| Shedden bridge | 146 30 | |
| Striker bridge | 380 80 | |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$4,440 21 |

Sault Ste. Marie:

| | | |
|-------------------------------|----------|------------|
| Bye bridge | \$531 20 | |
| Goulais bridge | 1,244 72 | |
| Goulais Bay Road bridge | 454 37 | |
| Gully bridge | 1,273 88 | |
| People's Road bridge | 776 89 | |
| Wilding bridge | 330 88 | |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$4,611 94 |

Kenora:

| | | |
|--|---------|----------|
| Quibell bridge | \$96 30 | |
| West Branch bridge (re-flooring) | 394 65 | |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$490 95 |

Manitoulin:

| | | |
|---------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Espanola bridge | \$568 64 | |
| Wood Creek bridge, Gordon | 109 41 | |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$678 05 |

Sudbury:

| | | |
|---|----------|------------|
| East Branch bridge, 8 and 9 Hagar | \$968 79 | |
| Finn bridge, Waters | 180 70 | |
| Land bridge | 126 00 | |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$2,098 65 |

Sturgeon Falls:

| | | |
|--|----------|------------|
| Begin bridge | \$376 88 | |
| Casimir bridges | 413 07 | |
| Deer Creek bridge, Con. 2 | 97 75 | |
| Deer Creek bridge, Con 1 | 589 92 | |
| First Concession bridge, Appleby | 100 10 | |
| Martin bridge, Field | 377 70 | |
| North West Arm bridge | 1,604 08 | |
| South Branch bridge | 318 59 | |
| Temagami bridge (grade) | 336 00 | |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$4,714 41 |

Temiskaming:

| | | |
|---------------------------|---------|----------|
| Hilliardton bridge | \$88 25 | |
| Moose Creek bridge | 183 75 | |
| Pearson bridge | 118 69 | |
| Tomstown bridge | 88 25 | |
| Wright Creek bridge | 123 70 | |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$602 64 |

Nipissing:

| | |
|----------------------------|----------|
| Calvin bridge | \$198 00 |
| Poverty Creek bridge | 298 49 |
| Prince Creek bridge | 535 71 |
| Sparks Creek bridge | 668 15 |

\$1,700 35

Parry Sound:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|
| Ahmic Dam bridge | \$69 50 |
| Commanda Creek bridge, Gurd | 281 05 |
| Croft bridge, Con. 12 | 448 88 |
| Distress bridge, Magnetawan | 71 50 |
| Joly Laurier Townline bridge | 95 25 |
| Loring Road bridge, Hardy | 73 50 |
| Monteith Culvert | 116 85 |
| Nipissing Road bridge, Commanda | 38 50 |
| Restoule Road bridge, Pringle | 81 75 |
| Ryerson bridge | 45 25 |
| Seguin bridge, McDougall | 67 45 |
| Shebeshikong bridge | 573 35 |
| South River bridge, Strong T.L. | 724 05 |
| Squaw Lake bridge | 234 95 |
| Wolf River bridge | 42 52 |

\$2,961 35

Muskoka:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| Beaver Creek bridge | \$152 70 |
| Big East bridge, Hoodstown Rd. | 352 65 |
| Brandy Creek bridge | 242 02 |
| High bridge at Locks | 266 60 |
| Long Lake bridge | 76 25 |
| Sharps Creek, Macaulley | 903 79 |

\$1,994 01

Haliburton:

| | |
|--|----------|
| Burnt River bridge, Cardiff | \$199 60 |
| Burnt River bridge, Tory Hill Rd. | 199 00 |

\$398 60

Hastings:

| | |
|--------------------------|----------|
| York Branch bridge | \$262 57 |
|--------------------------|----------|

\$262 57

Renfrew:

| | |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| Bells Rapids bridge | \$179 40 |
| Black Bay bridge | 100 50 |
| Byers Creek bridge | 33 00 |
| Combermere bridge | 78 75 |
| Ferguson Lake bridge | 102 00 |
| Latchford bridge | 1,420 60 |
| Lett bridge | 82 92 |
| Mount St. Patrick Rd. bridge | 200 40 |
| Schutt bridge | 50 00 |
| Whitefish bridge, Broughton | 99 60 |

\$2,347 17

PUBLIC WORKS DRAINAGE.

The money for Road Drainage in the Northern Districts was practically all expended. The labour cost was high, reaching \$4.00 per day in some districts.

LOCKMASTERS' REPORTS.

The movement of boats at the different Locks was reported by the Lockmasters as follows:—

Huntsville Lock.—Steamboats, 153; small boats, 464; scows, 15; rafts, 92.

Port Carling Lock.—Steamboats, 4,921; small boats, 330; scows, 470; rafts, 38.

Magnetawan Lock.—Steamboats, 652; small boats, 185; scows, 293; rafts, 259.

WORKS CONSTRUCTED UNDER SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

RAINY RIVER DISTRICT BRIDGES.

Bunting Creek Bridge, Dilke Townline.—Located over Bunting Creek at Section 31, on the west townline of Dilke. A pile trestle bridge, 45 feet long, with pile bents driven at 15-foot centres; caps 10 x 10; stringers, 5 lines 8 x 10 flatted; cover 3-inch tamarac plank. Standard guard rail in place; approaches well graded. Cost, \$461.24.

Cameron Creek Bridge, River Road, Morley.—Located at Lot 25 on the Rainy River Road. A pile trestle bridge 150 feet long. The deck is 12 feet above water level. Pile bents of 4 piles each are driven at 15-foot centres; caps 10 inches x 10 inches; stringers, 5 lines, flatted; cover, 3-inch tamarac plank; standard guard rail in place; approaches graded. Cost, \$1,407.65.

Crozier-Lavalle Bridge, Trunk Road.—Located over the Lavalle River on the Trunk Road north of Section 19, Crozier. A pile trestle bridge 45 feet long. Cost, \$713.73.

Fifth Line Bridge, Burriss.—Located over Lavalle River at Lot 8 on the road in front of Concession 5, Burriss. A pile trestle bridge 64 feet long, with a centre span 34 feet long. This span is supported by a king truss of 10 x 10 timber. The truss span rests on double pile bents. The flooring of 3-inch tamarac plank is supported by 5 lines of flatted stringers. The approaches are well graded. Cost, \$890.12.

Long Bridge, Front Road.—Located over a deep and wide ravine on the River Road, Lot 25, Lash. A pile trestle bridge 134 feet long with pile bents driven at 15-foot centres. The deck is 20 feet above bottom of ravine. Caps 10 x 10; 5 lines of flatted stringers; 3-inch tamarac plank floor; standard railing approaches well graded and graveled. Cost, \$1,283.

Lavalle Bridge, Sections 4 and 9, Devlin.—Located between Sections 4 and 9, Devlin. Total length, 100 feet; centre span, 40 feet, with two 16-foot spans at each end. Timber, all tamarac. Caps 10 x 10; 5 lines of stringers 8 x 10 with 3-inch plank floor. Approaches well graded. Cost, \$1,159.18.

Pine River Bridge, North Road.—Located over Pine River on the North Road between Sections 34 and 35, Dilke. It is a pile trestle bridge 330 feet long. It has a centre truss span 36 feet long to allow the free passage of driftwood. The old piles were in fair condition, but for safety new piles were driven on the outside of each pile bent. An entirely new deck was furnished. Caps 10 x 10; stringers 8 x 10, with a 3-inch plank floor. All first-class tamarac. A substantial guard rail was provided on each side of the bridge. After the big flood of July a heavy jam of driftwood was removed. Total cost, \$2,690.00.

Section 9 Bridge, Devlin.—Located over Lavalle River on the road between Sections 8 and 9. It is a pile trestle bridge 70 feet long, with a centre truss span 40 feet long. Approaches well graded. Cost, \$749.63.

Sturgeon Bridge, Dobie Townline.—Located over the west branch of Sturgeon River at Lot 8 on the Dobie-Mather Townline. It is a pile trestle 45 feet long, with pile bents driven at 15-foot centres. All timber first-class tamarac. Approaches well graded. Cost, \$772.16.

Sturgeon Bridge, Sections 13 and 14, Shenstone.—Located over the Sturgeon River, on the road between Sections 13 and 14, Shenstone. A pile trestle bridge 66 feet long; centre truss span 36 feet, supported by double pile bents. Timber all first-class tamarac. Approaches well graded. Cost, \$580.30.

West Townline Bridge, Burriss.—Located over the Lavalle River on the townline between Burriss and Carpenter. It is a pile trestle bridge 62 feet long, with centre truss span 32 feet. Timber and lumber is all standard tamarac. Approaches well graded. Cost, \$870.61. All the work in this district was done under the direction of Frank Clement, Inspector Col. Road.

KENORA DISTRICT BRIDGES.

Black Sturgeon Bridge, Mellick.—Located over the Narrows in Black Sturgeon Lake, Lot 5, Concession 1, Mellick. The work comprised placing a new plank floor, wheel guard, and railing on the bridge, which is 310 feet long.

Current Creek Bridge.—Located over Current Creek on the West Road, Mellick, S. 484. A new bridge 52 feet long and 10 feet high. The old span was shortened 12 feet by a rock fill. Timber cribs built on rock support, 6 lines of flatted stringers 10 inches thick. The floor is 5-inch flatted tamarac. A substantial guard rail was placed on each side of bridge. \$638.53 was expended on these bridges.

Dryden-Richan Road Bridge.—Located over a creek on the Dryden-Richan Road, about 12 miles north of Dryden and one mile south from the Gull River Bridge in the Township of Britton. The bridge is 52 feet long—31 feet shorter than the old bridge. The piers and abutments are timber cribs; stringers, 10-inch flatted tamarac; floor, 5-inch flatted tamarac. The hills were reduced on each side and the approaches well filled. \$495.00 was expended on the work.

Hutchinson Creek Bridge, Quibel.—Located over Hutchinson Creek about half a mile north of Quibel Station in the Township of Wabigoon. It is a pile trestle bridge, 297 feet long, with pile bents driven at 16-foot centres. The floor level is 19 feet above the water. The timber is Norway and jack pine; caps and stringers, 10-inch flatted; floor 5-inch flatted jack pine. A strong guard rail of sawn material is placed at each side of the bridge. The approaches are well graded. Total cost, \$1,695.49.

West Channel Bridge, Kenora.—This bridge, including approaches, is 387 feet long. It was re-floored with first-class B.C. Fir in 1913, but the heavy traffic has worn away the plank at the wheel track. This season a new top deck of 3-inch plank, 19 feet long was placed over the old plank. A few defective stringers were replaced. The new floor plank was given a good coat of hot tar on both sides, and while the tar was hot a good coat of coarse sand was scattered over the tar.

This coat of tar and sand appears to give excellent service, as after five months of heavy traffic it shows no signs of disintegration. The truss rods were all tightened up. Cost of repair, \$907.87.

All the work in the Kenora District was done under the direction of James Fraser, Inspector of Colonization Roads.

THUNDER BAY DISTRICT BRIDGES.

Arnold Creek Bridge, Conmee.—Located over Arnold Creek at north half Lot A, Concession 1, Conmee. A timber bridge 24 feet long, 14 feet wide, and 5 feet 6 inches above water level. Abutments are framed bents resting on mud sills. The approaches are rock-filled and top dressed with gravel. A king truss of 10 x 10 timbers supports the floor, five lines of 3 x 12 floor joist carry a 3-inch plank floor. A substantial guard rail is provided, and the whole structure painted with a carbon paint. Cost, \$275.72.

Flint Bridge, O'Connor.—Located over the Whitefish River at Lot 5, Concession 1, O'Connor. A timber bridge 112 feet long. It has two truss spans 60 feet and 31 feet long, resting on timber cribs. A new crib abutment was provided for the east end; the west abutment and centre pier were repaired; the deck was raised to give a clear height of 10 feet above low water level. The deck was entirely renewed. Truss members are 10 x 12 timbers; 7 lines of 3 x 12 floor joist; 3-inch tamarac plank floor; entire structure well painted and approaches well graded. Cost, \$1,105.55.

Lybster Whitefish Bridge.—Located over the Whitefish River at South half of Lot 8, Concession 5, Lybster. A timber bridge 33 feet long; abutments, cedar pile bents. A king truss of 10 x 12 timber supports the floor; 7 lines of 3 x 12 stringers carry a 3-inch tamarac plank floor; guard rails are provided and the structure well painted. Cost, \$424.64.

The bridge over the Whitefish at Lot 11, Concession 4, Lybster, was also rebuilt at a cost of \$289.00.

Pearson Bridge, Lot 8, Concession 5.—Located over a creek in front of Lot 8, Concession 5, Pearson. A timber bridge 20 feet long; the abutments are timber cribs stone-filled; 5 lines of 10-inch flatted stringers carry a floor of 3-inch tamarac plank; wheel guards and railing in place. Approaches well graded; creek bed cleared and straightened at site. Cost, \$198.95.

Second Concession Bridge, Marks.—Located over Pitch Creek on the road between Lots 6 and 7, Concession 2, Marks. A pile trestle 28 feet 6 inches long. Three pile bents with 5 piles to each bent; 10 x 12 caps; 7 lines 3 x 12 floor joists; 3-inch tamarac plank floor; wheel guard and railing in place; approaches well graded; structure well painted. Cost, \$377.86.

Stanley Bridge, North Channel.—The bridge over the South Channel of the Kamanistiquia River was rebuilt in 1916. A steel deck on timber piers. This season the bridge over the North Channel was renewed. This bridge, as reconstructed, is 184 feet long. 90 feet of the old span was filled in, 42 feet at the north end and 48 feet at the south end of the bridge; three 60-foot steel spans provided

with 6 lines of steel floor joist were placed; the old timber piers were rebuilt from the water line and the floor level was raised 2 feet to conform to the height of the bridge over the South Channel. At the abutments the rock fill is allowed to fall to a natural slope and is protected from scour by timber cribs sunk well below the bottom of the channel. These cribs are built up to low water level. The steel spans rest on grillages of 2 lines of 12-inch I beams and are bolted to the cribs. The cribs are well drift bolted. The approaches are well graded and gravelled with a strong guard rail in place on each side. Total cost, \$10,608.77

All the work in the Thunder Bay District was done under the direction of John McNee, Inspector of Colonization Roads.

SAULT STE. MARIE DISTRICT BRIDGES.

Booth Bridge.—Located over a creek on the road between Sections 14 and 23, Korah. A concrete beam bridge 20 feet clear span, 14 feet clear roadway on concrete abutments 10 feet in height to floor level. Four concrete beams 12 inches wide and 18 inches deep, reinforced with four 1-inch square twisted bars, support a 6-inch floor slab reinforced with $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch bars. The railing consists of a 9-inch top rail with moulded posts. The railing is supported with three main posts on each side 12 inches square reinforced with four $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch bars. Cost, \$1,364.50.

Bovington Bridge.—Located over a creek on the road between sections 28 and 33, Korah. It is a concrete beam bridge of the same size and class as the Booth Bridge above described. The abutments rest on pile foundations. Cost, \$1,377.13.

Gully Bridge.—Locally known as "Neff's Bridge"—located over a large gully at the north-west corner of Section 33 on the 2nd Line, Korah. This bridge is 100 feet long and from 12 to 15 feet in height. The structure is a steel trestle of four spans, the deck being supported on steel bents resting on concrete pedestals. The pedestals are sunk four feet below the ground level and rest on pile foundations. A heavy fill was put in at the west end of the bridge, the fill being allowed to fall to a natural slope around the end supporting bent. The floor is a 6-inch slab of concrete reinforced with 3-9-20 floor mesh. The steel used was originally purchased for an overhead railway crossing on the Soo Branch of the C.P.R. The full cost of the bridge, including the transportation and alterations in steel, was \$2,667.43.

Ironside Bridge.—Located over a creek on the road between Sections 35 and 36, Prince Township. A 20-foot concrete beam bridge supported by concrete pile abutments. Four concrete piles 14 inches square at the butt end and 9 inches square at the top, 15 feet long, are driven at each end. The piles are reinforced with four $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch square twisted bars. The bars are wound with No. 7 annealed wire. The reinforcing rods project 12 inches above the head of piles. Caps of concrete 18 inches wide and 4 feet high are built up from the heads of piles. The caps are reinforced transversely. The beams are joined to caps with 18-inch knees. The 1-inch reinforcing bars of the beams extend through the caps. The fill at each end is of stone. Before placing the fill the bottom is excavated to allow the stone fill to extend below the bottom of the stream to guard against displacement of the fill by scour. The floor and railing are as before described. Cost, \$1,090.00.

Marshall Bridge.—Located over a creek on the road between Sections 30 and 31, Korah. It is a concrete beam bridge 20 feet long with concrete pile abutments. It follows the same plan as the Ironside Bridge, above described. A long fill was placed at each end. Total cost, \$1,360.91.

Silver Creek Bridge.—Located over Silver Creek on the road south-east of Section 15, Tarentorus. A 20-foot concrete beam bridge on concrete abutments. The abutments are 10 feet in height to the floor level. Construction follows the same lines as Booth Bridge, before described. Cost, \$1,373.00.

Silver Creek Bridge, Garden River Road.—Located on the Rankin Location on the Garden River Road. A concrete beam bridge with a 20-foot clear span on concrete abutments 10 feet high. Construction on lines before described. Cost, \$1,275.77.

Thompson Bridge.—A concrete box culvert located between S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sections 26 and 35, Prince. A reinforced concrete culvert 6 feet wide and 4 feet high inside measurements, reinforced throughout with $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch square twisted bars. The culvert is 35 feet long, provided with wing walls at each corner. The fill extends 3 feet above top of floor. Cost, \$992.00

All the work in the Soo District was done under S. W. Butt, Public Works foreman.

ALGOMA DISTRICT BRIDGES.

First Concession Bridge, Plummer.—Located over Black Creek at Lot 4, Concession 1, Plummer. A concrete beam bridge with a 20-foot clear span on concrete abutments. The abutments are 12 feet 6 inches in height to the floor level, and rest on pile foundations. Four concrete beams, 12 inches wide and 18 inches deep, reinforced with four 1-inch square twisted steel bars support a floor slab 6 inches thick, reinforced with $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch bars. The railing consists of a top rail 9 inches in width and 8 inches deep, reinforced with two $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch rods. The intermediate posts are 7 inches square at the bottom and 5 inches square at the top, set in grooves in the floor and top rail. The rail is supported by three main posts on each side 12 inches square, reinforced with four $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch bars. The approaches are well graded and gravelled and a strong guard rail placed on each side of the filled approach. Total cost, \$2,069.87.

Frejd Bridge.—A concrete culvert located on Frejd Creek on the road south of Bruce Mines, in Plummer Additional. A concrete culvert 6 feet in clear width; 4 feet 3 inches in height and 18 feet long, with wing walls at each corner. The side walls are sunk 3 feet below the creek bottom. The walls are 3 feet 3 inches wide at the base and 16 inches wide at the top. The top cover is a 12-inch concrete slab reinforced with $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch square bars. There is a fill of 12 inches of gravel over the top of the floor slab. A concrete railing supported by two 12 x 12 posts are provided on each side. Cost, \$680.69.

Gladstone Bridge.—Located over a creek on the Day Mills Road in Gladstone. A 15-foot clear span on concrete abutments. The abutments are 8 feet in height to the floor level. Standard concrete railing. Cost, \$1,100.00.

Great Northern Road Bridge.—Located over a creek on the Great Northern Road in the 4th Concession of Plummer. It is a concrete beam bridge with a 20-foot clear span on concrete pile abutments. The concrete piles are 15 feet long. The bridge is located on a new road line necessitating extensive grading. Cost, \$1,865.18.

King Creek Bridge, Lefroy.—Located over a creek on the Ansonia-Cloudslee Road, Section 15, Lefroy. A concrete beam bridge with a 20-foot clear span on concrete abutments. The abutments required to be sunk to an unusual depth to reach a firm foundation and are 15 feet in height to the floor level. Cost, \$1,823.43.

The above described bridges were constructed under the direction of Walter Robinson, Public Works Foreman.

Laird Bridge, Section 3.—Located over Black Creek on the road between Sections 3 and 4, Laird. A concrete beam bridge with a clear span of 17 feet; concrete abutments 11 feet 2 inches in height, resting on pile foundations. S. Cole, Foreman in charge. Cost, 1,498.88.

Sixth Line Bridge.—Located over Anderson Creek at Lot 2, on the 6th Line in Tarbutt Additional. It is a concrete beam bridge with a 20-foot clear span on concrete abutments. The abutments are 12 feet in height to the bridge floor. Approaches are well graded. S. Cole was Foreman in charge. Cost, \$1,417.42.

Stobie Bridge, Johnston.—Located on Stobie Creek at Lot 3, Concession 6, Johnston. It is a concrete box culvert 6 feet wide and 4 feet high inside measurement. The walls, top and bottom, are reinforced with $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch square twisted bars. A heavy fill was required to fill in the old channel. S. Cole, Foreman in charge. Cost, \$1,023.92.

Victoria Bridge, Section 3.—Located over a creek on the road between Sections 26 and 27, Victoria. A timber bridge on pile abutments. It has a clear span of 16 feet. A small bridge adjoining this was removed and the channel filled. Walter Robinson was Foreman in charge. Total cost, \$414.81.

SUDBURY DISTRICT BRIDGES.

Chelmsford Bridge.—Located over Whitson Creek on the main road in the Village of Chelmsford. It is a concrete pile trestle 71 feet long. It has a centre span of 25 feet clear. The floor level is 15 feet above bottom of stream. The concrete piles are from 20 to 25 feet long as required. Each pile is reinforced with four $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch square twisted bars wound with No. 7 annealed wire. The pile caps are reinforced with $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch bars. The 25-foot beams are reinforced with five 1-inch square twisted bars and the 20-foot beams reinforced with four 1-inch square twisted bars. Four beams are in place for each span. The floor is a 6-inch concrete slab reinforced with $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch bars. The railing consists of a top rail 9 inches wide and 8 inches deep supported by 8 main posts 12 inches x 12 inches on each side of the bridge. The intermediate posts are moulded, 7-inch square set at 16-inch centres. A stone fill is placed at each end of the bridge and is allowed to fall to a natural slope around the end piles. The top of the fill is covered with gravel. C. R. Dolmage was Foreman in charge. Total cost of bridge \$3,824.32.

Second Line Bridge, Balfour.—Located over Whitson Creek at Lot 3, on the road between Concessions 1 and 2, Balfour. It is a timber pile trestle bridge 75 feet long with pile bents driven at 15-foot centres; 10 x 10 caps, 3 x 12 stringers, with 3-inch plank floor. Wheel guards and railing in place on each side of bridge. Approaches well graded. C. R. Dolmage was Foreman in charge. Cost, \$925.00.

Fourth Concession Bridge, Waters.—Located over Kelly Creek in the 4th Concession of Waters. It is a pile trestle 66 feet long, with two spans of 14 feet, one of 20 feet and one of 18 feet; cedar piles; 10 x 10 caps; corbels 8 x 10; flatted cedar stringers and 3-inch plank floor. A good strong guard rail is placed at each side of the bridge. Approaches well graded. A. L. McDonald was Foreman in charge. Cost, \$784.30.



Chelmsford Bridge, Whitson Creek.

MANITOULIN DISTRICT BRIDGES.

Black Creek Bridge.—Located over Black Creek at Lot 17 on the 4th Concession Road, Tehkummah. A timber deck bridge with a clear span of 17 feet. The abutments are rubble masonry set in cement mortar. The floor is of 4-inch sawn cedar. Guard rail in place. The approaches are filled with 90 yards of stone and clay and top dressed with gravel. The Township supplied part of the timber. \$259 was expended on the work.

Blue Jay Creek Bridge, Concession A.—Located over Blue Jay Creek at Lot 27, Concession A, Tehkummah. A timber bridge with an 18-foot span on timber crib abutments; 7 lines of 10-inch flatted stringers; floor 6-inch flatted tamarac. 50 yards of stone, clay and gravel were used in filling in approaches. \$175.00 was expended on the work.

Croft Creek Bridge.—Located over Croft Creek at Lot 13, Concession 7, Allan. A timber deck bridge on rubble masonry abutments. The bridge has a clear span of 18 feet; 7 lines of 10-inch flatted cedar stringers and a 3-inch plank floor. Fifty yards of stone and gravel were used in approaches. Cost, \$174.00.

Emery Creek Bridge.—Located over Emery Creek at Lot 14, Concession 7, Gordon. A timber deck bridge with an 18-foot span on concrete abutments; 7 lines of 10-inch flatted cedar stringers; 4-inch sawn cedar floor. \$175.00 was expended on the work.

Graham Creek Bridge.—Located over Graham Creek at Lot 12, on the road between Concessions 12 and 13, Carnavon. It is a timber deck bridge with a clear span of 18 feet on concrete abutments; flatted cedar stringers; 4-inch cedar plank floor; guard rails in place. The road was straightened and a fill 110 feet long and 10 feet deep put in. \$294.57 was expended on the work.

Mindemoya River Bridge.—Located at Lot 2 on the road between Concessions 10 and 11, Carnavon. A new timber deck was placed on the bridge and the approaches properly graded. \$113.25 was expended on the work.

Pike Creek Bridge.—Located over Pike Creek at Lot 12, Concession 9, Bidwell. A timber deck bridge on rubble masonry abutments. The stone in abutments is set in cement mortar. The bridge has a clear span of 20 feet, supported by a king truss. Cedar plank floor. The approaches were filled with rock and gravel, 50 cubic yards being used in the fill. Cost, \$424.27.

Scott Creek Bridge.—Located on the 2-3 Side Road in the 7th Concession of Mills. A timber deck bridge with a clear span of 18 feet, on concrete abutments. \$485.50 was expended on the work.

All the work in the Manitoulin District was done under the direction of John McAnsh, Inspector Colonization Roads.

STURGEON FALLS DISTRICT BRIDGES.

Casimir-Jennings Bridges, No. 1.—Located on the 8 and 9 Sideline in the 4th Concession, Casimir. A timber bridge with a 20-foot span on cedar crib abutments. Five lines of 10-inch flatted cedar stringers; floor, 5-inch flatted cedar; guard rail in place. Approaches well graded. \$202.65 was expended on the work.

No. 2.—Located on the 4th Concession road at Lot 10. A timber bridge with a clear span of 15 feet on cedar crib abutments. Cribbs are rock-filled and approaches well graded. \$167.70 was expended on the work.

No. 3.—Located at Lot 11, Concession 4, Casimir. A timber bridge with a clear span of 15 feet on cedar crib abutments. Approaches well graded. Cost, \$341.72.

No. 4.—Located at Lot 10, Concession 3, Casimir. Same description as No. 2. Cost, \$199.56. These bridges were all built by A. L. McDonald, Foreman Public Works.

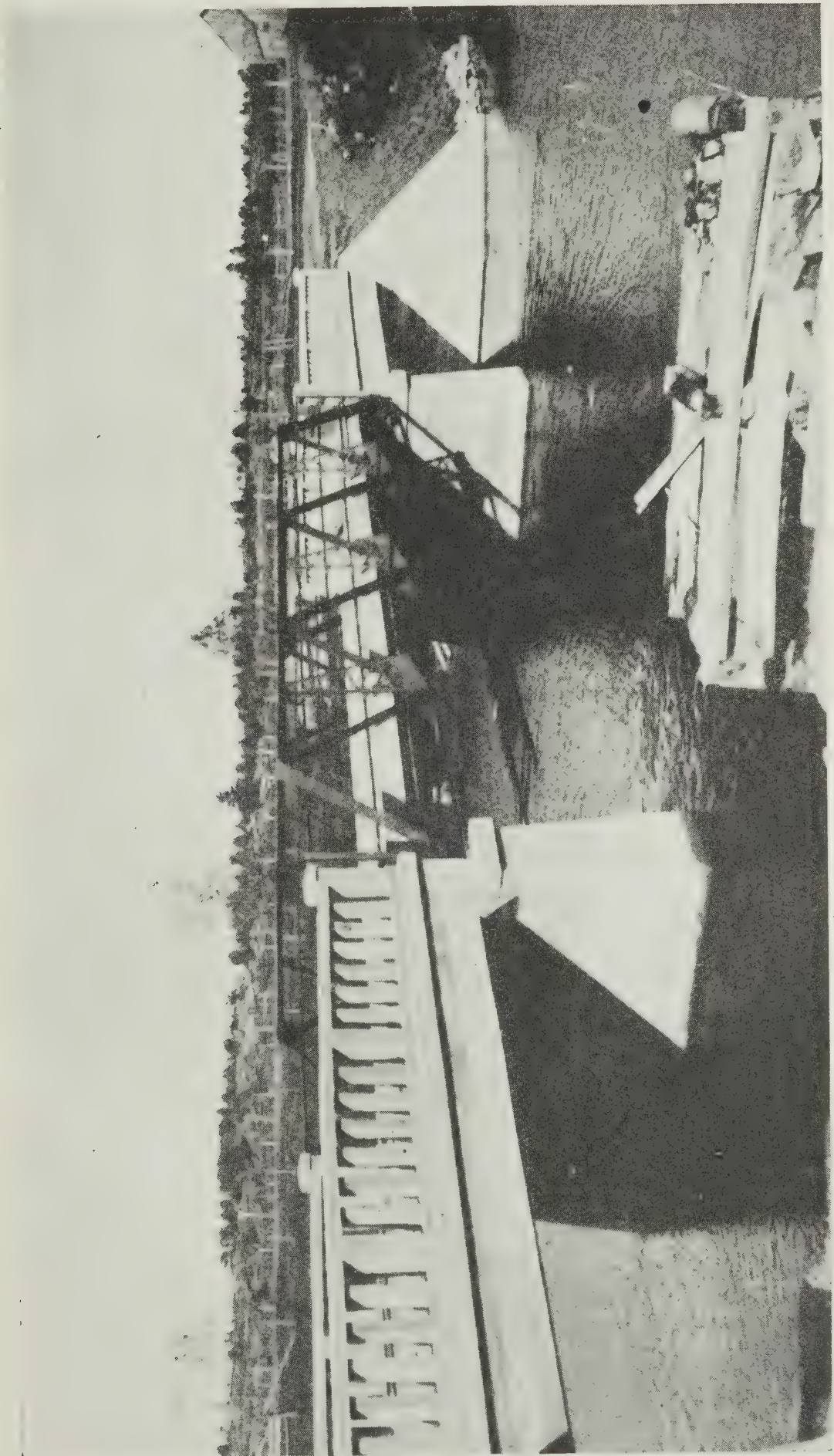
Field Village Bridge.—Located over the Sturgeon River in the Village of Field. This bridge was constructed in steel. It consists of two 70-foot steel spans with a roadway 14 feet in clear width. Steel floor joists were furnished. The bridge is designed to carry a concrete floor and a live load of 100 lbs. per foot of floor surface. New tops were placed on the old timber piers; the steel spans rest on a grillage of two 12-inch I beams 6 feet long, which are bolted to the crib timbers. A 3-inch plank floor was placed on the bridge. The steel was well painted and the approaches properly graded. The steel was furnished by the Dominion Bridge Co., Toronto, at a cost of \$4,215.00, f.o.b. Field. All the work, including the erection of the steel, was done under the direction of Amos Train, Foreman Public Works. The total cost of bridge was \$5,993.73.

Smoky Falls Bridge.—Located over the Sturgeon River at Smoky Falls in the Township of Field. The bridge is 280 feet long. It comprises two steel spans of 70 feet each, and one steel span of 60 feet. A pile trestle approach 45 feet long at the west end, and a pile trestle approach 30 feet long at the east end. The steel is supported on timber cribs. One of the piers was unsafe to use and a new crib was built. The other 3 cribs were rebuilt from the water line. The steel spans are furnished with 6 lines of steel joist. The roadway is 14 feet in clear width. A 3-inch plank floor was laid throughout the entire length of the bridge and the approaches were properly graded. The steel is designed to carry a live load of 100 lbs. per foot and a concrete floor 6 inches thick. The steel was furnished by the Dominion Bridge Co., Toronto, for \$5,370.00, f.o.b. Smoky Falls. All the work, including the erection of the steel and the painting thereof, was done under the direction of C. R. Dolmage, Public Works Foreman. Total cost of bridge, \$9,487.00.

Veuve River Bridge, Caldwell.—Located over the Veuve River on the road between Concessions 1 and 2, Caldwell. It is a new structure of steel and concrete. The bridge is 128 feet long over all. It comprises a centre steel span of 60 feet with approach spans of concrete at each end 30 feet long. The bottom is rock. The steel span rests on concrete piers 3½ feet wide on top and with bases 6 feet wide below the water line. The approaches consist of concrete beams resting on shore abutments and on the centre piers. Four beams, 12 inches wide and 30 inches deep, reinforced with six 1-inch square twisted bars carry a 6-inch floor slab reinforced with ⅝-inch bars. The railing consists of a top rail 9 inches wide and 8 inches deep, supported by four main posts on each side. The main posts are 12 inches square reinforced with four ⅝-inch bars. The intermediate railing posts are 7 inches square at the bottom and 5 inches square at the top, are set in a groove in the top of the outside beam and built in with the top rail. The east shore abutment required to be sunk 8 feet to reach the rock foundation. Heavy fills were required at each end. The steel span was furnished by the Standard Steel Construction Company of Port Robinson, at a cost of \$2,313.00 f.o.b. Verner. All the work, including the erection and painting of the steel, was done under the direction of C. R. Dolmage. The full cost of the bridge was \$9,661.84.

TEMISKAMING DISTRICT BRIDGES.

Moose Creek Bridge.—Located over Moose Creek at Lot 9 on the Casey-Harris Townline. A timber bridge 101 feet long on pile piers. It comprises a centre span 45 feet long supported by a queen truss of 10 x 12 timbers. The



Veuve River Bridge, Trunk Road, Caldwell.

truss is supported on double pile piers 6 feet wide, 12 piles in each pier. The end piers are 4 pile bents. The fill falls to a natural slope around the end piles. Five lines of 10-inch flatted stringers carry a 3-inch tamarac plank floor. The approaches are well graded. Cost, \$597.47.

Moose Creek Bridge, Harley-Hilliard T. L.—A timber bridge with a clear span of 22 feet; pile abutments; five lines of 10-inch flatted stringers; 3-inch tamarac plank floor; guard railings in place; approaches stone-filled and top dressed with gravel. D. H. McIntosh Foreman in charge. Cost, \$597.00.

Wabis Bridge, Firstbrooke T. L.—Located over the Wabis River on the Bucke-Firstbrooke T. L. It is a timber bridge 75 feet long with a centre span of 28 feet. The piers are timber cribs stone-filled. The centre span is supported by a king truss. Approaches well graded. D. H. McIntosh was foreman in charge. Cost, \$1,083.00.

Jean Baptiste Bridge, 6th Line, Henwood.—Located over Jean Baptiste Creek at Lots 10 and 11, Concession 6, Henwood. It is a timber bridge 60 feet long. It has a centre span of 28 feet supported by the king truss. D. H. McIntosh Foreman in charge. Cost, \$650.00.

Wright Creek Bridge, Concession 1, Brethour.—Located over Wright Creek at lot 8 on the Second Line of Brethour. A timber bridge 56 feet long on pile piers. The centre truss span of 24 feet is supported by double pile piers. Pile bents are also driven at each end. A heavy fill was required. D. H. McIntosh was Foreman in charge. Cost, \$930.00.

The grading was completed at the following bridges.—Wabis Bridge, 6th Line, Dymond; Bear Creek Bridge, Uno Park; Wabis Bridge, 4th Line, Kearns.

NIPISSING BRIDGES.

Beckett Bridge.—Located over the Amable Du Fond River at Lot 24, Concession 2, Calvin. It is a three span concrete beam bridge on concrete piers. The centre span is 30 feet clear and the end spans each 20 feet clear. Roadway 14 feet in clear width. The piers are 13 feet 6 inches in height to the bottom of the floor beams, and the abutments 11 feet in height to the floor level. Nose plates of steel angles are placed on the up-stream angles of centre piers to protect them from ice and logs. A 6-inch floor slab, reinforced with $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch bars is supported by four concrete beams. Over the centre span the beams are 12 inches wide and 2 feet 6 inches deep, reinforced with five 1-inch square twisted bars. Over the outer spans the beams are 12 inches wide and 18 inches deep, reinforced with four 1-inch square twisted bars. The railing consists of a top rail 9 inches wide and 8 inches deep reinforced with two $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch bars. The rail is supported by eight main posts 12 inches square reinforced by four $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch bars. The intermediate posts are moulded concrete 7 inches square at the bottom and 5 inches square at the top, set in grooves in the outside floor beams and the top rail. The approaches are well filled with stone and gravel. J. W. Davis was Foreman in charge. Cost, \$3,603.77

Larocque Bridge.—Located on Gorman Creek, Lot 22, Concession C, Widdifield. A long worn-out timber bridge was replaced with a 30-inch pipe culvert

and fill. The fill is 150 feet long and 12 feet in height at the middle of the ravine. The hills were cut down for a distance of 93 feet on the east side and 132 on the west side to ease the grades. Substantial guard rails of cedar posts and cedar plank are placed at each side of the roadway across the ravines. \$785.00 was expended on the work.

Papineau Township Bridges: No. 1, Boom Creek, Concession 8.—A timber bridge 64 feet long. It has five spans, framed bents on mud sills, caps, stringers and floor flatted cedar. The timber was furnished by the township. Cost, \$404.00.

No. 2: Eighth Concession Bridge, Lot 5.—A timber deck bridge on rubble masonry abutments. Span, 13 feet. Abutments are 6½ feet high, stone laid in cement mortar. The deck, stringers, floor and railing are of cedar. Approaches well graded. Cost, \$449.36.

No. 3.—Located on a creek on the Pembroke-Mattawa Road, Concession 15. A box culvert 4 feet square, inside measurement. Walls, rubble masonry, cement mortar, top, a concrete slab. The ravine, 50-foot wide, is filled with stone and clay. Guard rail in place. Cost, \$241.25.

No. 4, 10th Concession Bridge, at Lot 14.—A timber deck bridge on rubble masonry abutments. Span, 15 feet clear. Abutments 5 feet high; stone laid in cement mortar; deck, stringers, floor and railing, cedar. Approaches well graded. Cost, \$403.23. The work on the Papineau and Larocque bridges was done under the direction of P. Rochefort, Road Inspector.

Seventh Concession Bridge, Graham Creek.—Located over Graham Creek at Lot 12 on the 7th Concession Road, Chisholm. It is a concrete beam bridge with a 20-foot clear span on concrete abutments. The concrete floor slab, 6 inches thick, is supported on four beams 12 inches wide and 18 inches deep, reinforced with four 1-inch square twisted bars. Standard railing with moulded posts. Approaches graded. J. W. Davis, Foreman in charge. Total cost, \$1,410.00.

Sideline Bridge.—Located over Graham Creek on the 10 and 11 Sideline in the 7th Concession of Chisholm. It is a concrete beam bridge on concrete pile abutments with a clear span of 20 feet. Each end is filled with stone which is allowed to fall to a natural slope around the piles. The floor level is 6 feet above bottom of creek. J. W. Davis was Foreman in charge. Cost, \$1,234.09.

Sixth Concession Wassa Bridge.—Located over Wassa Creek on the road between Concessions 6 and 7, Chisholm. A concrete beam bridge of the same size and similar in construction to the Sideline Bridge above described. J. W. Davis was Foreman in charge. Cost, \$1,393.00.

Wassa, 17th Concession Bridge.—Located over Wassa Creek at Lot 13, on the 17th Concession Road, Chisholm. It is a timber bridge 87 feet long on timber piers. It has a centre span of 29 feet with end spans of 15 and 16 feet. The centre span is supported by a king truss of 10 x 12 timbers. The timber cribs are 16 feet long, 6 feet 6 inches wide and 10 feet in height. The cribs were rebuilt from the water line up. Stringers, flatted cedar, 5 lines; floor, 3-inch tamarac plank 14 feet long. P. Rochefort, Road Inspector, had charge of the work. Cost, \$992.41.

PARRY SOUND BRIDGES.

Berridale Bridge.—Located over the Magnetawan River at Lot 14 on the 12th Concession Road, Armour. It is a concrete pile trestle bridge 95 feet in length. It has three spans of 30 feet clear; four bents of concrete piles support the deck; four piles are placed in each bent. In the end bents the piles are 20 feet long, and in the two middle bents the piles are 30 feet long. On the centre bents concrete caps 18 inches wide and 6 feet high, reinforced with $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch bars are placed over the heads of the piles. Four concrete beams carry a 6-inch floor slab. the beams are reinforced with five 1-inch square twisted bars and are connected with the caps and piles with knee braces of $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch bars. The middle beams are 12 inches wide and 2 feet 6 inches deep, and the two outside beams are 12 inches wide and 3 feet 6 inches deep. The railing consists of a top rail 9 inches wide and 8 inches thick, reinforced with two $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch bars. The rail is supported by 10 main posts on each side 12 inches square. These posts are reinforced with four $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch bars. The intermediate posts are moulded concrete 7 inches square at the bottom and 5 inches square at the top. The posts are set in grooves in the outside beams and the top rail. A stone fill at each end is allowed to fall to a natural slope around the end piles. The bottom was excavated for the toe of the fill to guard against scour. T. J. Paget was Foreman in charge. Total cost, \$3,548.10. The Township of Armour contributed \$500.00 to the cost of the bridge.

Eleventh Concession Bridge.—Located over a creek on the 11th Concession Road of Himsworth, at the intersection with the Muskoka Road. It is a concrete beam bridge with a clear span of 20 feet on concrete abutments. The abutments are 11 feet 6 inches in height to the floor level, and rest on pile foundations. The abutments are sunk 3 feet below the bottom of the creek, and much trouble and delay was caused by high water in the creek. In order to straighten the creek a new site was adopted and the old site filled in. T. A. Scanlan was Foreman in charge. Cost complete, \$1,918.55.

Magnetawan Bridge, 3rd Line, Joly.—Located over the north branch of the Magnetawan River at Lot 1 on the 3rd Concession Road, Joly. It is a timber bridge on pile bents. It has a centre span of 30 feet and two outside spans of 15 feet each. The centre span is supported by a king truss of 10 x 12 timbers; stringers 10-inch flatted cedar; floor 3-inch tamarac; standard guard rails in place; approaches well graded. T. J. Paget was Foreman in charge. Total cost, \$1,197.00.

Narrows Bridge, Christie.—Located over the Narrows of Maple Lake at Lot 20, Concession 8, Christie. It is a concrete beam bridge with a clear span of 25 feet on concrete abutments. The abutments rest on solid rock and are 16 feet in height to the bridge floor. A very heavy fill was placed at each end of the bridge to fill the ravine. Four concrete beams 12 inches wide and 24 inches deep carry a 6-inch floor slab. The beams are reinforced with five 1-inch square twisted bars. The bridge is provided with a standard moulded post railing. C. L. Falstrem was Foreman in charge. Total cost, \$3,995.

Ryerson Swing Bridge.—Located over the Magnetawan River on the 9th Concession Road of Ryerson. The old bridge was constructed in 1903. It consisted of a timber swing with equal arms 65 feet long, 14 feet in clear roadway. The

pivot pier consists of piles driven at 3-foot centres, surrounded by a crib of 12 x 12 timbers. The up-stream face of the piers is provided with a cut water making a five faced structure. Just below the low water line the piles are capped with 12 x 12 timbers with a top deck of crossed timbers above the caps. A concrete pier of the full size of substructure and 10 feet in height is built up from the submerged timber structure. The deck of the swing bridge rests on this concrete pier. The swing was in a dangerous condition and last spring could not be operated. It was decided to rebuild. The old pivot pier and part of the old approaches were utilized. A new steel swing span with equal arms of 60 feet each was provided, with a roadway 14 feet in clear width. The swing was provided with steel floor joist. As the new swing span was shorter than the old swing new rest piers had to be provided at each end. The new bridge furnishes a clear passage of 46 feet in width between the pivot piers and the rest pier on the



Narrow's Bridge, Christie.

channel side. The timber approaches were overhauled, new piles placed where necessary and a new deck provided. A length of 32 feet of the old approaches were filled in with earth. The present over-all length of the bridge is 226 feet. The steel swing was furnished by the Standard Steel Construction Company of Port Robinson at a cost of \$5,790.00, f.o.b. Burks Falls. All the work, including the erection and painting of the steel, was done under the direction of T. J. Paget, Foreman Public Works. The total cost of the bridge was \$10,516.00.

MUSKOKA BRIDGES.

Avery Creek Bridge.—Located over Avery Creek on the Baysville Road at Lot 4, Concession 11, Ridout. It is a concrete beam bridge on concrete abutments.

It has a clear span of 17 feet, with a roadway 14 feet in clear width. The abutments rest on pile foundations and are 11 feet in height to the floor level. To

straighten the road and provide a better line for the creek the bridge site was moved to the south, necessitating a heavy fill at each end of the bridge. Cost, \$1,672.00.

Buck Bridge, Stisted.—Located over the river at the south end of Buck Lake, Lot 25, Concession 14, Stisted. A pile trestle timber bridge 102 feet long with a 14-foot roadway. The entire deck of the old bridge was rotten and had to be replaced. The piles were in good condition; new caps 10 x 12 were provided for the pile bents. Five lines of 4 x 12 pine stringers were placed to carry a new floor of 3-inch pine plank. A strong guard rail was placed on each side of the bridge. Part of the log-fill in the approaches was removed and both approaches were overhauled and well filled with gravel. Total cost of bridge, \$1,020.00.

Hoc Roc Bridge, Concession 6.—Located over Hoc Roc Creek at Lot 16 on the 6th Concession Road, Muskoka Township. It is a concrete beam bridge with a clear span of 27 feet—14-foot clear roadway; approaches well graded. Cost, \$1,864.00.

Little East Bridge.—Located over the Little East River at Lot 21, on the boundary between Chaffey and Perry, about half a mile east of Novar. It is a concrete beam bridge with a 20-foot clear span on concrete pile abutments. Each end is filled with stone, which falls to a natural slope around the end piles. Cost, \$1,560.00.

Lot 8 Bridge, Muskoka Road.—Located over a creek at Lot 8 on the Muskoka Road in the Township of Morrison. It is a concrete beam bridge with a 15-foot clear span on concrete abutments. The abutments are 9 feet in height to the floor level. Cost, \$998.76.

Lowe Bridge, Ryde.—Located over a creek on the 15-16 Side Road, Concession 12, Ryde. It is a concrete beam bridge, with a clear span of 17 feet on concrete abutments. The abutments are 10 feet in height to the floor level and rest on pile foundations. The approaches have been graded. Cost, \$1,287.00.

McDonald's Creek Bridge.—Located over McDonald's Creek on the 25th Side-line in the 2nd Concession of Stephenson. A concrete beam bridge with a clear span of 20 feet on concrete abutments. The abutments are 14 feet in height to the floor level, and rests on pile foundations. Very heavy fills were placed at each end of the bridge and provided with standard guard rails. Cost of bridge, \$1,867.00.

Silver Creek Bridge, Baysville Road.—Located over a small creek on the Baysville Road at Lot 28, Concession A, in the Township of Ridout. It is a concrete box culvert 6 feet wide and 4 feet high, inside dimensions. Length, 32 feet with wing walls at each end. Side walls are set on bases 3 feet 3 inches wide, sunk 2 feet below creek bottom. The top slab is reinforced with 5/8-inch bars. The present fill is 3 feet above top of culvert. Cost, \$873.00.

Tenth Concession Bridge, Stephenson.—Located over a creek on the 25th Sideline in the 10th Concession of Stephenson. It is a concrete beam bridge with a clear span of 25 feet on concrete abutments. The abutments are 11 feet in height to the floor level and rest on pile foundations. The bridge is provided with a standard moulded post railing. Cost, \$1,261.00. All the work in the Muskoka District was done under the direction of Wm. Lowe, Public Works Foreman.

SIMCOE COUNTY BRIDGES.

Fifteen Sideline Bridge.—Located over the East Branch of North River on the Fifteen Sideline, Concession 6, Orillia. A concrete beam bridge with a 27-foot clear span on concrete pile abutments. Roadway 14 feet in clear width; standard moulded post railing; approaches at each end filled with stone. Cost, \$1,487.00.

Fourth Concession Bridge, Matchedash.—Located over Black River at Lot 13 on the 4th Concession Road, Matchedash. It is a concrete beam bridge with a clear span of 28 feet on concrete pile abutments. A very heavy stone fill is placed at each end of the bridge. Cost, \$1,797.00.



North River Bridge, 10 and 11 Sideline, North Orillia.

Hog Creek Bridge, Tay.—Located over a creek on the 10 Sideline in the 6th Concession of Tay. It is a concrete beam bridge with a 27-foot clear span on concrete abutments. The abutments are 11 feet in height to the floor level and rests on a boulder gravel foundation. The bridge is built on a skew to conform to the line on the creek banks. An extensive fill was placed at each end of the bridge to provide proper approaches. Total cost, \$1,975.00.

Ten Sideline Bridge.—Located over Coldwater Creek on the 10 Sideline in the 8th Concession of Medonte. A concrete pile trestle bridge 55 feet 4 inches long. It has a centre span 25 feet clear with end spans of 14 feet 6 inches each. Roadway 14 feet in clear width. The piles supporting the centre span are 22 feet long and the piles in the outer bents are 15 feet long. The outer bents are in the bank clear of the stream. The fill at each end, which is very light, is of field stone. The whole structure is well reinforced. Standard moulded post railing. Total cost, \$2,776.00. The Simcoe bridges were all built under the direction of Amos Train, Public Works Foreman.

GREY COUNTY BRIDGES.

Indian River Bridge, Sarawak.—Located over Indian River in the 17-18 Side-road in the 2nd Concession, Sarawak. A concrete beam bridge with two spans of 27 feet each in clear width on concrete pier and abutments. The abutments are 10 feet in height to the floor level and rest on hard pan gravel foundations. There is a double channel in the river at this point, with two bridges. The westerly channel has been filled and the easterly channel has been widened to safely carry all the water. The approaches to the bridge at each side have always been submerged in high water. It is proposed to raise both approaches above high water level and force all the water through the bridge. Cold weather prevented the completion of the grading. Amos Train was Foreman in charge. \$2,671.00 was expended on the work.



Indian River Bridge, Sarawak.

VICTORIA AND HALIBURTON BRIDGES.

Beaver Creek Bridge.—Located over Beaver Creek on the Townline between Minden and Anson. The bridge has a timber deck on timber crib abutments, stone-filled. Five lines of 10-inch flatted stringers carry a 3-inch plank floor. A standard guard rail was placed on each side of the bridge. The bridge has a clear span of 18 feet and a roadway 14 feet in clear width. The approaches are well graded. Cost, \$210.61.

Black Creek Bridge.—Located over Black Creek in the road west of Gull Lake at Lot 26, Concession 6, Lutterworth. It is a timber bridge with a clear span of 22 feet 8 inches, on crib abutments, stone filled; roadway 14 feet in clear width; floor of 3-inch plank on 5 lines of 6 feet x 10-inch stringers, supported by a king truss. The old bridge was shortened, and the ravine at the west end filled with

stone for a length of 50 feet with a height of 10 feet. The bridge was raised two feet and both approaches brought up to the new grade; standard guard rails placed at each side of bridge and fill. Total cost, \$877.84.

Carley Bridge, Dalton.—Located over the Head River on the Monck Road, Lot 28, Concession 3, Dalton. The river has two channels at this point 260 feet apart. Two new concrete beam bridges were erected. The bridge over the North channel has a clear span of 40 feet and a clear height of 5 feet 6 inches above normal water level. The bridge over the South channel has a clear span of 25 feet, 3 feet wider than the old bridge. The floor level of each bridge was raised two feet above the old level. On both bridges 4 lines of standard reinforced beams carry a 6-inch floor slab. The approaches to each bridge are properly graded. Total cost of the two bridges \$3,325.87. P. R. Switzer was Foreman in charge.

Long Point Bridge.—Located over a creek at Lot 30, Concession 1, Fenelon. A reinforced concrete bridge with a clear span of 30 feet on concrete abutments. Roadway 14 feet in clear width. The bridge was constructed by the Township of Fenelon at a cost of \$3,215.00. It was examined by Wm. Kennedy, Superintendent Public Works, who reported the structure complete in a workmanlike manner. The grant of \$600.00 which was voted by the Legislature to this bridge was paid to the Township of Fenelon.

HASTINGS COUNTY BRIDGES.

Deer River Bridge.—Located over Deer River at Lot 32, Concession 1, Wollaston. A timber bridge on timber crib piers. The bridge has three spans. A centre span 29 feet clear with 2 end spans of 19 feet clear width. Roadway 14 feet wide. The centre span is supported by a king truss. Five lines of 10-inch x 10-inch stringers support a 3-inch plank floor. Cost complete, \$903.45.

Gulch Bridge, Marmora.—Located over Beaver Creek at Lot 23 on the 4th Concession Road of Marmora. It is a timber trestle 65 feet long with timber bents set at 16 feet centres. The bents rest on mud sills and are well braced in both directions. Five lines of 6 x 10 stringers carry a 3-inch plank floor. The approaches are well graded and a substantial guard rail extends over bridge and fill at each side. Cost, \$796.00.

Fraser Creek Bridge.—A timber bridge, 18-foot span, located over Fraser Creek between Lots 20 and 21, Concession 5, Carlow. Cost, \$294.00.

Mayo Bridges: No. 1.—Located on Lot 12, Concession 14. *No. 2.*—Located at Lot 14, Concession 13, and *No. 3.*—Located at Lot 15, Concession 15. The bridges are built on the same plan—5 lines of flatted cedar stringers on cedar crib piers, stone filled. The floor is of 5-inch flatted cedar. Guard rail in place. Approaches well filled with stone top dressed with gravel. Total cost of the three bridges, \$647.37.

Paudash Bridge.—Located over a creek at east end of Paudash Lake, Lot 32, Concession 8, Faraday. It is a timber bridge 94 feet long built on timber piers eight feet wide. It has one span of 40 feet, with a queen truss and one of 30 feet

with a king truss. The truss timbers are 10 inches x 12 inches. The lower chords and needle beams are 10 x 12 timbers, stringers 10-inch flatted cedar. Floor 3-inch tamarac plank; approaches stone filled and top dressed with gravel. Cost complete, \$722.15.

Papineau Creek Bridge.—Located over Papineau Creek on the Townline between Monteagle and Wicklow. A new deck was placed on the bridge and the approaches rock-filled. \$600.00 was expended on the work.

Rawdon Creek Bridge.—Located over Rawdon Creek at Lot 4 on the Line between Concessions 2 and 3, Huntingdon. It is a timber bridge on timber piers. It has a clear span of 20 feet. The approaches are well filled with rock and gravel. Cost, \$499.00.

Tudor Cashel Bridges: Five Mile Creek Bridge.—Located at Lot 16, Concession 10, Tudor. It is a timber bridge on timber crib piers, with a clear span of 15 feet; stringers and cover, flatted cedar; approaches well filled with stone top dressed with gravel. Cost, \$250.00.

Loveless Bridge.—Located at Lot 23, Concession 2, Cashel. A timber deck bridge on stone abutments, with a clear span of 16 feet. Stringers and cover flatted cedar; approaches well graded. Cost, \$250.00.

All the bridges in Hastings were constructed under the direction of Walter Wiggins, Road Inspector.

ADDINGTON BRIDGES.

Blind Lake Bridge.—Located at Lot 28 in the 5th Concession of Palmerston. A timber deck on rubble masonry abutments. It has a clear span of 6 feet. A long timber bridge was removed and the ravine filled with stone, top dressed with gravel. \$299.00 was expended on the work.

Clear Creek Bridge.—Located over Clear Creek in the Village of Arden, Lot 14, Concession 8, Kennebec. It is a concrete bridge with a clear span of 12 feet; roadway 18 feet wide with a 6-foot sidewalk on one side. Guard rails are iron posts with galvanized pipe rails. A long timber bridge was removed and the ravine filled with stone over a length of 121 feet. The fill is 24 feet wide, from 3 to 8 feet high, and on top dressed with gravel. \$1,343.00 was expended on the work.

Denbigh Bridge.—Located over a creek at Lot 21, Concession 8, Denbigh, south of the Village of Denbigh on the Vennachar Road. A long dilapidated timber bridge was removed and the ravine filled with earth and stone. The fill is 190 feet long, 22 feet wide on top, with an average height of 7 feet. The roadway has been gravelled and strong guard rails placed on each side across the ravine. The work was done by the Township of Denbigh at a cost of \$700.00. The grant of \$300.00 voted for the work was paid to the Township of Denbigh.

Cole Creek Bridge.—Located over Cole Creek on the Frontenac Road, Lot 4, Concession 3, Hinchinbrooke. A timber deck bridge on rubble masonry abutments

with a clear span of 10 feet. A long timber bridge was removed and the ravine filled with gravel. The fill is from 3 to 9 feet in height; strong guard rails are placed at each side of the fill. \$499.00 was expended on the work.

McLaren Creek Bridge.—Located over McLaren's Creek on the Snow Road in the Township of Palmerston. It is a timber bridge on timber crib abutments with a clear span of 21 feet. The abutments are 9 feet in height. The cover is 5-inch flatted cedar with a strong railing of sawn cedar. A long timber bridge was removed and the ravine filled with stone. The fill is 147 feet long and from 3 to 6 feet in height. The roadway is gravelled. The work was done by the Township of Palmerston, and the grant of \$300.00 voted for this work was paid to the Township.

Swamp Creek Bridge.—Located over Swamp Creek on the road from Plevna to Fernleigh at Lot 30, Concession 10, Clarendon. It is a timber bridge with a clear span of 15 feet on timber crib abutments 9½ feet high. The timber in the bridge is all cedar. The hills on each side were cut down to ease the grades and the ravine for a length of 95 feet was filled to an average height of 6 feet. Strong guard rails were placed on each side of the bridge fill. The work was done by the Township of Clarendon at a cost of \$600.00, and the grant of \$350.00 voted for the work was paid to the Township. All the work in Addington was done under the direction of W. W. Pringle, Road Inspector for the District.

RENFREW BRIDGES.

Eighth Concession Bridge.—Located over the Indian River at Lot 17, Concession 8, Alice. This is a timber bridge 90 feet long. A new pier was built at the west end; 12 defective stringers were replaced by new ones. A new floor of flatted cedar was put on and new guard rails provided. The approaches were well graded and top dressed with gravel. Cost of work, \$490.32.

Finucane Creek Bridge.—Located over Finucane Creek at Lot 27, Concession 5, South Algona. A timber bridge 40 feet long on timber crib piers. The bridge was entirely renewed above the water line. The west approach, 80 feet long and the east approach, 100 feet long, were well graded and guard rails provided on each side of bridge and fill. Cost of work, \$352.00.

Griffith Bridge.—Located over the Madawaska River at Lot 8, Concession 3, Griffith. It is a steel and concrete bridge 203 feet 6 inches long, with stone fills 195 feet long, giving an all over length of 398 feet 6 inches. Over the main channel a steel span 70 feet clear has been placed on concrete abutments. On a ridge in the middle of the channel a fill 56 feet long has been placed. Over the east channel a concrete beam trestle of four 30-foot clear spans has been placed on concrete piers. The abutments under the steel span are 13 feet in height to the floor level. They are provided with wing walls and rest on solid rock. The steel span is provided with a concrete floor. Over the 30-foot spans four lines of concrete beams support a 6-inch floor slab. The beams are 14 inches wide and 30 inches in depth below the floor. The two middle beams are reinforced with six 1-inch square twisted bars. The two outside beams, which are 42 inches in depth, are reinforced with four 1-inch square twisted bars. The railing consists

of moulded posts set in grooves in the top of the outside beams and bedded in the top rail. The top rail is 9 inches wide and 8 inches deep, reinforced with two $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch bars. The top rail on each span is supported by four main posts 12 inches x 12 inches, reinforced with $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch bars connected with the main beam. The approaches, 95 feet on each end, are rock-filled and top dressed with gravel. Strong guard rails are provided on each. The steel span was provided by the Hamilton Bridge Works at a cost of \$2,723.00. All the work in connection with this bridge, including erection and painting of steel, was in charge of P. R. Switzer, Public Works Foreman. The total cost of the bridge was \$13,132.00.

Halliday Creek Bridge.—Located at Lot 19, Concession 5, Bagot. The work consisted of re-covering the bridge, which is 140 feet long. The new cover consists of 3-inch cedar plank. The Department contributed \$100.00 to the cost of the work.

Halliday Creek Bridge.—Located at Lot 5, Concession 12, Admaston. A new bridge on stone-filled timber cribs. The cribs are 10 feet high. The bridge is 32 feet long, and is supported by a king truss. Cost of bridge, \$249.30.

Hurds Creek Bridge.—Located over Hurds Creek at Lot 25, Concession 20, Grattan, on the Eganville-Cormac Road. The old bridge was 60 feet long—the new bridge is 27 feet long. The abutments are timber cribs. Five lines of flatted cedar stringers carry a 5-inch cedar plank floor. A king truss supports the stringers. The approaches are well graded and railing provided. The Department contributed \$200.00 to the work.

McPherson Creek Bridge.—Located at Lot 15, Concession 8, Matawachan. A timber bridge 24 feet long on stone-filled timber piers. The approaches were improved by blasting away a rock ledge that obstructed the road. The approaches are well graded and guard rails have been erected. Cost, \$200.00.

Snake Creek Bridge.—Located over Snake Creek at Lot 33, Concession 1, Raglan. The bridge is 110 feet long. The floor is supported by three stone-filled cribs in the creek bed and two shore piers. The approaches, 30 feet long, at each end of the bridge, were well graded; strong guard rails were placed on each side of the bridge and grade. Cost of work, \$447.60. All the work in Renfrew was done under the direction of H. N. Moss, Road Inspector for the district.

REPAIRING AND RECONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGES AND PUBLIC WORKS, FROM THE MAINTENANCE FUND.

KENORA DISTRICT.

West Branch Bridge.—A new floor of 3-inch Norway pine and tamarac plank was placed on this bridge over the west channel outlet of the Lake of the Woods at Kenora. The plank was heavily coated with boiling tar, and while the tar was still hot coarse sand was applied to the tarred surface. After a few days, when the tar had properly hardened, the plank was placed on the bridge. The result was beyond our expectations. After months of heavy traffic no sign of abrasion was discernible. The bridge floor is 387 feet long and 18 feet wide. Plank was secured at \$38.50 per M. The work was done under the direction of James Fraser, Road Inspector, at a cost of \$1,400.00.

SAULT STE. MARIE DISTRICT.

Goulais River Bridge, Fenwick.—A new plank floor was placed on this bridge which is 309 feet long and 16 feet wide. The old floor was entirely removed and replaced with new 3 x 12 joist. A new floor of 3-inch pine and tamarac plank was laid over the entire length. The south-west corner of the bridge was jacked up; four new piles were driven; the old timber bridge seat was taken out and replaced with new timber, resting on the old seat and also on the new piles. The bridge is now in a condition to safely carry traffic for many years. Cost, \$1,244.72.

Goulais Bay Road Bridge.—A new bridge was built on the Goulais Bay Road west of the big bridge in the Township of Fenwick at a cost of \$454.37.

Bye Bridge.—A pile trestle bridge was built over a deep gully on the Bye Road in Fenwick. It consists of three spans of 10 feet each. The piles in the two centre bents are 40 feet long and in the two end bents 25 feet long. The caps and stringers are flatted cedar. For flooring, the best of the stringers removed from the Goulais bridge were used. Cost of bridge, \$531.20.

People's Road Bridge.—A new concrete beam bridge was built over a small stream, crossing the People's Road near the Algoma Central Ry. crossing. The bridge has a span of 15 feet. Four concrete beams carrying a 6-inch floor slab. The bridge has a standard concrete post railing. Total cost, \$776.89.

ALGOMA DISTRICT.

Findlay Bridge.—A timber bridge over the Echo River at Section 9, MacDonald. The bridge is 163 feet long. It had two truss spans 50 feet each, with two approach spans of 16 feet each at each end. One of the truss spans was removed and two pile bents put in place. New lower chords were provided for the other truss. All defective timbers were removed from the structure and replaced with new timber. A new floor was laid throughout. Cost, \$685.51.

Hanbury Bridge, Aberdeen.—The old bridge was 66 feet long—it was shortened to 60 feet. Three new pile bents of cedar were driven. A new deck, floor and stringers, was provided. The approaches were only ten feet wide—60 feet at

the north end and 20 feet at south end were widened out to 16 feet with earth and stone. A strong guard rail was placed on each side over bridge and fill. Cost, \$598.52.

Jeffrey Bridge.—Located over the Potomac River on the Patton-Gladstone Townline. Repairs consisted of putting on new braces, repairing abutments and widening and raising approaches. Cost, \$125.00.

LaCloche Bridge.—Located over LaCloche Creek, Lot 9, Concession 2, Hallam. The old bridge was 100 feet long. The new bridge is a pile trestle of four spans of 16 feet each; the remainder of the space occupied by the old bridge was filled with stone and a strong guard rail placed on each side of bridge and fill. Walter Robinson was Foreman in charge. Cost, \$853.92.

McKay Bridge.—Over a creek on the Aberdeen-Galbraith Townline, Concession 2. It is a pile trestle 55 feet long, with pile bents at 18 feet centres; caps, stringers and floor, flatted cedar. The bridge is 10 feet shorter than the old one, and the 10-foot space was filled with stone. The approaches are well graded with stone and gravel. A strong guard rail was placed on each side of bridge and fill. Cost, \$655.50.

Ophir Bridge.—Located over a creek on the Leeburn-Ophir Road in Aberdeen. The bridge is a pile trestle 42 feet long, with pile bents at 14-foot centres. The old piles were cut down two feet and a new deck constructed, flatted cedar caps and stringers, with a 3-inch plank floor. The approaches to the bridge were built up of logs. The logs were removed and the approaches properly built up of stone and clay, top dressed with 12 inches of gravel. Strong guard rails are provided on each side of bridge and fill.

Shedden Bridge.—A small timber bridge over a creek, the outlet of Moose Lake, between Sections 2 and 3, Shedden. It has a clear span of 12 feet, crib abutments, flatted pine stringers; 3-inch pine plank floor; approaches well graded. The settlers supplied all the timber except the plank. Cost, \$146.30.

Striker Bridge.—The old bridge, 50 feet long, was destroyed by fire. It was replaced with a bridge with a clear span of 12 feet on cedar crib abutments, stone-filled. The stringers and floor are of flatted pine and cedar. The approaches were well graded: 126 yards of earth and stone being used in the fills. Cost, \$380.80.

SUDBURY DISTRICT.

East Branch Bridge, 8 and 9, Hagar.—Located over the East Branch of the Veuve River on the 8 and 9 Sideroad, Concession 5, Hagar. A timber bridge 54 feet long; it has a truss span of 42 feet on timber piers 6 feet wide; stone-filled. The approaches are well graded and faced heavily with stone to prevent erosion by the stream. Total cost, \$969.00.

Land Bridge, Dryden.—A timber bridge to replace a bridge destroyed by fire at Lot 11, Concession 5, Dryden. This bridge is 21 feet long, with a clear span of 11 feet. Timber crib abutments 5 feet wide. Cost, \$126.00.

Whitson Creek Bridges: Blezard.—Sixth Concession bridge at Lot 9. The repairs consisted of filling in a washout at the bridge. Cribs of cedar timber were placed at each end of the bridge on the road side. The north end crib is 28 feet long and the south end 15 feet. Ties run from the cribs into the road bed. The cribs are filled with stone to the high water level. The road-bed was then properly graded.

The bridges over Whitson Creek on the 8 and 9 Sidelines, Concession 6, and on the 10 and 11 Sidelines, Concession 5, were thoroughly overhauled and placed in proper condition for travel. \$823.16 was expended on the three bridges.

STURGEON FALLS DISTRICT.

Begin Bridge.—Located at Lot 9, Concession 3, Field. A four bent pile trestle 46 feet long, with a centre span of 18 feet, and end spans of 14 feet each. Flatted cedar stringers 6 lines, pine plank floor, guard rail in place. Cost, \$376.88.

Casimir Bridges: No. 1.—Between Lots 10 and 11. A timber bridge with a clear span of 15 feet on cedar crib abutments—5 x 16 feet, and 5 feet high; stringers and floor, flatted cedar.

No. 2.—Between Lots 8 and 9, Concession 4. A timber bridge with a 20-foot clear span on cedar abutments stone-filled. Floor and stringers flatted cedar. \$413.00 was expended on the two bridges.

Deer Creek Bridge, on the Warren-Hugel Road.—The bridge has a span of 27 feet clear width; rubble masonry abutments; floor and stringers flatted pine and cedar; approaches well graded; guard rails in place on bridge and fill. Cost, \$590.00.

Field Bridge, Lot 6, Concession 3.—A pile trestle bridge 44 feet long; centre span 18 feet; piles all cedar; caps and stringers flatted cedar. Floor, pine plank; approaches well graded.

Field Bridge, Lot 5, Concession 3.—A pile trestle bridge of the same size and class as the *Lot 6* bridge above described. The Municipality furnished the timber for the above bridges. Labor cost, \$790.00.

North West Arm Bridge, situate at Notre Dame DuLac.—On the Townline between McPherson and Caldwell. This bridge comprises a timber pile trestle 400 feet long with fills at each end—900 feet in all. The work of repair consisted in filling in two spans of the trestle, 33 feet in all, with stone, levelling up the floor by putting new caps over the old ones, and repairing all weak spots in the floor. \$1,604.00 was expended on the work.

NIPISSING BRIDGES.

Poverty Creek Bridge, Avery.—A timber bridge with a clear span of 15 feet. Timber crib abutments, stone-filled; floor and stringers flatted cedar. A fill 49 feet long placed at north end of bridge; strong guard rails are placed on each side of bridge and fill. Cost of bridge, \$331.00.

Prince Creek Bridge, Lyell.—Located over Prince Creek at Lot 31, Concession 11, Lyell. A timber bridge with a clear span of 16 feet on timber crib abutments. The abutments are eleven feet in height and are 8 x 14 in size. The approaches, 30 feet long at each end, are filled with stone. Guard rails on each side over bridge and fill. Total cost, \$535.00.

Sparks Creek Bridge.—Located over Sparks Creek, Concession 2, Bonfield. A timber bridge, with a clear span of 20 feet. The floor is supported by a king truss. Timber, flatted cedar; approaches stone-filled, 40 feet on east end and 50 feet on west end. Guard rails full length of bridge and fill. Total cost, \$668.00.

PARRY SOUND BRIDGES.

Commanda Creek Bridge, Gurd.—Over Commanda Creek, Lot 3, Concession 3, Gurd. The repairs consisted of a new deck, caps, stringers and floor. The old piles were all sound, but new bracing was put on. Cost, \$281.00.

Loring Road Bridge, Hardy.—Repairs consisted of new stringers and floor of flatted cedar. The approaches were well graded. The settlers furnished the timber free of cost. Amount expended, \$73.50.

Hamilton Bridge, Restoule Road.—Located over a creek at Lot 177, Concession B, Prindle. The bridge is 52 feet long. The repairs consisted of placing a new floor of hemlock plank. Cost, \$81.75.

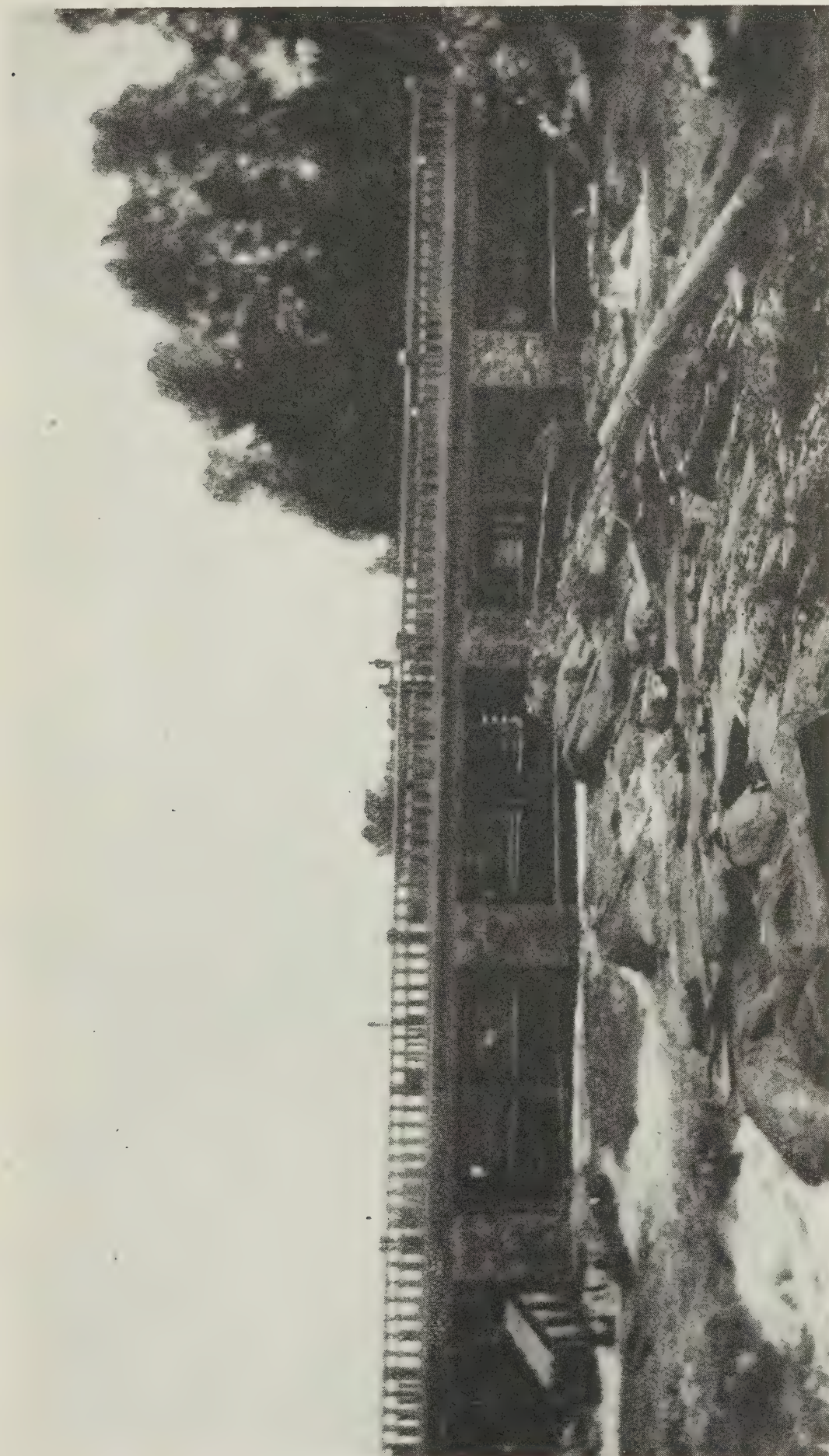
Shebeshekong Bridge.—Located over a creek on Concession 9, Carling. The bridge is 64 feet long. Three timber piers were constructed. The middle pier is 16½ feet high. A bottom was put in four feet above the bottom of the timber sides. The pier was filled with stone and sunk 4 feet into the soft bottom. The piers are 8 feet wide and 16 feet long, built of hewn hemlock. The stringers and floor are of flatted tamarac and cedar. The bridge is well built, with the approaches properly graded. Cost of work, \$573.00.

Magnetawan Bridge, Strong-Armour T. L.—Located over the south branch of the Magnetawan River at Lot 32, on the Townline between Strong and Armour. It is a timber bridge, with a clear span of 24 feet; timber crib abutments. Cost, \$724.00.

Squaw Lake Bridge.—Located over a creek at the north end of Squaw Lake, Lot 17, Concession 14, McKellar. Repairs consisted of placing a new deck on the bridge, stringers, truss, floor and railing. The floor is of 6-inch flatted cedar. \$235.00 was expended on the work.

MUSKOKA BRIDGES.

Beaver Creek Bridge, Monck.—Located at Lot 2, Concession 2, Monck. Repair work consisted of five new stringers of flatted rock elm, with a 3-inch pine plank floor. A new railing was also placed and the approaches properly graded. \$153.00 was expended on the work.



Ahmic Dam and Bridge, Outlet Ahmic Lake, Parry Sound District.

Brandy Creek Bridge.—Located at Lot 5, Concession 13, Monck. The bridge has two spans of 14 feet each on stone abutments. The repairs consisted of putting an entire new deck on the bridge—stringers, floor and railing. Cost, \$142.00

High Bridge, Huntsville Lock.—Repairs consisted of putting on a new floor of hemlock plank and replacing a couple of decayed posts and stringers. \$267.00 was expended on the work.

Sharp's Creek Bridge, Macaulay.—Located over Sharp's Creek at Lot 21 on the Third Concession Road, Macaulay. It is a new timber trestle 65 feet long of four spans of 16 feet each. Five lines of 10-inch flatted stringers carry a 3-inch pine plank floor. The approaches are well graded with earth and stone. \$904.00 was expended on the work.

HALIBURTON BRIDGES.

Burnt River Bridge, Cardiff.—Located over Burnt River at Lot 18, Concession A, Cardiff. A new timber bridge 52 feet long. It has one span of 14 feet. Three timber piers 6 feet x 14 feet support a deck of flatted cedar, floor and stringers. The west approach, 192 feet long, was built up of earth and stone. A strong guard rail was placed on each side of bridge and fill. \$199.00 was expended on the work.

Burnt River Bridge, South Monmouth.—Located over the South Branch of Burnt River on the road from Tory Hill to South Monmouth. A timber bridge 70 feet long. It has two piers 8 feet x 14 feet—12 feet high. The centre span is 24 feet, supported by a king truss. The outside spans are 12 and 18 feet; stringers and floor flatted cedar. Cost, \$199.00.

RENFREW DISTRICT BRIDGES.

Bells Rapids Bridge.—Located over the Madawaska River, at Lot 10, Concession 1, Township of Jones. It is an old timber bridge 300 feet long. The repairs consisted of replacing the defective section of the floor with sound flatted cedar, cutting down the hills at each end and grading the approaches. \$179.40 was expended on the work.

Black Bay Bridge.—Situate over an arm of Calabogie Lake, on Lot 20, Concession 1, Blithfield. The bridge is 130 feet long. Repairs consisted of a new deck, stringers, floor and railing. \$239.96 was expended on the work.

Ferguson Lake Bridge.—Located over an arm of Ferguson Lake, Lot 26, Concession 3, Blithfield. Repair work comprised filling in a long timber bridge and building a bridge 30 feet long. \$102.00 was expended on the work.

Latchford Bridge.—Located over the Madawaska River at Lot 30, Concession 13, Raglan. It is a steel bridge on timber piers. It is 262 feet 4 inches in length. It comprises one span of 108 feet and two spans of 52 feet each. The repairs consisted of putting in new timber bridge seats, new floor stringers and putting on new flooring. The handrail was also repaired. \$1,420.60 was expended on labor and material.

Lett Bridge.—Located at Lot 5, Concession 17, Matawatchan. The bridge is 30 feet long. Repairs comprised raising the piers 2 feet, putting on a new deck and re-grading approaches. \$82.92 was expended on the work.

Schutt Bridge.—Lot 30, Concession 11, Raglan. Work consisted of grading approaches and placing strong guard rail on each side of bridge and fill. Cost, \$50.00.

Mount St. Patrick Bridge.—Located over Consta Creek at Mount St. Patrick, in the Township of Brougham. The bridge is 140 feet long. Repairs consisted of putting on a top cover 8 feet long, of 4-inch cedar plank, placing a new railing and properly grading the approaches. \$200.00 was expended on the work.

Whitefish Creek Bridge.—Located on the Black Donald Road in the Township of Brougham. A new deck was placed on the bridge and the approaches graded. \$99.60 was expended on the work. All the work in the Renfrew District was done under the direction of H. N. Moss, Road Inspector for the District.

PUBLIC WORKS FOR NAVIGATION.

Continuing from Oct. 31st, 1918, the dredging at the mouth of the Muskoka River was completed. At the close of navigation the dredge was laid up at Gravenhurst; the machinery and tug were removed to the Huntsville water. The old dredge hull was remodelled and lengthened 16 feet. Two new dump scows and one flat scow were built. A floating boarding camp was also constructed. During the summer the dredge worked in the Peninsula Canal, enlarging the channel, which was widened to 60 feet and deepened to 10 feet throughout. A small amount of dredging has yet to be done just above the upper entrance to the canal.

Buoys were placed as follows: Two in cut to lower entrance to Peninsula Canal; one on shoal at mouth of Fairy River.

SWING BRIDGES.

Manetawan Swing Bridge.—A new floor was placed on this bridge.

Huntsville Swing Bridge.—A new floor was placed on this bridge.

Bala Dam.—A new deck of 3-inch plank was placed on full length of this dam.

Port Carling Lock.—The work here was mainly on repairing the cover of the different docks. A few broken planks in the lining of the Lock Chamber were replaced.

DRAINAGE WORKS CONSTRUCTED BY THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAINY RIVER DRAINAGE.

Crozier Drain, Sections 25 and 36.—This drain taps the road between Sections 25 and 26. It runs east and north through Sections 25 and 36, emptying into Frog Creek. The drain is 160 rods long, 9-foot top and 5-foot bottom, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep—right-of-way cleared 20 feet wide.

Burriss Drain, Lot 2, Concessions 1 and 2.—This drain drains a muskeg and pot holes on the road between Lots 2 and 3, Concession 1, Burriss. The drain on the road is 52 rods long. The outlet is to the east and north through Lot 2, in the 1st and 2nd Concessions—122 rods emptying into the Lavalle River. A tap drain of 80 rods was constructed in front of Lot 2, west from the Main Drain.

Tait-Mather Townline Drain.—A drain 100 rods long was constructed on the west side of the Tait-Mather T.L. in the 2nd and 3rd Concessions. An outlet 78 rods long was constructed to the east into a natural outlet.

Shenston Drain, Section 36.—A drain 90 rods long was constructed from the road north of Section 36 in a south-westerly direction, connecting with the drain constructed on Section 22.

Morley-Pattullo Townline Drain.—A drain 48 rods long was constructed on the Morley-Pattullo T.L. at Section 2. An outlet 100 rods long was also constructed, discharging into a creek on Section 35, Morley.

Nelles-Pattullo Townline Drain.—A drain 80 rods long was constructed on the Townline between Nelles and Pattullo, discharging into a creek on Section 12, Nelles.

Blue Drain, Section 34.—An old outlet leading to the west from the Bergland Road, on Section 34. Blue was cleaned out and enlarged for a distance of 200 rods. This drain discharges into a swamp.

Worthington Drain, Sections 32 and 33.—A drain 160 rods long was constructed on the road between Sections 32 and 33, Worthington. It discharges into a drain in front of Section 33, which was constructed last year.

Curran Drain, Section 2.—A drain 240 rods long was constructed in the bed of Miller Creek from the south part of Section 2, north-westerly to tap a pot hole on the road west of Section 2. The drain must be extended next year to reach the objective point.

Attwood Drain.—A branch of Miller Creek was opened up for a distance of 50 rods to drain a swamp on the road west of Section 36.

The Rainy River drainage work was all done under the direction of Frank Clement, Road Inspector. \$5,586.00 was expended on the work.

ALGOMA DRAINAGE.

Victoria Drain, Section 23.—A drain 50 rods long was opened up to drain the road north of Section 23. The drain empties into Black Creek.

C Line Drain, St. Joseph Island.—A drain 320 rods long was opened up west and south along a creek bed to provide drainage for the road between Lots 10 and 11.

Laird Drain, E and F.—A drain 170 rods long was opened up on the road between Sections E and F east from Lake George. It provides an outlet for a swamp at the east part of these sections.

Black Creek, Laird.—Black Creek, in Laird Township, cleared out and ditched for a distance of two miles east from Bar River, for a further distance of one mile the creek bed was cleaned out to provide a free passage of the water. This drain provides an outlet for three roads and affects a large area of land.

Thessalon Drain.—A drain 240 rods long was constructed west and north from the road west of Lot 19 to provide an outlet for the drains on this road.

Johnston Drain, Lot 6.—A drain 170 rods long was constructed south through Lot 6, Concession 4, to provide an outlet for a drain on the Trunk Road.

Patton Drain, Concession 4.—A drain 180 rods long was constructed on the road between Lots 10 and 11, across the north half of Concession 4, to drain a swamp on this road.

Thompson Drain, Section 21.—A drain 190 rods long was opened up on a creek bed on the south half of Section 21, to drain the road on the centre line of Sections 20-21-22.

McDonald Drain, Section 20.—A drain 75 rods long was opened up in a creek bed in the south-east part of Section 20 to drain the road west of Section 20. A drain was also opened up on the road at the south-west part of Section 20, running west 43 rods and north 58 rods, discharging into a drain constructed last year.

Thompson Drain, Section 6.—A drain 200 rods long was constructed on Section 6 to drain the roads at the north-west corner of Thompson. The drain discharges into the Mississagua River.

Gladstone Drain, Lot 4, Concession 1.—An outlet to drain a section of the Trunk Road was constructed for a distance of 160 rods through Lot 1, Concession 4. The drain discharges into the Mississagua River.

SUDBURY DRAINAGE.

The following drains were opened up in the Sudbury District under the direction of Basile Ethier, Road Inspector:

| | | | |
|-------------------|--------|------------------|----------------------------|
| Balfour Township, | on Lot | 1, Concession 1, | 80 rods. |
| " | " | on Lot | 2, Concession 3, 160 rods. |
| " | " | on Lot | 1, Concession 4, 80 rods. |
| " | " | on Lot | 8, Concession 4, 100 rods. |
| " | " | on Lot | 7, Concession 6, 80 rods. |

| | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| Balfour Township, | on Lot 4, Concession 6, | 480 rods. |
| " | " on Lot 11, Concession 6, | 80 rods. |
| " | " on Lot 10, Concession 6, | 80 rods. |
| Bleazard Township | on Lot 7, Concession 5, | 80 rods. |
| " | " on Lot 8, Concession 5, | 80 rods. |
| " | " on Lots 8, 9 and 10, Concession 5, | 220 rods. |
| Broder | " on Lot 3, Concession 5, | 80 rods. |
| Capreol | " on Lot 1, Concession 1, | 160 rods. |
| " | " on Lot 3, Concession 4, | 125 rods. |
| Lumsden | " on Lot 1, Concession 5, | 80 rods. |
| Morgan | " on Lot 7, Concession 1, | 60 rods. |

MANITOULIN DRAINAGE.

The following drains were opened up in the Manitoulin District under the direction of John McAnsh, Road Inspector:

| | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| Allen-Billings Townline, | Concession 11, | 52 rods. |
| Assignac, | on Lot 26, Concession 1, | 66 rods. |
| Baldwin, | on Lot 4, Concession 11, | 124 rods. |
| Barrie Island, | on Lots 11 and 12, Concession 4, | 120 rods. |
| Bidwell, | on Lots 7 and 8, Concession 2, | 114 rods. |
| Billings, | on Lots 4 and 5, Concession 8, | 115 rods. |
| " | on Lots 14 and 15, Concession 10, | 108 rods. |
| Campbell, | on Lot 23, Concession 9, | 240 rods. |
| Carnarvon, | on Lots 12 and 13, Concession 7, | 116 rods. |
| " | on Lots 14 and 15, Concession 13, | 92 rods. |
| Gordon, | on Lots 8 and 9 Sideroad, | 32 rods. |
| Howland, | on Lots 16 and 17, Concession 11, | 80 rods. |
| Lorne, | on Lot 9, Concession 3, | 70 rods. |
| Sandfield, | on Lot 11, Concession 11, | 68 rods. |
| Tehkummah, Blue Jay Creek, | Lots 13 and 14, Concession 7, | 132 rods. |
| The total amount expended on Manitoulin drainage was \$1,459.00. | | |

STURGEON FALLS DRAINAGE.

| | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| Casimir Township, | Lots 10, 11 and 12, Concession 3, | 480 rods. |
| Cosby Township, | Lots 2 and 3, Concession 1, | 75 rods. |
| " | " Lot 4, Concession 3, | 121 rods. |
| Hugel Township, | Lot 3, Concession 1, | 47 rods. |
| " | " Lots 2 and 3, Concession 4, | 77 rods. |
| " | " Lot 3, Concession 3, | 70 rods. |
| Kirkpatrick Township, | Lot 4, Concession 5, | 67 rods. |
| Macpherson Township, | Lot 7, Concession 5, | 22 rods. |
| " | " Lot 5, Concessions 5 and 6, | 88 rods. |
| " | " Lots 4 and 5, Concession 6, | 165 rods. |
| Martland Township, | Lot 11, Concession 1, | 48 rods. |
| " | " Lot 12, Concession 5, | 39 rods. |
| Springer Township, | Lot 6, Concession 1, | 160 rods. |
| " | " Lot 1, Concession C, | 80 rods. |
| " | " Lot 6, Concession 1, | 112 rods. |
| " | " Lot 1, Concession 2, | 306 rods. |

Springer Township, Lot 9, Concession 2, 84 rods.

“ “ Lot 9, Concession 3, 175 rods.

“ “ Lot 10, Concession 3, 92 rods.

\$2,600 was expended on drainage in the Sturgeon Falls District, the work being done under the direction of A. L. McDonald, Public Works Foreman.

TEMISKAMING DRAINAGE.

The following drains were opened up in the Temiskaming District under the direction of W. E. Kerr, Road Inspector. \$2,498.00 was expended on the work.

In Hilliard Township.—Moose Creek was cleaned out across Lots 6 and 7 in the 2nd Concession, a distance of 285 rods, and was brushed out across Lots 7 and 8 in the 1st Concession, a distance of 320 rods. This drain is intended to drain the 4 and 5 Sideroad and 3rd Concession Road.

Casey Township.—A drain was opened up along the road between Lots 8 and 9 in the 5th Concession, 140 rods. The right-of-way for the extension of the drain is cleared out for a width of 20 feet over a distance of 100 rods.

The 6th Concession Drain in Hilliard was opened up along the 6th Concession Road. It extends east from the White River 1,700 feet, to a wet swamp, for which it provides an outlet.

In Hudson Township.—A ditch 20 rods long was opened up on the west side of the 4 and 5 Sideline in the 3rd Concession. The outlet extends west 78 rods, across Lot 5 on the 3rd Concession.

In Harley Township.—Moose Creek was cleared out across Lots 11 and 12, Concession 6, a distance of 400 rods. The creek bed was cleaned, and a width of 12 feet on each side of the creek was cleared of logs and brush. This work will relieve roads in Harley and Hilliard of flooding.

NIPISSING DISTRICT DRAINAGE.

In the District of Nipissing \$760.32 was expended in improving the outlet of Wassa Lake, for the purpose of lowering the water level of Wassa Lake and Wassa Creek south of the lake, and thus permit the drainage of swamp lands adjoining the lake and creek. In addition to this \$2,525.00 was expended on small drains throughout the district. The work was all done under the direction of P. Rochefort, Road Inspector for the District.

PARRY SOUND DRAINAGE.

North Himsworth.—The drain started three years ago was extended 80 rods on Lot 1, in Concessions 18 and 19, and the right-of-way chopped out and logged over a length of 320 rods.

Carling Township.—A rock cut was opened up on Lot 64, Concession 10. The cut is 38 feet long, 6 feet wide and 18 inches deep.

Nipissing Township.—A drain 160 rods long was opened up on Lots 11 and 12, Concession 7. This is known as the Christian Valley Drain.

NORTH HASTINGS DRAINAGE.

Madoc Drain.—This drain is through a ridge on Lot 9, on the 9th Concession road of Madoc. The ridge cuts off the drainage of the road. To provide drainage for the road to the south it was found that a cut 12 feet deep would be required through the ridge. It was decided to put in a covered drain of 18-inch sewer pipe through the deep section. An open drain 300 feet long and from 3 to 6 feet deep leads up to the covered section. The covered section is also 300 feet long. \$898.00 was expended on the work.

Monteagle Drain, Concession 7.—On the road between Lots 10 and 11, Concession 7, Monteagle, two swamps were badly in need of drainage. Two short sections were constructed on the road, two culverts put in and two outlets opened up to the creek on Lot 11. \$536.48 was expended on the work.

Wollaston Drain, Concession 9.—In the Township of Wollaston, a drain 2,000 feet long was opened up to drain a bad swamp at Lot 17, Concession 9. \$593.97 was expended on the work.

DRAINAGE AID, UNDER THE PROVINCIAL AID TO DRAINAGE ACT.

BEAUDETTE RIVER DRAIN, GLENGARRY.

This drain commences near the north-east angle of Lot 9 in the 12th Concession of Kenyon, and extends south and east along the Beaudette River to Lot 28 in the 1st Concession of Kenyon. Thence on a course south-west, crossing into the Township of Charlottenburg, on Lot 29. Thence continuing south-west to Lot 32 in the last named township. The total length of the drain, 41,380 feet, or nearly 8 miles. The drain varies in bottom width from 5 feet at the head to 12 feet at the outlet. The estimated excavation amounted to 65,000 cubic yards, or about an average of 26 cubic yards per rod. The drainage area comprises 10,394 acres. The estimated cost of the work was \$27,200.00, which is assessed as follows:

| | |
|--|------------|
| On Lands and Roads in Charlottenburg | \$3,307.40 |
| On Lands and Roads in Kenyon | 23,892.60 |

The individual assessments are very high for this class of work, reaching as high as \$5.25 per acre on 150 acre farms. I have examined the drain and found the work completed in a workmanlike manner.

On report, the grant of \$2,500.00, voted to this drain, was paid to the Treasurer of Kenyon, the initiating municipality.

CURRY MARSH DRAIN, SOUTH ESSEX.

This drainage work is a pumping scheme on Pelee Island. The work, carried out under By-law No. 260, comprised repair of internal drains, the repair and enlargement of embankments and the installation of new equipment for pumping. The cost of the original scheme is not yet paid and the tax for the present work, running as high as 80c. per acre for 20 years, added to the original assessment, renders the burden on the land owners oppressive. I examined the work in 1918

and found drain and pumping equipment completed in a workmanlike manner. The cost of the scheme was \$8,500.00.

On report, the grant of \$1,500.00, voted to this drainage work, was paid to the Treasurer of the Township of Pelee.

FLAT CREEK DRAIN, PERTH.

This drain commences at the line of Lots 1 and 2 in the Township of Hibbert, and runs south-east through the Township of Fullarton, terminating on Lot 9 in the 1st Concession of Blanshard. The total length of drain is 26,900 feet, or nearly 5 miles. The work consisted of deepening, widening and straightening Flat Creek. The width of the drain varies from 8 feet at the head to 18 feet at the outlet. The excavation averaged about 45 cubic yards per rod. The drainage area comprised about 13,800 acres. The estimated cost of the work was \$17,163.35, which was assessed as follows:

| | |
|---|------------|
| On Lands and Roads in Hibbert Township | \$5,470.40 |
| On Lands and Roads in Fullarton Township | 11,692.95 |

The drain was examined by J. S. Leitch, an Engineer of this Department, who reported the work fully completed. On report, the grant of \$1,500, voted to this drain, was paid to the Township of Fullarton, the initiating municipality.

OTTER CREEK DRAIN, WEST LAMBTON.

This drain is a Trunk Outlet constructed to relieve lands in the Townships of Chatham and Sombra from water brought down by natural streams and artificial drains from higher lands in Sombra and Dawn. The drain is about 14 miles long. It commences at the townline between Dawn and Sombra at the front of the 10th Concession of Sombra, and extends south-west in the valley of Otter Creek, discharging into the Sydenham River, at the Town of Wallaceburg. Lateral drains extend into the Township of Dawn about 8 miles. The drain was constructed by floating dredges and Bay City ditching machine. The total drainage area consisted of 33,000 acres. The cost of the work complete, was \$42,882.00, which is assessed against the municipalities affected as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| On Lands and Roads in Chatham | \$11,596.00 |
| On Lands and Roads in Dawn | 11,288.00 |
| On Lands and Roads in Sombra | 20,058.00 |

I examined the drain in July and found the work completed in a workmanlike manner. On report, the grant of \$3,500.00, voted to this drain, was paid to the Township of Sombra, the initiating municipality.

PHALEN CREEK DRAIN, STORMONT.

This drain is located in the Township of Osnabruck. It commences at the line between Lots 2 and 3 in the 7th Concession, and extends south-west 22,830 feet to Dixon Creek, which is reached at Lot 8, in the 5th Concession. The work also extends down Dixon Creek a distance of 3,727 feet. The work also embraces a branch known as "Hawns Drain," having a length of 1,650 feet. The total length of drain is 28,206 feet, or about 5½ miles. The drainage area com-

prises 9,207 acres, situate in the Townships of Osnabruck, Cornwall and Roxborough. The estimated cost of the work was \$8,900.00, assessed as follows:

| | |
|--|------------|
| On Lands and Roads in Osnabruck | \$7,961.39 |
| On Lands and Roads in Cornwall | 248.53 |
| On Lands and Roads in Roxborough | 690.08 |

On report, the grant of \$1,000.00, voted to this drain, was paid to the Township of Osnabruck, the initiating municipality.

SUTHERLAND PUMPING SCHEME, KENT.

This work is a pumping scheme situate at the junction of the Sydenham River with Lake St. Clair. The lands embraced are low lying and subject to flooding during seasons of high water in Lake St. Clair. The scheme includes parts of Lots 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 in the 1st Concession of the Gore of Chatham, and also Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, known as the Baldoon Farm, in the Township of Dover. The drainage area comprises 2,200 acres, one-half of which is cultivated, the balance swamp or marsh. The work consists of dredge cuts and embankments along the low lying lands on the Sydenham River and the Chenal Ecarte. On the west, the east bank of the Arnold cut is used, and on the north, the south bank, along Running Creek, is incorporated in the scheme. This embankment along Running Creek has been improved to a greater extent than was provided for in the original plan. A solid embankment has been constructed along the south side of Running Creek, from the east bank, at the 5-6 sideroad, easterly to the Pere Marquette Railway grade. A series of internal drains provide for the complete drainage of the area. These drains are: the McDonald Drain, the McNaughton Drain, Armstrong Drain, Sutherland Drain and the Card Drain. The total length of drain constructed was 2,164 rods. The excavation amounted to 106,189 cubic yards. The pumping plant comprised a large dash wheel driven by an electric motor. The head works are constructed of concrete. The entire plant is operated efficiently and economically. The estimated cost of the drainage scheme was \$18,551.73, which was assessed against lands and roads affected as follows:

| | |
|---|------------|
| On Lands and Roads in Gore of Chatham | \$9,338.73 |
| On Lands and Roads in Dover | 9,213.00 |

I examined the scheme in July of this year and found the entire work, as outlined in Engineer's report, completed in a workmanlike manner. On report, the grant of \$2,500.00, voted to this work, was paid to the Township of Chatham, the initiating municipality.

YOUNG'S CREEK DRAIN, SOUTH HURON.

This drain commences at the centre of Lot 18 in the 4th Concession of West Wawanosh, and runs south along Young's Creek, crossing into Colborne on Lot 10, in the 9th Concession, and continuing south along the creek to a sufficient outlet at Lot 6, in the 6th Concession of Colborne, a total length of 23,140 feet or about $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles. The drain varies in bottom width from 5 feet at the head, to 8 feet at the outlet. The estimated excavation was 33,300 cubic yards, being an average of about 23 cubic yards per rod. The drainage basin comprises an area of 7,127 acres.

The estimated cost of the work was \$7,770.00, which was assessed as follows:

| | |
|---|------------|
| On Lands and Roads in West Wawanosh | \$7,277.20 |
| On Lands and Roads in Colborne | 492.80 |

I examined the drain and found the work completed in a workmanlike manner. On report, the grant of \$1,000.00, voted to this drain, was paid to the Township of West Wawanosh, the initiating municipality.

Respectfully submitting the above,

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. J. HALFORD,

Engineer, Department of Public Works.

STATEMENTS
OF THE
ACCOUNTANT
OF
PUBLIC WORKS

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, ONTARIO,

TORONTO, March 25th, 1920

HON. F. C. BIGGS,

Minister of Public Works and Highways.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit detailed statements of Capital Expenditure on Provincial Public Buildings, Public Works, Colonization and Mining Roads, Good Roads, (Highway Improvement) Aid to Railways, etc., during the Fiscal Year which ended on the 31st of October, 1919. To these are added Statements, in a condensed form, of the Capital Expenditure thereon from the date of Confederation to the 31st of October, 1918, the expenditure during the Fiscal Year 1918-19, and the Grand Total Expenditure from the 1st July, 1867, to the 31st October, 1919.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. C. O'DONNELL,

Accountant, Public Works.

A statement of expenditure on Capital Account for Public Buildings, Public Works, Drainage, Colonization and Mining Roads, Good Roads, (Highways Improvement Act) Aid to Railways, etc., for the year ending October 31st, 1919.

| Name of Work. | — | Amount. |
|---|-----------|------------|
| | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| PUBLIC BUILDINGS: | | |
| Parliament Buildings: Alterations to provide additional accommodation and fire escapes .. | 1,659 32 | |
| “ “ Purchase, etc., 44-46 Richmond St. West, Toronto, Special Warrant.. | 92,120 10 | |
| “ “ Repairs property, Peter and Wellington Streets, Special Warrant | 981 94 | |
| “ “ Soldiers' Aid Commission, Childrens' Home, Special Warrant | 10,609 65 | |
| | | 105,371 01 |
| Osgoode Hall: General repairs | 7,740 12 | |
| “ “ Electric wiring and fixtures | 9 81 | |
| “ “ Painting interior and exterior | 8,618 78 | |
| “ “ Fittings for vaults and offices | 4,225 00 | |
| “ “ Permanent lighting | 218 00 | |
| “ “ Installation of fuel oil burning equipment... | 2,830 35 | |
| | | 23,642 06 |
| Ontario Hospital, Brockville | | 23,183 58 |
| “ “ Hamilton | | 12,178 97 |
| “ “ Kingston | 12,336 85 | |
| “ “ Purchase of additional property..... | 7,474 40 | |
| | | 19,811 25 |
| “ “ London | | 20,361 86 |
| “ “ Mimico | | 3,727 85 |
| “ “ Orillia | | 115,501 05 |
| “ “ Penetanguishene | | 3,454 87 |
| “ “ Toronto, Whitby Branch | | 170,623 72 |
| “ “ Woodstock | | 746 43 |
| Mercer Reformatory, Toronto | | 4,778 04 |
| Normal and Model Schools, Toronto | | 22,806 97 |
| “ “ Ottawa | | 77,386 10 |
| Normal School, London | | 2,605 11 |
| “ “ Hamilton | | 1,861 19 |
| “ “ Peterborough | | 2,894 84 |
| “ “ Stratford | | 818 23 |
| “ “ North Bay | | 931 64 |
| English-French Training School, Sandwich | | 140 23 |
| “ “ “ Sturgeon Falls, Special Warrant..... | | 1,360 97 |
| Ontario School for the Deaf, Belleville | | 11,188 62 |
| Ontario School for the Blind, Brantford | | 4,251 94 |
| Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph | | 8,116 73 |
| Horticultural Experimental Station, Jordan Harbour | 4,533 46 | |
| “ “ “ Cottages for Farm Help. | 570 79 | |
| | | 5,104 25 |
| Ontario Veterinary College | | 5,214 33 |
| Algoma District: | | |
| Court House, Gaol and Registry Office, Sault Ste. Marie.... | 44,174 29 | |
| Lockup at Massey, grant | 500 00 | |
| | | 44,674 29 |
| Kenora District: | | |
| Court House, Gaol and Registry Office | | 724 63 |
| Manitoulin District: | | |
| Court House, Gaol, Registry Office, Lockup and Grounds.... | | 293 45 |
| Muskoka District: | | |
| Court House, Gaol, Registry Office, grounds, etc. | | 1,785 46 |

| Name of Work. | — | Amount. |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—Continued. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| <i>Nipissing District:</i> | | |
| Court House, Gaol, Registry Office, grounds, etc. | | 1,683 56 |
| <i>Parry Sound District:</i> | | |
| Court House, Gaol, Registry Office, Land Titles Office, Lockup, etc. | | 2,160 60 |
| <i>Rainy River District:</i> | | |
| Court House, Gaol, Registry Office, Land Titles Office, Lockup, etc. | | 747 33 |
| <i>Sudbury District:</i> | | |
| Court House, Gaol, Registry Office | 1,018 41 | |
| Industrial Farm, Burwash Works, Buildings | 120,507 72 | |
| | | 121,526 13 |
| <i>Temiskaming District:</i> | | |
| Court House, Registry Office, Land Titles Office, Lockups, Grounds, etc. | | 1,062 15 |
| <i>Thunder Bay District:</i> | | |
| Court House, Gaol, Registry Office, Land Titles Office, Grounds, etc. | 635 78 | |
| Industrial Farm, Fort William, Ont. | 740 12 | |
| | | 1,375 90 |
| <i>Miscellaneous:</i> | | |
| Fish Hatchery, Port Arthur, House for Superintendent | | 1,530 00 |
| Compensation for Workmen injured on Government Works | | 1,277 73 |
| Insurance | | 14,596 14 |
| Public Buildings | | 841,499 21 |
| PUBLIC WORKS: | | |
| Ahmic Bridge and Dam | | 1,392 78 |
| Arnold Creek Bridge, Comee | | 275 72 |
| Avery Creek Bridge, Ridout | | 1,354 30 |
| Bastien Bridge, Cameron | | 302 54 |
| Beckett Bridge, Calvin | | 3,256 72 |
| Big Head River Bridge, Sydenham | | 1,847 17 |
| Beaver Creek Bridge, Minden Townline | | 210 61 |
| Black Creek Bridge, Lutterworth | | 877 84 |
| Bovington Bridge, Korah | | 1,377 13 |
| Bunting Creek Bridge, Dobie Townline | | 461 24 |
| Blind Lake Bridge, Palmerston, Grant | | 299 00 |
| Black Creek Bridge, Garden River Road | | 1,160 72 |
| Buck Creek Bridge, Con. 14, Stisted | | 597 30 |
| Booth Bridge, Korah | | 1,364 47 |
| Berridale Bridge, Armour, Con. 13 | | 2,099 30 |
| Cameron Creek Bridge, River Road Morley | | 1,408 25 |
| Clear River Bridge, Kennebec | | 1,343 19 |
| Carley Bridge, Dalton | | 3,280 85 |
| Crozier Lavellee Bridge, Trunk Road | | 713 73 |
| Cole Creek Bridge, Hinchinbrooke, Grant | | 497 95 |
| Chelmsford Bridge | | 2,428 02 |
| Cassimer-Jennings Bridges | | 911 53 |
| Distress Bridge, Magnetawan | | 2,381 15 |
| Dana Bridge, Dog River | | 231 00 |
| Deer River Bridge, Con. 1, Wollastan | | 894 51 |
| Demigh Bridge, Grant | | 300 00 |
| Deux Riviere Bridge | | 339 94 |
| Equipment, Instruments, etc. | | 4,496 55 |
| Eighth Concession Bridge, Alice | | 490 32 |
| Eleventh Concession Bridge, Himsworth | | 1,913 65 |
| First Concession Bridge, Plummer | | 2,079 87 |
| Flint Bridge, O'Connor | | 1,093 74 |
| Fourth Concession Bridge, Waters | | 784 30 |
| Fourth Concession Bridge, Matchedash | | 1,797 39 |

| Name of Work. | — | Amount. |
|---|-------|-----------|
| PUBLIC WORKS.— <i>Continued.</i> | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| Fifth Line Bridge, Burriss | | 889 12 |
| Finacune Creek Bridge, Algoma | | 352 00 |
| Fifteen Sideline Bridge, Medonte | | 1,483 44 |
| First Concession Bridge, Wicklow | | 415 24 |
| Field Village Bridge | | 5,993 73 |
| Fraser Creek Bridge, Carlow | | 294 50 |
| Frejd Bridge, Plummer | | 680 69 |
| Gladstone Bridge | | 1,099 22 |
| Griffiths Bridge | | 6,539 39 |
| Green Creek Bridge, Sinclair | | 28 00 |
| Gulch Bridge, Marmora..... | | 497 03 |
| Gully Bridge, 2nd Line, Korah | | 1,392 55 |
| Great Northern Road Bridge, Plummer | | 622 88 |
| Hog Creek Bridge, 5th Con., Tay | | 1,975 83 |
| Hoc Roc Bridge, Con. 6, Muskoka | | 1,864 03 |
| Halliday Creek Bridge | | 349 80 |
| Hurds Creek Bridge, Grattan | | 199 92 |
| Hollow Lake Dam | | 125 00 |
| Indian River Bridge, Sarawak | | 1,225 34 |
| Ironside Bridge, Prince | | 1,089 81 |
| King Creek Bridge, Lefroy | | 1,824 43 |
| Kenora District Bridges | | 3,640 37 |
| Kushog Lake Bridge, Snowdon | | 704 26 |
| Keppel Bridge, Indian River | | 563 05 |
| Lang Bridge, Trout Road, Lash | | 1,282 04 |
| Laird Bridge, Section 3 | | 1,358 03 |
| Larocque Bridge, Widdifield | | 267 50 |
| LeClair Bridge, Black Donald Road | | 299 00 |
| Lavallee Bridge, Sections 4 and 9, Devlin | | 1,159 38 |
| Little East Bridge, Chaffey T. L. | | 1,363 06 |
| Long Point Bridge, Fenelon, Grant | | 600 00 |
| Lowe Bridge, Ryde | | 1,287 62 |
| Lybster Bridges (2) | | 663 67 |
| Lot 8 Bridge, Muskoka Road | | 958 61 |
| Lockmasters, etc., Salaries | | 3,887 50 |
| McDonald Creek Bridge, Stevenson | | 1,869 07 |
| McPherson Creek Bridge | | 199 85 |
| McLaren Bridge, Palmerston, Grant | | 300 00 |
| Maintenance locks, dams, etc. | | 51,212 69 |
| Magnetawan Bridge, 3rd Con. Line, Joly | | 1,187 43 |
| Marshall Bridge, Korah | | 1,360 91 |
| Mayo Townline Bridges | | 647 37 |
| Manitoulin Bridges | | 1,538 49 |
| Mausons Bridge, Limerick | | 300 00 |
| Narrows Bridge, Christie | | 4,094 86 |
| North Seguin Bridge, Nipissing Road | | 560 31 |
| Papineau Township Bridges | | 1,498 54 |
| Pearson Township Bridges | | 198 95 |
| Pine River Bridge, North Road | | 2,690 05 |
| Papineau Creek Bridge, Monteagle T.L. | | 600 00 |
| Paudash Bridge, Faraday | | 622 15 |
| Ryerson Swing Bridge, rebuilding, Special Warrant | | 8,454 01 |
| Rawdon Creek Bridge, Con. 3, Huntingdon | | 499 02 |
| Rainy River Bridges, rebuilding and repairing, Special War- rant | | 9,863 47 |
| Surveys and Inspections | | 4,741 41 |
| Silver Creek Bridge, 15 Tarentorus | | 861 02 |
| Silver Creek Bridge, Ridout | | 665 32 |
| Silver Creek Bridge, Garden Road | | 1,277 77 |
| Section 9 Bridge, Devlin | | 843 43 |
| Snake Creek Bridge, Raglan | | 447 60 |
| Seguin Bridge, McDougall Road | | 5,379 23 |
| Serpent River Bridge | | 4,345 75 |
| Stanley Bridge | | 10,465 79 |

| Name of Work. | — | Amount. |
|---|-------|------------|
| PUBLIC WORKS.—Continued. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| Sixth Line Bridge, Tarbutt | | 1,583 17 |
| Seventeenth Con. Bridge, Graham Creek | | 170 60 |
| Second Concession Bridge, Marks | | 377 26 |
| Side Line Bridge, Con. 7, Chisholm | | 857 30 |
| Sucker Creek Bridge, Humphrey | | 1,844 82 |
| Smoky Falls Bridge | | 9,297 17 |
| Second Line Bridge, Balfour | | 491 45 |
| Seventh Concession Bridge, Graham Creek | | 1,017 35 |
| Sturgeon Bridge, Sections 13 and 14, Shenston | | 580 30 |
| Sturgeon Bridge, Dobie T.L. | | 768 18 |
| Solmes Bridge, Monteagle | | 249 50 |
| Stobie Bridge, Johnston | | 1,023 92 |
| Southern Bridge, Sturgeon Falls, conditional | | 1,762 13 |
| Sixth Concession Bridge, Chisholm | | 1,299 63 |
| Swamp Creek Bridge, Clarendon | | 350 00 |
| Superintendent Public Works, salary | | 1,400 00 |
| Ten Sideline Bridge, Orillia | | 2,832 10 |
| Tenth Concession Bridge, Stevenson | | 1,261 20 |
| Temiskaming Bridges | | 8,730 39 |
| Thompson Bridge, Prince | | 991 95 |
| Tudor Bridges | | 484 29 |
| Tudor-Cashel Bridges | | 500 00 |
| Victoria Bridge, Section 3 | | 415 31 |
| Veuve Bridge, 2nd Con., Caldwell | | 6,772 19 |
| White Oak Creek Bridge, Humphrey | | 334 40 |
| Willow Creek Bridge, Con. 8, Vespra | | 1,236 51 |
| Wassa Bridge, Con. 17, Chisholm | | 992 51 |
| Widdifield Bridges | | 1,062 70 |
| West Sideline Bridge, Burruss | | 870 61 |
| Wages and expenses supervising foremen | | 3,348 75 |
| Workmen injured, etc., Compensation for | | 125 40 |
| Public Works, Bridges, etc. | | 260,994 40 |
| DRAINAGE WORKS: | | |
| Algoma District Road Drainage | | 2,099 80 |
| East Simcoe District Road Drainage | | 1,218 23 |
| Eastern Swamp Drain, Eastnor | | 1,355 33 |
| Fourth Concession Drain, Amabel | | 150 00 |
| Horseshoe Lake Drain | | 290 62 |
| Manitoulin Road Drainage | | 1,459 00 |
| Mara Drain | | 295 51 |
| Muskoka Road Drainage | | 1,852 32 |
| Nipissing Road Drainage | | 3,299 82 |
| North Hastings Road Drainage | | 2,028 55 |
| Oak Flat Road Drainage | | 95 18 |
| Parry Sound Road Drainage | | 1,205 76 |
| Rainy River Road Drainage | | 5,713 18 |
| Spence Swamp, drain extension | | 600 00 |
| Sturgeon Falls Road Drainage | | 2,599 75 |
| Sudbury Road Drainage | | 2,599 80 |
| Temiskaming Road Drainage | | 2,247 81 |
| Beaudette River Drainage, Kenyon, Grant | | 2,500 00 |
| Curry Marsh Drain, Pelee Island, " | | 1,500 00 |
| Flat Creek Drain, Fullerton " | | 1,500 00 |
| Otter Creek Drain, Sombra " | | 3,500 00 |
| Phelan Creek Drain, Osnabruck " | | 1,000 00 |
| Salter Drain, May and Salter " | | 800 00 |
| Sutherland Pumping Scheme, Chatham, Grant | | 2,500 00 |
| Young Creek Drain, West Wawanosh " | | 1,000 00 |
| Renfrew District Road Drainage, Special Warrant | | 498 99 |
| Drainage Works | | 43,909 65 |

| Name of Work. | — | Amount. |
|--|------------|--------------|
| SUMMARY: | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| Public Buildings | | 841,499 21 |
| Public Works, Bridges, etc. | 260,994 40 | |
| Public Works, Drainage | 43,909 65 | |
| | | 304,904 05 |
| Total | | 1,146,403 26 |
| Colonization and Mining Roads | | 390,621 54 |
| Good Roads (Highway Improvement) | | 2,259,719 65 |
| Aid to Railways | | 139,112 54 |
| Grand Total | | 3,935,856 99 |

| ADDENDA | Expenditure 1st July, 1867, to 31st Oct., 1918 | Expenditure Fiscal Year ending 31st Oct., 1919 | Total Expenditure to 31st Oct., 1919 |
|--|--|--|--|
| | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| Public Buildings..... | 24,756,388 90 | 841,499 21 | 25,597,888 11 |
| Public Works, Bridges, Locks, dams, etc..... | 3,274,871 54 | 260,994 40 | 3,535,865 94 |
| Public Works, Drainage | 684,024 28 | 43,909 65 | 727,933 93 |
| Colonization and Mining Roads..... | 8,970 683 51 | 390,621 54 | 9,361,305 05 |
| Good Roads (highways improvement) | 3,376,096 42 | 2,259,719 65 | 5,635,816 07 |
| Aid to Railways | 9,876,290 27 | 139,112 54 | 10,015,402 81 |
| NOTE:— Certificates issued to railways.....\$10,515,892 45 Cash paid direct to railways 2,337,982 42 \$12,853,874 87 Certificates out- standing..... 2,838,472 06 Actual cash expen- ded 31st Oct., 1919 10,015,402 81 Totals..... | 50,938,354 92 | 3,935,856 99 | 54,874,211 91 |
| Recapitulation:— Total Public Buildings | 24,756,388 90 | 841,499 21 | 25,597,888 11 |
| “ Public Works and Drainage | 3,958,895 82 | 304,904 05 | 4,263,799 87 |
| “ Colonization and Mining Roads | 8,970,683 51 | 390,621 54 | 9,361,305 05 |
| “ Good Roads (Highway Im- provement) | 3,376,096 42 | 2,259,719 65 | 5,635,816 07 |
| “ Aid to Railways | 9,876,290 27 | 139,112 54 | 10,015,402 81 |
| Grand Totals | 50,938,354 92 | 3,935,856 99 | 54,874,211 91 |

STATEMENT
OF
SECRETARY
AND
LAW CLERK

STATEMENT' No. 4.

Showing the several contracts and bonds entered into with His Majesty during the twelve months ending the 31st October, 1919, in connection with the Public Buildings and Works, subject to the control of the Public Works Department.

| Date | Location of Work. | Subject of Work | Contractors | Sureties. | Amount. |
|--------------------|--|---|--|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1918 Dec. 20... | Osgoode Hall, Toronto... | Steel Filing Case in Vault. | Office Specialty Co., Ltd., Toronto. | ..... | \$ 3,850 00 |
| 1919 Jan. 22... | Field Bridge over Sturgeon River. | Steel Superstructure... | The Dominion Bridge Co., Ltd., Toronto. | ..... | 4,215 00 |
| Jan. 22... | Stanley Bridge over the Kaministiquia River. | Supply of Steel Spans.. | Sarnia Bridge Co., Ltd., Sarnia. | ..... | 5,060 00 |
| Jan. 31... | Smoky Falls Bridge over Sturgeon River. | Supply of Steel Spans.. | Dominion Bridge Co., Ltd., Toronto. | ..... | 5,370 00 |
| Feb. 18... | Orillia Hospital | Supply of Laundry Machinery. | Canadian Laundry Machinery Co., Ltd., Toronto. | ..... | 4,010 00 |
| Mar. 28... | Sault Ste. Marie Court House. | Removal of old court house and gaol and building new foundation. | Bumbaca Bros. & Thornton, Sault Ste. Marie. | E. Walker and L. Downey, Sault Ste Marie. | 13,932 00 |
| Apr. 11... | Ottawa Normal School .. | Supply of material and construction required in alterations to school building. | Taylor & Lackey, Ottawa. | ..... | 10% on cost of labour and materials. |
| Apr. 26... | Whitby Hospital | Supply of equipment for new barn. | Beatty Bros., Fergus. | ..... | 3,832 29 |
| Apr. 30... | Kemptville Agricultural School. | Supply and construction, Main building. | Chas. Holbrook & Son, Ottawa. | F. F. Gourdeau & Ruggles Wright, Ottawa. | 68,997 00 |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|--|--|---|--|---|---|
| May 7... | Whitby Hospital | Supply and planting of trees and shrubs on grounds. | Canadian Landscape Architects, Ltd., Toronto. | H. C. Brodbridge & J. M. Warren, Toronto. | ..... | 1,719 00 |
| May 8... | Parry Sound Ryerson Swing Bridge over Magnetawan. | Steel Superstructure... | Standard Steel Construction Co., Ltd., Port Robinson. | ..... | ..... | 5,790 00 |
| May 19... | Brantford School for the Blind. | Installing Programme Clock and Automatic telephone system. | Collins Electric Co., Hamilton. | ..... | Electric Clock Tel. System | 980 00 1,216 50 |
| May 20... | Brockville Hospital | Supply of material and construction of addition to cow barn. | Canadian Contractors and Builders, Ltd., Brockville. | Jas. M. Dobbie & A. E. Parker, Brockville. | ..... | 19,395 00 |
| May 20... | Guelph, Ontario Agricultural College. | Supply of material and construction of Students' Residence. | P. H. Secord & Sons Construction Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont. | Thos. Hendry & W. C. Boddy, Brantford. | ..... | 144,531 00 |
| May 16... | Toronto Parl. Buildings and Government House. | Supply of Coal, Season 1919-20. | Standard Fuel Co. of Toronto, Limited. | G. Nash & C. T. Logan. | Pea coal Mine run Stove coal ... Nut coal Cannell coal . Hard wood .. | 8 43 ton 7 75 " 11 50 " 11 50 " 11 50 " 18 00 cord |
| May 16... | Toronto Normal and Model School, Osgoode Hall and Ont. Veterinary College. | Supply of Coal and Wood, Season 1919-20. | P. Burns & Co., Ltd., Toronto. | J. J. Burns & G. D. McDonald, Toronto. | Egg. coal Nut coal Soft coal Pine slabs ... Mine run | 11 50 ton 11 50 " 8 75 " 12 00 cord 8 50 ton |
| May 16... | Ottawa Normal and Model School. | Supply of Coal, Season 1919-20. | Independent Coal Company, Ottawa. | G. A. Donaldson & J. B. Lefebvre, Ottawa. | Egg coal Soft coal Pine slabs ... | 10 25 " 8 25 " 8 00 cord |
| May 16... | London Normal School... | Supply of Hard Coal, Season 1919-20. | Wm. Buchanan, London. | B. Essery & J. B. Brickwood, London. | Egg coal | 11 50 ton |

STATEMENT No. 4.—Continued.

Showing the several contracts and bonds entered into with His Majesty during the twelve months ending the 31st October, 1919, in connection with the Public Buildings and Works, subject to the control of the Public Works Department.

| Date | Location of Work. | Subject of Work | Contractors | Sureties. | Amount. |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| 1919 May 16.... | Peterboro Normal School. | Supply of Hard Coal and Pine, Season 1919-20. | Peterboro Fuel & Transfer Co., Ltd. | R. J. Soden & G. A. Gillespie, Peterboro. | Egg coal \$ 11 50 ton. Pine slabs 6 00 cord |
| May 18.... | Hamilton Normal School. | Supply of Hard Coal, Season 1919-20. | Dominion Lumber & Coal Co., Hamilton. | H. Brennan & E. S. Smith, Hamilton. | Egg coal 10 00 ton Nut coal 10 00 " |
| May 16.... | North Bay Normal School. | Supply of Coal and Pine Slabs, Season 1919-20. | North Bay Fuel Company. | W. S. Wager & J. Lambertus, North Bay. | Nut coal 12 00 " Egg coal 12 00 " Pine slabs 7 00 cord |
| May 16.... | Belleville School for the Deaf. | Supply of Hard and Soft Coal, Season 1919-20. | Schuster Co., Ltd., Belleville. | W. Alford & L. P. Hughes, Belleville. | Slack coal .. 6 75 ton Egg coal 11 89 " Nut coal 11 99 " |
| May 16.... | Brantford School for the Blind. | Supply of Hard and Soft Coal, Season 1919-20. | D. McDonald, Brantford. | ..... | Soft coal 7 38 " Egg coal 9 60 " Stove coal 9 85 " Nut coal 10 00 " |
| June 11.... | Toronto, Osgoode Hall... | Supply and installation complete Fess Fuel Oil Burners Equipment. | Fuel Oil Burners of Canada, Limited. | ..... | ..... 6,870 00 |
| June 14.... | Burwash Industrial Farm. | Supply of two Horizontal Return Tubular Boilers. | Waterous Works Co., Ltd., Brantford. | ..... | ..... 5,800 00 |
| June 18.... | London Hospital | Supply and Installing Lavatories in three Cottages. | Noble & Rich, London... | ..... | ..... 7,612 00 |

| | | | | | |
|--------------|---|--|--|---|---|
| June 26.... | Burwash Industrial Farm. | Supply and construc- tion of Steel Tank and Tower. | Canadian Des Moines Steel Co., Ltd., Chat- ham, Ont. | ..... | 6,726 00 |
| July 11.... | Orillia Hospital | Supply and installing Pipe Covering. | Purdy Mansell, Ltd., Toronto. | ..... | 5,600 00 |
| July 16.... | Ottawa Normal School .. | Supply and Erecting Iron Fence. | Canadian Iron Orna- mental Co., Limited, Toronto. | Iron fence..... Iron stairs | 2,000 00 1,850 00 <u>3,850 00</u> |
| July 14.... | London Hospital | Supply and construc- tion new Fire Hall. | John Hayman & Sons, Ltd., London. | C. C. Hayman & C. F. Hayman, London. | 9,475 00 |
| July 18.... | Kemptville Agricultural School, Main Building. | Supply and installing of Heating, Ventila- ting and Plumbing. | Purdy Mansell Ltd., Toronto. | F. J. Lucas & L. R. Fox, Toronto. | 21,667 00 |
| July 18.... | Ottawa Normal School... | Supply and installing Steam Heating, Ven- tilating and Addition to Plumbing System. | Purdy Mansell Ltd., Toronto. | F. J. Lucas & L. R. Fox, Toronto. | 41,934 00 |
| Aug. 6.... | Serpent River Bridge, Sheppards Siding. | Supply of Steel for 80 ft. span. | Hamilton Bridge Works Co., Hamilton. | ..... | 3,016 00 |
| Aug. 6.... | Sault Ste. Marie Court House. | Supply and construc- tion new Court House Building. | D. Jannison & Son, Sault Ste. Marie. | F. H. Shier & Wm. Marshall. | 301,386 20 |
| Aug. 21.... | Brockville Hospital | Supply and construc- tion of Boat House. | G. A. Munroe, Brock- ville. | ..... | 3,002 75 |
| Aug. 22.... | Pt. Arthur Fish Hatchery. | Supply and construc- tion of Dwelling House. | Peter Tonge, Port Ar- thur. | J. M. Craig & D. Dwyer, Port Arthur. | 4,600 00 |
| Sept. 18.... | Belleville School for the Deaf. | Supply and construc- tion of Engineer's House and double cottage. | Thos. Manley & Son, Belleville. | J. W. Walker & J. Dono- van, Belleville. | 8,900 00 |

STATEMENT No. 4.—Concluded.

Showing the several contracts and bonds entered into with His Majesty during the twelve months ending the 31st October, 1919, in connection with the Public Buildings and Works, subject to the control of the Public Works Department.

| Date | Work | Subject of Contract | Contractors | Sureties | Amount |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|---|--|--|--------------------------|
| 1919 Sept. 19... | Hamilton Hospital | Supply and construction of addition to Reservoir. | Stuart & Sinclair Hamilton. | St. Clair Balfour & H. Costwaite, Hamilton. | 12,870 00 |
| Sept. 27... | Guelph Agrl. College..... | Supply and construction of Apiary Building. | P. H. Secord & Sons Construction Co., Ltd., Brantford. | T. Hendry & W. C. Boddy, Brantford. | 30,700 00 |
| Oct. 3... | Kingston Hospital | Supply and construction of addition to Nurses Home. | McKelvey & Birch, Ltd., Kingston. | C. A. Macpherson & J. James Druce, of Kingston. | 28,997 00 |
| Oct. 17... | Sault Ste. Marie Court House. | Supply and construction of Electric Wiring and Conduit System. | Orval C. Carney, Sault Ste. Marie. | H. N. Anderson & H. J. Moorehouse, Sault Ste. Marie. | 5,829 23 |
| Oct. 27... | Stratford Normal School. | Supply of Hard Coal.. | Fiebig & Heagy, Stratford. | ..... | Egg coal 13 00 ton |
| Oct. 29... | Belleville School for the Deaf. | Supply and construction of new Main Building. | T. Manley & Son, Belleville. | M. R. Doyle & H. E. Fairfield, Belleville. | 22,175 00 |
| Oct. 25... | Belleville School for the Deaf. | Plumbing, Heating and drain work for one single and one pair double cottages. | J. Lewis Co., Ltd., Belleville. | T. Manley & M. R. Doyle, Belleville. | 2,075 00 |
| Oct. 28... | Sault Ste. Marie Court House. | Plumbing, Heating and Ventilating System. | Purdy Mansell Ltd., Toronto. | F. J. Lucas & P. C. Mansell, Toronto. | 38,000 00 |

H. F. McNAUGHTEN,
Secretary and Law Clerk, Public Works
Department, Ontario.



Exhibit at Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1919.

Thirteenth Annual Report

OF THE

GAME AND FISHERIES
DEPARTMENT

1919

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO



TORONTO:

Printed and Published by A. T. WILGRESS, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty

1920

Printed by
THE RYERSON PRESS



Quail- Bob-white.

To His Honour LIONEL HERBERT CLARKE,

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I have the honour to submit herewith, for the information of Your Honour and the Legislative Assembly, the Thirteenth Annual Report of the Department of Game and Fisheries of this Province.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

F. C. BIGGS,

Minister of Public Works and Highways.

Toronto, 2nd February, 1920.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Department of Game and Fisheries of Ontario

To the Honourable F. C. BIGGS,

Minister of Public Works and Highways.

SIR,—I have the honour to place before you the Thirteenth Annual Report of the work of the Department of Game and Fisheries for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1919. It is satisfactory that there continues to be a steady and very marked increase in the revenues without a corresponding increase in the expenditures for the year. The surplus over and above expenditure amounts to \$160,949.42. The total revenues reached \$346,197.14, and the expenditures amount to \$185,247.72. These figures are exclusive of the Sales Branch returns which show surplus of monies received over expenditures of \$24,426.42 aside from assets of Book Accounts and stock of fish on hand, or a total surplus for the year of \$185,375.84. A statement of the Sales Branch is shown elsewhere in this report.

Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure—Department of Game and Fisheries, 1910-1919, as Published in the Public Accounts.

| | Revenue. | Expenditure. | Surplus. | Relation of surplus to expenditure. |
|------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1910 | \$126,866 61 | \$104,203 87 | \$22,662 74 | 21.74% |
| 1911 | 130,267 39 | 114,517 37 | 15,750 02 | 13.75% |
| 1912 | 133,354 49 | 123,197 31 | 10,157 18 | 8.24% |
| 1913 | 138,364 31 | 127,594 24 | 10,770 07 | 8.44% |
| 1914 | 154,836 73 | 134,629 16 | 20,207 57 | 15. % |
| 1915 | 168,763 47 | 152,872 41 | 15,891 06 | 10.39% |
| 1916 | 174,186 71 | 157,681 94 | 16,504 77 | 10.46% |
| 1917 | 219,442 94 | 154,055 17 | 65,387 77 | 42.44% |
| 1918 | 258,671 62 | 167,795 22 | 90,876 40 | 54.16% |
| 1919 | 346,197 14 | 185,247 72 | 160,949 42 | 86.88% |

SALES BRANCH.

| | | | | |
|------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| 1919 | \$357,741 06 | \$333,314 64 | \$24,426 42 | 7. % Gain. |
|------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|------------|

Statement showing the revenues received from Game and also those received from Fish in the year 1910 as compared with the year 1919.

| | 1910 | 1919 | Increase. |
|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Revenue from Game | \$38,904 89 | \$193,939 68 | \$155,034 79 |
| Revenue from Fish | 87,961 72 | 152,257 46 | 64,295 74 |
| | <hr/> \$126,866 61 | <hr/> \$346,197 14 | <hr/> \$219,330 53 |

You will note that the total revenues for 1919 of \$346,197.14 are nearly three times as great as the revenues for 1910, and the increase is largely responsible to the revenues received in the Game Department being almost five times as great for the same period, while the revenues from the Fisheries for 1919 are less than twice the amount received in 1910.

STATISTICS.

The statistics have been carefully prepared and furnish much interesting and valuable information.

FISH.

Commercial licenses were issued in 1918 for 6,605,067 yards of gill nets, 36,402 yards seines, 1,069 pound nets, 1,332 hoop nets, 36 dip or roll nets, 269 spears as well as 58,500 hooks.

The occupation gave direct employment to 3,918 men with 125 tugs, 703 gasoline boats and 1,176 sail or row boats, with an estimated capital of \$2,694,104.31 invested in the industry. The aggregate catch amounts to 46,004,176½ lbs. as compared with 42,836,179 lbs. in the previous year, an increase of 3,167,996½ lbs.

The reports received from nearly every district show that angling for game fish in 1919 has been exceptionally good and no doubt the results are responsible to a large measure to the re-stocking programme carried on by this Department during the past few years.

GAME

Moose and Deer are reported to be plentiful in several districts and Caribou has appeared in sections where they have not been seen for some years. The number of non-resident licenses issued this year shows an increase of 172 over the previous years, the number of resident Deer licenses shows an increase of 3,341 and the number of resident Moose licences shows an increase of 61 over the previous year.

Partridge.—The benefit of the existing close season together with favourable weather conditions during the hatching period has been very beneficial to these game birds and there is reported to be a large increase in numbers in many parts of the province.

Ducks.—The season for ducks may be considered as normal and the number taken compares favourably with the previous year.

Quail.—Has not shown any increase in the province.

Pheasants.—Favourable reports have been received from parts of the province regarding the number of pheasants, particularly in the Niagara district. The Department has undertaken to assist in the propagation of these game birds by importing some new stock of English Ring-Neck pheasants and placing them at Rondeau Park, and a quantity of eggs were also imported during the spring months and the hatch therefrom has been very satisfactory. It is hoped that some satisfactory results will be obtained in the rearing of these birds in order that they may become more plentiful in those parts of the province suitable for their existence.

FUR.

The prices paid for all classes of pelts during the past year have been exceptionally high and have attracted many to trap, and there has been a great increase in the number of fur dealers. Therefore the revenue has increased not only from the sale of these licenses but from the royalties imposed on certain pelts.

Beaver appear to be quite plentiful and the number taken greatly exceeds any previous year.

Otter are not obtained in any great numbers.

Mink, Marten and Fisher show no increase and appear to be scarce.

Muskrats have been taken in large numbers, but the high prices paid for these pelts tend to tempt the unscrupulous trapper to take them during the close season provided for their protection.

Wolf.—Reports continue to reach the Department as to the destruction of deer and other game by these animals, and many are urging that the bounty be increased so that the trapper may have something substantial for the efforts put forth in his endeavour to capture this predatory animal.

GAME SANCTUARY.

I must once more strongly recommend and urge that one or more suitable areas of considerable extent be set aside by the Government for the establishment of a Game Sanctuary or Sanctuaries which, in my opinion, should be located somewhere in the north or western part of the province where arrangements could be readily made for such purposes and which are suitable from natural conditions. Great inroads have been made upon fur-bearing animals, as well as the game and birds of the province during the past few years and more attention must be given by the Department to the existing conditions.

HATCHERIES.

The progressive policy in regard to the propagation of fish by this Department during the past three years has been maintained and a modern and efficient hatchery is now under construction at Fort Frances. The building will have an artistic appearance in keeping with its location among other public buildings in that town, and will have a capacity of 100,000,000 pickerel and a further capacity for speckled trout, or lake trout can be installed later if conditions warrant same. A distribution of fry fingerling and parent fish was made this year, as shown elsewhere in this report, and while weather conditions were not favourable to the taking of spawn this fall yet it is hoped the distribution for 1920 will be larger than any other year of the Province's undertaking. The rapid growth in the hatchery policy of the Department made it imperative that an efficient and qualified Fish Culturist be obtained for its success, and I have secured, through the courtesy of the Federal Government, Mr. A. W. McLeod, formerly of the Thurlow Federal Hatchery, for this work.

SALES BRANCH.

This branch has been in charge of the Superintendent of the Department since March 1st, and the following letter and statement will give you the details of the Sales Branch operations for the past fiscal year.

D McDONALD, Esq.,

Deputy Minister Game and Fisheries,

Toronto, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—I have pleasure in handing you herewith a financial report of the Sales Branch for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1919, by which you will note that there has been a surplus of cash received over expenditures amounting to \$24,335.77, and by adding thereto the outstanding ledger accounts it shows a credit balance of \$70,116.48.

The total fish purchased for the year amounts to 3,155,902 lbs. as against 2,728,159 lbs. of the previous year, and the municipalities supplied during the past year being 106 with 218 dealers against 152 municipalities and 303 dealers for the previous year. The shortage of ice in many municipalities this year together with the restrictions removed on the consumption of meat, I consider responsible for the decrease in the number of municipalities and dealers supplied. Yet, taking this into consideration, you will notice that there was an increase in the distribution of 427,743 lbs.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Yours truly,

GEO. H. RAPSEY,

Superintendent.

DEPARTMENT OF GAME AND FISHERIES.

Sales Branch.

Income and Expenditure for year ending October 31, 1919.

INCOME.

| | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| Cash, paid treasurer | \$357,741 06 | |
| Outstanding Accounts, Sales Ledger, Toronto | 9,688 19 | |
| Outstanding Accounts, Sales Ledger (Ontario, other than Toronto) | 19,195 57 | |
| Outstanding Accounts, fish in freezers | 16,896 95 | |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$403,521 77 |

EXPENDITURE.

| | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| Paid fishermen | \$194,364 02 | |
| Express, freight and cartage | 58,160 30 | |
| Boxes and cases | 11,671 25 | |
| London and St. Thomas Warehouse, charges | 6,448 37 | |
| Toronto Warehouse, charges | 15,947 22 | |
| Wages, packing and shipping, Nipigon | 9,255 63 | |
| Salaries, Nipigon | 2,100 00 | |
| Salaries, Toronto Warehouse | 4,219 15 | |
| Salaries, Toronto Office | 2,774 89 | |
| Commission, Purchasing | 1,768 40 | |
| Travelling expenses | 513 53 | |
| Sundry expense, Nipigon | 984 67 | |
| Sundry expense, Toronto | 41 75 | |
| Ice | 3,112 71 | |
| Postage and stationery | 611 44 | |
| Office equipment, Toronto Office | 16 50 | |
| Buildings, docks, warehouse, etc., Nipigon | 7,623 41 | |
| Expense, docks, warehouse, etc., Nipigon | 7,845 76 | |
| Equipment and supplies, Nipigon | 1,504 33 | |
| Horses, motor and motor boat expense | 1,540 08 | |
| Telephone and telegraph | 236 35 | |
| Advertising | 1,594 60 | |
| Miscellaneous expense | 980 28 | |
| | | <hr/> |
| | \$333,314 64 | |
| Balance, profit and loss | 70,207 13 | |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$403,521 77 |

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

I cannot close my report without publicly expressing my appreciation of the co-operation received from many outside sources and I have reference particularly to the Deputy Minister of Naval Service, Ottawa, and his officials, the Transportation Companies, as well as to other Departments of the Provincial Government. During the year death claimed one of the Department's most valued and efficient members of the staff in the person of Mr. Jas. Pegg, who had been in the employ of this Government for approximately twenty-four years, and in this particular Department since its inception. His work was always conscientiously performed and the Department has suffered a decided loss by his removal. In reporting any success that has been attained by the Department during the past year I must also bear tribute to the co-operation and willingness with which every member of the staff attributed his or her efforts to bring about the best possible results.

All statistics mentioned as well as many others will be found in detail in statements published herein.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

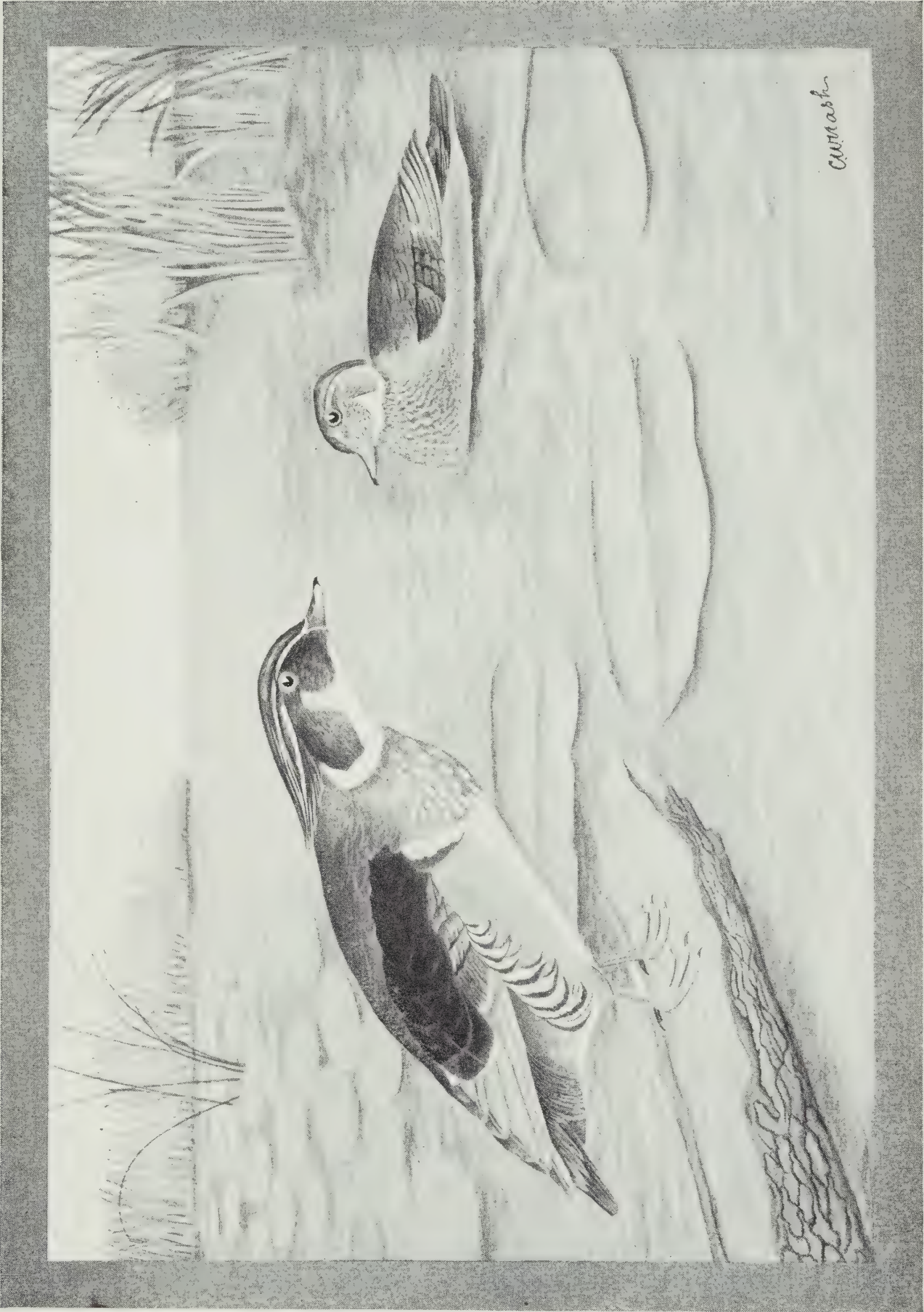
I am,

Your obedient servant,

D. McDONALD,

Deputy Minister of Game and Fisheries.

Toronto, January 31st, 1920.



Wood Duck.

Statement of Revenue received from Game and Fisheries during the year ended
October 31st, 1919.

GAME.

| | | |
|--|------------|--------------|
| Rondeau Park | \$1,975 92 | |
| Royalty Coupons (Beaver and Otter) | 48,874 83 | |
| Royalty on Muskrat, etc. | 7,679 16 | |
| Trappers' Licenses | 38,592 66 | |
| Non-resident Hunting Licenses | 7,693 00 | |
| Resident Deer Licenses | 39,141 35 | |
| Resident Moose Licenses | 11,266 00 | |
| Fur Dealers' Licenses | 17,673 96 | |
| Tanning Licenses | 50 00 | |
| Game Dealers' Licenses | 317 00 | |
| Hotel and Restaurant Licenses | 173 00 | |
| Cold Storage Licenses | 75 00 | |
| Guides' Licenses | 1,254 00 | |
| Fines | 12,160 40 | |
| Sales (Fur, etc.) | 7,013 40 | |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$193,939 68 |

FISHERIES.

| | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Fishing Licenses | \$124,361 03 | |
| Angling Permits | 25,469 78 | |
| Fines | 1,808 85 | |
| Sales (Fish, Twine, etc.) | 617 80 | |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$152,257 46 |

SALES BRANCH.

| | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Sale of Fish, etc. | \$357,741 06 | |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$357,741 06 |
| | | <hr/> |
| Total | | \$703,938 20 |

WATERS STOCKED.

WITH QUANTITIES AND KINDS OF FISH PLANTED IN EACH IN 1919.

Black Bass Fingerlings Distributed from Ponds at Mount Pleasant.

| Waters Stocked. | County. | Quantities. |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| Oakland Ponds | Brant | 15,000 |
| Cedar Creek | Oxford | 15,000 |
| Victoria Lake | Perth | 15,000 |
| Pond Mills | Middlesex | 25,000 |
| Cache Lake | Algonquin Park | 20,000 |
| Lake Nipissing | Nipissing | 20,000 |
| Wood and Prospect Lakes | Muskoka | 6,000 |
| Sydenham River | Lambton | 30,000 |
| Waters vicinity of Waterloo | Waterloo | 25,000 |
| Toronto Exhibition | Toronto | 100 |
| Puslinch Lake | Wellington | 10,000 |
| Saugeen River | Grey | 5,000 |
| Clear Lake | Renfrew | 2,000 |
| Crow Lake | Peterboro | 3,000 |
| Mississippi Lake | Carlton | 1,500 |
| Trout Lake | Frontenac | 2,000 |
| Hurd's Lake | Renfrew | 2,500 |
| | | 197,100 |

Black Bass Fingerlings Distributed from Normandale.

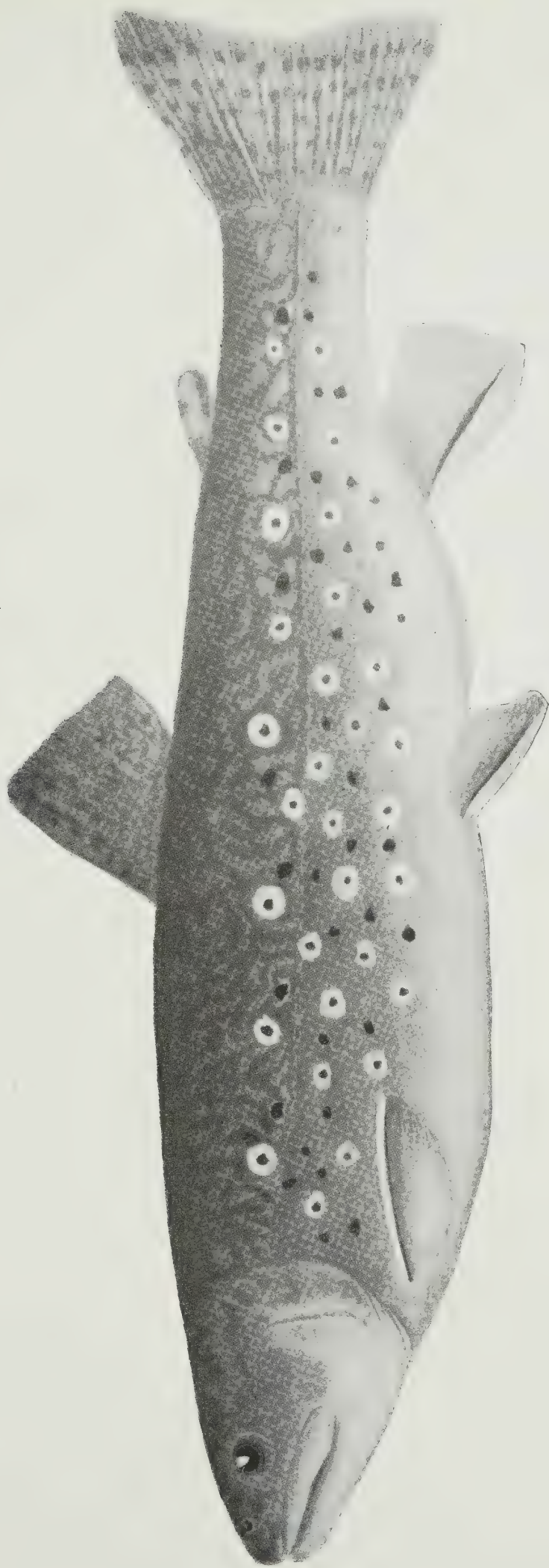
| Waters Stocked. | County. | Quantities. |
|----------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Sand Lake | Leeds | 1,150 |
| Mississippi Lake | Carlton | 1,450 |
| Pond near St. Thomas | Elgin | 800 |
| | | 3,400 |

Parent Bass Distributed from Mount Pleasant Ponds.

| Waters Stocked. | County. | Quantities. |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| Cache Lake | Algonquin Park | 200 |
| Waterworks Pond | Toronto | 24 |
| Toronto Exhibition | Toronto | 21 |
| Belmont Lake | Peterboro | 50 |
| Stoco Lake | Peterboro | 50 |
| Norway Lake | Renfrew | 25 |
| Stony and Clear Lakes | Peterboro | 178 |
| | | 548 |

Lake Trout Fry Distributed from Thurlow Hatchery.

| Waters Stocked. | County. | Quantities. |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------|
| Sharbot Lake | Frontenac | 45,000 |
| Charleston Lake | Leeds | 50,000 |
| Sararas Lake | Frontenac | 20,000 |
| Rideau Lake | Leeds and Lanark | 75,000 |
| Eagle Lake | Frontenac | 60,000 |
| Cache Lake | Algonquin Park | 250,000 |
| | | 500,000 |



Brook Trout.

Lake Trout Fry Distributed from Mount Pleasant Hatchery.

| Waters Stocked. | County. | Quantities. |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Draper's Lake | Frontenac | 15,000 |
| Charleston Lake | Leeds | 35,000 |
| Lake Muskoka | Muskoka | 20,000 |
| Lake Joseph | do | 20,000 |
| Lake Rosseau | do | 25,000 |
| McKays Lake | do | 20,000 |
| Fairy Lake | do | 30,000 |
| Mary Lake | do | 30,000 |
| Peninsular Lake | do | 30,000 |
| Lake of Bays | do | 65,000 |
| Oxtongue Lake | do | 20,000 |
| Lake Simcoe | At Atherley Jt., North Shore .. | 210,000 |
| Toronto Exhibition | Toronto | 100 |
| | | 520,100 |

Brook Trout Fingerlings Distributed from Mount Pleasant Hatchery.

| Waters Stocked. | County. | Quantities. |
|------------------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Waters in vicinity of Simcoe | Norfolk | 2,000 |
| Spring Creek at Chatsworth | Grey | 2,000 |
| Toronto Exhibition | Toronto | 100 |
| Two Lakes, McKay Township | Renfrew | 6,000 |
| Creek at Normandale | Norfolk | 500 |
| | | 10,600 |

Pickrel Fry Distributed from Port Carling Hatchery.

| Waters Stocked. | County. | Quantities. |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|
| Lake Joseph | Muskoka District | 750,000 |
| Lake Rosseau | do | 750,000 |
| Lake Muskoka | do | 750,000 |
| Mud Lake near Utterson | do | 150,000 |
| Silver Lake near Port Carling | do | 150,000 |
| | | 2,550,000 |

Fry Distributed from Port Arthur Hatchery, in the Waters of Rainy River and Thunder Bay District.

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Whitefish Fry | 4,500,000 |
| Lake Trout Fry | 30,000 |
| Speckled Trout Fry | 10,000 |
| | 4,540,000 |

Fry Distributed from Normandale Hatchery.

| | |
|----------------------------|------------|
| Lake Erie, Whitefish | 3,240,000 |
| Herring | 10,800,000 |
| | 14,040,000 |

SUMMARY OF DISTRIBUTION.

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| Black Bass Fingerlings | 200,500 |
| Parent Bass | 548 |
| Lake Trout Fry | 1,050,100 |
| Brook Trout Fingerlings | 10,600 |
| Speckled Trout Fry | 10,000 |
| Pickrel Fry | 2,550,000 |
| Whitefish Fry | 7,740,000 |
| Herring Fry | 10,800,000 |
| | 22,361,748 |
| Fingerlings | 211,100 |
| Fry | 23,150,100 |
| Parent Bass | 548 |
| | 22,361,748 |

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats, the industry during the year 1918, in the Public

| Number. | District. | Fishing material. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|--|-------------------|-----------|--------|-------|--------------------|--------|-------|--------------------|--------|------|------------|--------|
| | | Tugs. | | | | Gasoline Launches. | | | Sail or Row Boats. | | | Gill-Nets. | |
| | | No. | Ton-nage. | Value. | Men. | No. | Value. | Men. | No. | Value. | Men. | Yards. | Value. |
| | <i>Kenora and Rainy River.</i> | | | \$ | | | \$ | | | \$ | | | \$ |
| 1 | Lake of the Woods..... | 2 | 32 | 4,500 | 6 | 39 | 14,415 | 66 | 30 | 1,130 | 22 | 52,230 | 10,125 |
| 2 | Obabicon, Orang Outang, Shoal and Eagle Lakes ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 | 4,700 | 22 | 3 | 80 | 4 | 19,000 | 3,150 |
| 3 | Deer, Dryberry, Basket and Long Lakes ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 600 | 6 | 1 | 30 | 2 | 9,200 | 1,330 |
| 4 | Indian, Lawrence, Sturgeon and Stormy Lakes..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | 1,825 | 10 | 2 | 55 | 3 | 13,200 | 2,245 |
| 5 | Whitefish and Feegan Lakes .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 300 | 2 | 1 | 25 | 1 | 4,000 | 465 |
| 6 | Pelican, Big Sea, Lac Suel and Daniel's Lakes ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 450 | 4 | 2 | 125 | 5 | 4,700 | 696 |
| 7 | Clay, Swan, Minnitakie and Rock Lakes..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 605 | 3 | 2 | 100 | 2 | 11,500 | 825 |
| 8 | Big Vermillion, Sandy, One Man's and Kawaeogama Lakes..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 800 | 7 | 2 | 104 | 3 | 8,000 | 1,250 |
| 9 | Rainy Lake..... | 1 | 4½ | 450 | 3 | 23 | 11,075 | 44 | 33 | 1,500 | 23 | 41,900 | 6,845 |
| 10 | Namaken, Tuttle and Pipestone Lakes..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1,000 | 2 | 5 | 200 | 2 | 5,000 | 350 |
| 11 | Clearwater, Kaiarskon and Trout Lakes..... | 1 | 1½ | 145 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 40 | 2 | 9,700 | 1,910 |
| 12 | White Otter, and Six Mile Lakes.. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 2,400 | 450 |
| | Totals | 3 | 38 | 5,095 | 11 | 94 | 35,770 | 166 | 83 | 3,389 | 70 | 180,830 | 29,641 |

Return of the kinds, quantities and values of fish caught during the

| Number. | District. | Herring, salted. | Herring, fresh. | Whitefish, salted. | Whitefish, fresh. | Trout, salted. | Trout, fresh. | Pike. | Pickrel or Dore. |
|---------|--|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------|------------------|
| | | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. |
| | <i>Kenora and Rainy River.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Lake of the Woods ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 261,328 | 229,800 | 14,548 | 341,493 | 348,966 |
| 2 | Obabicon, Orang Outang, Shoal and Eagle Lakes ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 155,972 | ..... | 2,600 | 37,037 | 93,617 |
| 3 | Deer, Dryberry, Basket and Long Lakes..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 34,274 | ..... | 33,960 | 2,697 | 3,185 |
| 4 | Indian, Lawrence, Sturgeon and Stormy Lakes..... | ..... | ..... | 800 | 57,552 | ..... | 12,222 | 8,897 | 22,977 |
| 5 | Whitefish and Feegan Lakes.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,657 | ..... | 3,724 | 3,095 | 1,230 |
| 6 | Pelican, Big Sea, Lac Suel and Daniel's Lakes ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12,077 | ..... | 300 | 4,565 | 3,826 |
| 7 | Clay, Swan, Minnitakie and Rock Lakes..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13,150 | ..... | 500 | 13,300 | 26,875 |
| 8 | Big Vermillion, Sandy, One Man's and Kawaeogama Lakes..... | ..... | ..... | 100 | 32,056 | ..... | 17,754 | 3,691 | 1,520 |
| 9 | Rainy Lake..... | ..... | ..... | 700 | 82,873 | ..... | 5,397 | 239,705 | 224,598 |
| 10 | Namaken, Tuttle and Pipestone Lakes..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11,467 | ..... | ..... | 14,981 | 25,428 |
| 11 | Clearwater, Kaiarskon and Trout Lakes..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,050 | ..... | 3,000 | 3,900 | 1,148 |
| 12 | White Otter and Six Mile Lakes..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 250 | ..... | 200 | 400 | ..... |
| | Totals ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,600 | 677,706 | 229,800 | 94,205 | 673,761 | 753,370 |
| | Values ..... | ..... | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
|  |  | ..... | ..... | 160 00 | 67,770 60 | 22,980 00 | 9,420 50 | 53,900 88 | 75,837 00 |

FISHERIES.

quantity and value of all fishing materials and other fixtures employed in the fishing Waters of Kenora and Rainy River District.

| Fishing material. | | | | | | | | | | | | | Other fixtures used in fishing. | | | |
|-------------------|--------|--------|-------------|--------|------------|--------|-------------------|--------|--------------|--------|---------|--------|---------------------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|
| Seines. | | | Pound nets. | | Hoop nets. | | Dip or roll nets. | | Night lines. | | Spears. | | Freezers and Ice Houses. | | Piers and Wharves. | |
| No. | Yards. | Value. | No. | Value. | No. | Value. | No. | Value. | No. Hooks. | Value. | No. | Value. | No. | Value. | No. | Value. |
| | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ |
| | | | 32 | 12,700 | 35 | 1,980 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 | 7,425 | 25 | 5,115 |
| | | | | | 6 | 360 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 1,700 | 4 | 1,025 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 225 | 4 | 240 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 1,125 | 3 | 250 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 200 | 2 | 75 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 840 | 3 | 220 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 750 | 3 | 100 |
| | | | 29 | 9,400 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28 | 5,785 | 17 | 2,235 |
| | | | 7 | 3,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 650 | 2 | 100 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 68 | 25,100 | 41 | 2,340 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 86 | 18,700 | 63 | 9,360 |

year 1918, in the Public Waters of Kenora and Rainy River District.

| Sturgeon. | Eels. | Perch. | Tullibee. | Catfish. | Carp. | Mixed and coarse fish. | Caviare. | Sturgeon Bladders. | Pickarel (blue) | Value. |
|-----------|-------|--------|-----------|-----------|--------|------------------------|----------|--------------------|-----------------|------------|
| lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | No. | | \$ c. |
| 12,460 | | 251 | 81,650 | 197,524 | 10,591 | 91,287 | 58 | ..... | ..... | 140,200 28 |
| | | | 4,182 | 10,000 | 1,410 | 1,320 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29,326 98 |
| | | | 500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,387 66 |
| | | | 5,931 | ..... | ..... | 3,525 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10,618 97 |
| | | | 6,244 | ..... | ..... | 1,559 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,067 29 |
| | | | 1,350 | ..... | ..... | 3,750 | ..... | ..... | 7,075 | 2,961 50 |
| | | | 1,500 | ..... | ..... | 1,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,256 50 |
| 4,525 | | | 7,012 | ..... | ..... | 30 | 446 | ..... | ..... | 6,985 25 |
| 3,841 | | 7,017 | 131,224 | ..... | ..... | 250,539 | 269 | ..... | 5,740 | 72,703 59 |
| 3,465 | | | 725 | ..... | ..... | 9,063 | 50 | ..... | ..... | 5,954 38 |
| | | | | | | 1,364 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,600 00 |
| | | | | | | 600 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 107 00 |
| 24,291 | | 7,268 | 240,418 | 207,524 | 12,001 | 364,437 | 823 | ..... | 12,815 | 285,169 40 |
| \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| 3,643 65 | | 363 40 | 14,425 08 | 16,601 92 | 240 02 | 18,221 85 | 823 00 | ..... | 1,281 50 | 285,169 40 |

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats, fishing industry during the year 1918,

| Number. | District | Fishing Material. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--|-------------------|-----------|---------|------|-------------------|--------|------|--------------------|--------|------|------------|---------|
| | | Tugs. | | | | Gasoline Launches | | | Sail or Row Boats. | | | Gill-Nets. | |
| | | No. | Ton-nage. | Value. | Men. | No. | Value. | Men. | No. | Value. | Men. | Yards. | Value. |
| <i>Lake Superior.</i> | | | | \$ | | | \$ | | | \$ | | | \$ |
| 1 | Thunder Bay | 6 | 211 | 28,000 | 98 | 3 | 1,800 | 6 | 7 | 1,175 | 12 | 208,000 | 16,025 |
| 2 | Rosspart..... | 6 | 72 | 11,100 | 20 | 2 | 600 | 3 | 5 | 550 | 7 | 120,325 | 12,150 |
| 3 | Black Bay, Whitefish Lake and Port Coldwell..... | 3 | 64 | 9,000 | 12 | 4 | 1,050 | 11 | 11 | 785 | 8 | 62,500 | 8,325 |
| 4 | Shaganash, Wilson, Lamb Islands and Jackfish | | | | | 3 | 650 | 2 | 4 | 750 | 6 | 23,450 | 2,000 |
| 5 | Kashabowie, Sturgeon, North and Baril Lakes..... | | | | | | | | 5 | 350 | 9 | 7,000 | 1,000 |
| 6 | Port Arthur, Point Magnet, Fort William, Nipigon Bay and Carpenter's Beach | 3 | 63 | 8,700 | 36 | | | | 3 | 575 | 4 | 132,600 | 8,240 |
| 7 | Evelyn, Perley, Welcome Islands, Steel River and Terrace Bay ... | 1 | 15 | 2,500 | 3 | | | | 5 | 725 | 8 | 36,000 | 2,950 |
| 8 | Pine, McKellar, Stake, McLean's Points and Woodbine Harbour. | 1 | 25 | 4,000 | 4 | 1 | 150 | 2 | 5 | 535 | 6 | 41,125 | 4,525 |
| 9 | Pine, Oiseau Bays, Thunder Cape and Pays Platte | 1 | 13 | 1,000 | 2 | | | | 6 | 640 | 8 | 28,500 | 2,550 |
| 10 | Gratto, Bignell, Isacore Points, North and South Twin Lakes.. | | | | | 1 | 300 | 2 | 2 | 200 | 3 | 13,250 | 1,350 |
| 11 | Lake Nipigon | 3 | 101 | 18,700 | 29 | 8 | 6,400 | 25 | 3 | 75 | | 80,000 | 5,685 |
| 12 | Michipicoten..... | 3 | 63 | 13,000 | 20 | 2 | 450 | 4 | 3 | 150 | 3 | 89,800 | 14,775 |
| 13 | Mamaise | 1 | 48 | 5,000 | 4 | 2 | 2,100 | 7 | 1 | 100 | 1 | 85,000 | 10,100 |
| 14 | Goulais Bay | | | | | 3 | 1,650 | 5 | 2 | 100 | 2 | 34,000 | 2,280 |
| 15 | Gros Cap | | | | | 5 | 1,300 | 10 | 5 | 400 | 7 | 50,000 | 3,210 |
| 16 | Batchawana..... | | | | | 1 | 800 | 2 | 4 | 200 | 6 | 14,600 | 1,300 |
| 17 | Gargantau, Richardson's Harbour, East and West Agawa River... | 3 | 86 | 14,500 | 23 | 1 | 800 | 2 | 1 | 50 | 2 | 134,500 | 12,300 |
| 18 | Locklash Lake and Oba Lake | | | | | | | | 2 | 100 | 2 | 3,000 | 250 |
| Totals | | 30 | 761 | 115,500 | 251 | 36 | 18,050 | 81 | 74 | 7,460 | 94 | 1163,650 | 109,015 |

Return of the kinds, quantities and values of fish caught

| Number. | District | Herring, salted. | Herring, fresh. | Whitefish, salted | Whitefish, fresh. | Trout, salted. | Trout, fresh. | Pike. | Pickrel, or Dore. |
|-----------------------|---|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| <i>Lake Superior.</i> | | lbs. | lbs | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. |
| 1 | Thunder Bay | 45,000 | 1,868,499 | 10,000 | 3,605 | 40,100 | 18,717 | ..... | 110 |
| 2 | Rosspart | 64,450 | 461,051 | ..... | 9,238 | ..... | 191,360 | 129 | 1,253 |
| 3 | Black Bay, Whitefish Lake and Port Coldwell..... | 2,850 | 361,388 | 2,200 | 21,655 | 800 | 185,775 | 7,923 | 53,770 |
| 4 | Shaganash, Wilson, Lamb Islands and Jackfish..... | | | | 2,435 | 800 | 57,368 | 20 | 60 |
| 5 | Kashabowie, Sturgeon North and Baril Lakes..... | | | 200 | 48,760 | 300 | 29,377 | 5,097 | 22,284 |
| 6 | Port Arthur, Point Magnet, Fort William, Nipigon Bay and Carpenter's Beach..... | 37,000 | 727,497 | ..... | 40,695 | 6,100 | 142,640 | 31 | 1,925 |
| 7 | Evelyn, Perley, Welcome Islands, Steele River and Terrace Bay .. | 40,900 | 125,755 | ..... | 5,744 | 300 | 107,743 | ..... | 55 |
| 8 | Pine, McKellar's, Stake, McLean's Points and Woodbine Harbour. | 75,900 | 97,380 | ..... | 7,614 | ..... | 43,389 | 35 | 260 |
| 9 | Pine, Oiseau Bays, Thunder Cape and Pays Platte..... | 17,000 | 21,585 | ..... | 20,460 | 400 | 36,358 | 307 | 7,455 |
| 10 | Gratto, Bignell, Isacore Points, North and South Twin Lakes .. | | | | 20,387 | ..... | 47,120 | 2,711 | 1,971 |
| 11 | Lake Nipigon | | | | 850,041 | ..... | 401,109 | 365 | 16,394 |
| 12 | Michipicoten..... | | 2,000 | ..... | 26,370 | 39,700 | 217,608 | 1,736 | 21 |
| 13 | Mamaise | | | | 100,027 | 200 | 94,229 | ..... | ..... |
| 14 | Goulais Bay..... | | 2,454 | ..... | 70,493 | ..... | 718,381 | ..... | 58 |
| 15 | Gros Cap | | 14,000 | ..... | 19,850 | 400 | 86,765 | ..... | 100 |
| 16 | Batchawana | | | | 153,900 | ..... | 105,000 | ..... | 100 |
| 17 | Gargantau, Richardson's Harbour, East and West Agawa River... | | | | 113,121 | 1,700 | 176,108 | ..... | 1,466 |
| 18 | Locklash Lake and Oba Lake..... | | | | 3,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Totals | | 283,100 | 3,681,609 | 12,400 | 1,517,395 | 90,800 | 2,659,057 | 18,354 | 107,282 |
| Values..... | | \$ c. 28,310 00 | \$ c. 184,080 45 | \$ c. 1,240 00 | \$ c. 151,739 50 | \$ c. 9,080 00 | \$ c. 265,905 70 | \$ c. 1,468 32 | \$ c. 10,728 20 |

FISHERIES.

the quantity and value of all fishing materials and other fixtures employed in the in the Public Waters of Lake Superior

| Fishing Material. | | | | | | | | | | | | Other fixtures used in fishing. | | | | |
|-------------------|--------|--------|-------------|--------|------------|--------|-------------------|--------|-------------|--------|---------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|
| Seines | | | Pound Nets. | | Hoop Nets. | | Dip or Roll Nets. | | Night Lines | | Spears. | | Freezers and Ice Houses. | | Piers and Wharves. | |
| No. | Yards. | Value. | No. | Value | No. | Value. | No. | Value. | No. Hoops. | Value. | No. | Value. | No. | Value. | No. | Value. |
| | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ |
| | | | 6 | 1,200 | | | | | | | | | 3 | 19,600 | 2 | 750 |
| | | | 9 | 3,150 | 1 | 20 | | | | | | | 6 | 3,000 | 5 | 950 |
| | | | 1 | 250 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1,600 | 1 | 600 |
| | | | 4 | 1,200 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 100 | 1 | 50 |
| | | | 2 | 500 | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 500 |
| | | | 5 | 1,700 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 6 | 3,500 | | | | | | | | | 4 | 4,000 | 1 | 500 |
| | | | 10 | 3,500 | 10 | 400 | | | 2,000 | 60 | | | 1 | 1,000 | 1 | 200 |
| | | | 6 | 3,500 | | | | | | | | | 3 | 2,300 | 2 | 1,700 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 300 | 1 | 600 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 100 | 1 | 300 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 9 | 9,000 | | | | | | | | | 7 | 5,000 | 5 | 2,200 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 38 | 26,300 | 11 | 420 | | | 2,000 | 60 | | | 29 | 37,000 | 22 | 8,350 |

during the year 1918, in the Public Waters of Lake Superior.

| Sturgeon. | Eels. | Perch. | Tullibee. | Catfish. | Carp. | Mixed and coarse fish. | Caviare | Sturgeon bladders. | Pickarel (blue) | Value. |
|-----------|-------|--------|-----------|----------|-------|------------------------|---------|--------------------|-----------------|------------|
| lbs. | lbs | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | No. | | \$ c. |
| | | | 2,507 | ..... | 500 | 300 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 105,203 15 |
| | | | | | | 6,805 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50,183 64 |
| 164 | | | | | | 46,120 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 47,738 84 |
| | | | 15 | ..... | ..... | 1,200 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,128 80 |
| | | | | | | 405 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10,520 11 |
| | | | 5,785 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 59,560 43 |
| 117 | | | 102 | ..... | 20 | 2,992 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21,935 62 |
| 38 | | | 333 | ..... | ..... | 215 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17,624 53 |
| 206 | | | 5 | ..... | 300 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,308 31 |
| 631 | | | 126 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,267 89 |
| 4,215 | | | | | | 24,624 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 128,647 05 |
| 632 | | | | | | 541,255 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 55,766 33 |
| | | | | | | 40,715 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21,481 35 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 79,015 90 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 11,411 50 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 25,900 00 |
| | | | | | | 90,110 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 33,745 00 |
| ..... | 500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 330 00 |
| 6,003 | 500 | ..... | 8,873 | ..... | 820 | 754,741 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 691,768 45 |
| \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| 900 45 | 30 00 | ..... | 532 38 | ..... | 16 40 | 37,737 05 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 691,768 45 |

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats, fishing industry during the year 1918, in the

| Number. | District. | Fishing material. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---|-------------------|-----------|--------|------|-------------------|--------|------|--------------------|--------|-------|------------|--------|
| | | Tugs. | | | | Gasoline Launches | | | Sail or Row Boats. | | | Gill-Nets. | |
| | | No. | Ton-nage. | Value. | Men. | No. | Value. | Men. | No. | Value. | Men. | Yards. | Value. |
| | <i>Lake Huron, North Channel.</i> | | | \$ | | | \$ | | | \$ | | | \$ |
| 1 | Thessalon | | | | | 5 | 2,500 | 10 | 8 | 630 | 13 | 35,476 | 2,505 |
| 2 | Spanish, St. Joseph's, Cedar Is-lands and Spragge | | | | | 3 | 1,600 | 5 | 10 | 855 | 7 | 30,300 | 2,090 |
| 3 | Little Laloche, Gordon, Burrows, Rock and William Lakes | | | | | | | | 6 | 280 | 8 | 5,200 | 825 |
| 4 | Bruce Mines, Algoma Mills, Bus-well's Point and McKinnon.... | 2 | 55 | 11,000 | 8 | 5 | 1,850 | 8 | 5 | 310 | 2 | 8,200 | 675 |
| 5 | Pakowkami Lake, Little Detroit, Turnbull and Bacon Islands.... | 1 | 10 | 900 | 2 | 3 | 1,800 | 7 | 8 | 400 | 1 | 1,000 | 170 |
| 6 | Fitzwilliam, Squaw and Duck Islands | 7 | 192 | 35,000 | 35 | 3 | 1,550 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 288,000 | 34,300 |
| 7 | South Bay, Kagowong and Little Current | 3 | 59 | 8,000 | 16 | 1 | 225 | 2 | 6 | 700 | 11 | 148,600 | 14,460 |
| 8 | Killarney | | | | | 5 | 2,925 | 11 | 6 | 880 | 9 | 48,300 | 2,303 |
| 9 | Meldrum, Providence, Sheguin-dah, and Gore Bays | 4 | 99 | 17,500 | 18 | 2 | 900 | 5 | 2 | 150 | 4 | 220,500 | 22,750 |
| 10 | Wekwemikong, Mississauga Straits, Wabino Channel, Gron-dine Point..... | 1 | 23 | 5,000 | 6 | 3 | 1,300 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 60,000 | 4,000 |
| 11 | Manitowaning Bay, Tamarack Cove, Manitoulin, Club and Berry Islands. | | | | | 4 | 3,150 | 9 | 1 | 50 | 2 | 11,000 | 1,500 |
| 12 | Centre, George, Hamilton and Rabbit Island..... | 1 | 24 | 4,000 | 5 | 2 | 1,100 | 5 | 1 | 50 | 2 | 1,600 | 160 |
| 13 | Bedford, Heywood and Cockburn Islands | | | | | 1 | 1,500 | 3 | 2 | 85 | 4 | 10,800 | 800 |
| | Totals..... | 19 | 462 | 81,400 | 90 | 37 | 20,400 | 76 | 55 | 4,390 | 63 | 868,976 | 86,538 |

Return of the kinds, quantities and values of fish caught during

| Number | District. | Herring, salted. | Herring, fresh. | Whitefish, salted. | Whitefish, fresh. | Trout, salted. | Trout, fresh. | Pike. | Pickarel, or Dore. |
|--------|--|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | Lake Huron, North Channel. | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Thessalon | 300 | ..... | ..... | 48,702 | ..... | 40,792 | 7,450 | 3,261 |
| 2 | Spanish, St. Joseph's, Cedar Is-lands and Spragge | 700 | 500 | 200 | 6,918 | 200 | 9,750 | 8,900 | 5,856 |
| 3 | Little Laloche, Gordon, Burrows, Rock and William Lakes..... | ..... | 1,180 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,080 | 2,375 | 1,900 |
| 4 | Bruce Mines, Algoma Mills Bus-well's Point and McKinnon.... | ..... | 4,793 | ..... | 5,188 | ..... | 20,384 | 10,672 | 82,229 |
| 5 | Pakowkami Lake, Little Detroit, Turnbull and Bacon Islands ... | ..... | ..... | 400 | 21,528 | ..... | 21,320 | 2,048 | 11,846 |
| 6 | Fitzwilliam, Squaw and Duck Islands ..... | ..... | ..... | 700 | 130,573 | 700 | 793,261 | 325 | ..... |
| 7 | South Bay, Kagowong, and Little Current ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,100 | 37,159 | 4,900 | 229,368 | 2,318 | 89 |
| 8 | Killarney ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 115,027 | ..... | 30,339 | 15,859 | 17,856 |
| 9 | Meldrum, Providence, Sheguin-dah and Gore Bays..... | ..... | ..... | 700 | 106,578 | 2,700 | 355,181 | 2,294 | 313 |
| 10 | Wekwemikong Bay, Mississauga Straits, Wabino Channel, Gron-dine Point..... | 700 | ..... | ..... | 63,359 | ..... | 18,228 | 2,432 | 41,826 |
| 11 | Manitowaning Bay, Tamarack Cove, Manitoulin Club and Berry Islands ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26,539 | ..... | 22,701 | 1,031 | 3,843 |
| 12 | Centre, George, Hamilton and Rabbit Island ..... | ..... | ..... | 900 | 118,000 | ..... | 18,349 | 3,230 | 18,648 |
| 13 | Bedford, Heywood and Cockburn Islands ..... | ..... | ..... | 200 | 8,550 | ..... | 16,892 | 935 | 6,945 |
| | Totals..... | 1,700 | 6,473 | 4,200 | 688,121 | 8,500 | 1,617,645 | 59,869 | 194,612 |
| | Values..... | \$ c. 170 00 | \$ c. 323 65 | \$ c. 420 00 | \$ c. 68,812 10 | \$ c. 850 00 | \$ c. 161,764 50 | \$ c. 4,789 52 | \$ c. 19,461 20 |

FISHERIES

the quantity and value of all fishing materials and other fixtures employed in the Public Waters of Lake Huron, North Channel.

| Fishing material. | | | | | | | | | | | | Other fixtures used in fishing. | | | | |
|-------------------|--------|--------|-------------|----------|------------|--------|-------------------|--------|--------------|--------|---------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|
| Seines. | | | Pound nets. | | Hoop nets. | | Dip or roll nets. | | Night lines. | | Spears. | | Freezers and Ice Houses. | | Piers and Wharves. | |
| No. | Yards. | Value. | No. | Value. | No. | Value. | No. | Value. | No. Hooks. | Value. | No. | Value. | No. | Value. | No. | Value. |
| | | \$ | 6 | \$ 1,500 | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | 3 | \$ 350 | 1 | \$ 200 |
| | | | 4 | 1,050 | | | | | | | | | 4 | 325 | 2 | 150 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 20 | 5,600 | 5 | 150 | | | | | | | 7 | 2,400 | 7 | 6,550 |
| | | | 21 | 6,400 | | | | | | | | | 6 | 1,800 | 4 | 4,800 |
| | | | 24 | 17,000 | | | | | | | | | 2 | 900 | 1 | 500 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 600 | 2 | 300 |
| | | | 5 | 4,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 19 | 8,000 | | | | | | | | | 2 | 700 | 3 | 3,600 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 15 | 8,200 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 600 | 1 | 200 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 16 | 7,500 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 600 | 1 | 150 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 15 | 8,000 | | | | | | | | | 2 | 400 | 2 | 3,200 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 5 | 1,500 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 250 | 1 | 300 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 150 | 68,750 | 5 | 150 | | | | | | | 31 | 8,925 | 25 | 19,950 |

the year 1918, in the Public Waters of Lake Huron, North Channel.

| Sturgeon. | Eels. | Perch. | Tullibee. | Catfish. | Carp. | Mixed and Coarse fish. | Caviare. | Sturgeon Bladders. | Pickarel (Blue). | Value. |
|-----------|-------|--------|-----------|----------|-------|------------------------|----------|--------------------|------------------|------------|
| lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | No. | | \$ c. |
| 151 | | 4,760 | | | | 41,530 | | | | 12,238 65 |
| 610 | | 1,115 | | | | 16,257 | | | | 4,059 50 |
| | | | | | | 14,300 | | | | 1,262 00 |
| 4,234 | | 484 | | | 376 | 64,595 | | | | 15,770 08 |
| 2,868 | | | | | | 38,469 | 100 | | | 8,126 89 |
| | | | 32,460 | | | | | | | 24,497 00 |
| | | 3,842 | 18,904 | | | 16,608 | | | | 29,603 78 |
| 37 | | 119 | | | 227 | 4,487 | | | | 17,831 31 |
| 353 | | 500 | | | | 70,966 | | | | 54,356 97 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3,081 | | | | | | 11,234 | 3 | | | 13,632 71 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 318 | | 229 | 16,000 | | 43 | 14,366 | | | | 7,129 09 |
| 355 | | | | | | 11,334 | | | | 16,468 05 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 107 | | | | | | 25,170 | | | | 4,608 05 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12,114 | | 11,049 | 67,364 | | 646 | 329,316 | 103 | | | 279,584 08 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| 1,817 10 | | 552 45 | 4,041 84 | | 12 92 | 16,465 80 | 103 00 | | | 279,584 08 |

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats, the industry during the year 1918,

| Number. | District. | Fishing material. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|-------------------|--------------|--------|------|--------------------|--------|------|-------------------|--------|------|------------|--------|
| | | Tugs. | | | | Gasoline Launches. | | | Sail or Row Boats | | | Gill-Nets. | |
| | | No. | Ton nage. | Value. | Men. | No. | Value. | Men. | No. | Value. | Men. | Yards. | Value. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Georgian Bay.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Byng Inlet | 2 | 26 | 11,000 | 9 | 4 | 5,350 | 9 | 2 | 20 | 4 | 132,000 | 12,900 |
| 2 | Parry Sound | 4 | 60 | 14,000 | 24 | 9 | 2,900 | 12 | 16 | 608 | 6 | 270,500 | 21,200 |
| 3 | Waubauskene | | | | | | | | 7 | 395 | 8 | 5,700 | 825 |
| 4 | Penetanguishene | | | | | 3 | 950 | 4 | 2 | 625 | 3 | 11,564 | 1,350 |
| 5 | Collingwood..... | 4 | 106 | 18,000 | 20 | 5 | 1,520 | 8 | 1 | 50 | 2 | 258,000 | 16,000 |
| 6 | Meaford (including Owen Sound Bay) | 5 | 99 | 22,000 | 23 | 24 | 11,450 | 48 | 18 | 830 | 17 | 300,925 | 21,130 |
| 7 | Colpoy's Bay to Tobermory | 2 | 44 | 4,000 | 11 | 14 | 9,900 | 32 | 8 | 610 | 17 | 208,200 | 9,870 |
| Totals..... | | 17 | 335 | 69,000 | 87 | 59 | 30,020 | 113 | 54 | 3,138 | 57 | 1,186,889 | 82,975 |

Return of the kinds, quantities and values of fish caught

| Number. | District. | Herring, salted. | Herring, fresh | Whitefish, salted. | Whitefish, fresh. | Trout, salted. | Trout, fresh | Pike. | Pickarel or Dore. |
|----------------------|--|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| <i>Georgian Bay.</i> | | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. |
| 1 | Byng Inlet..... | | | 4,400 | 144,039 | ..... | 50,250 | 21,688 | 48,547 |
| 2 | Parry Sound..... | 25,000 | 225 | 62,050 | 161,376 | 62,550 | 205,703 | 4,518 | 7,029 |
| 3 | Waubauskene | 400 | 2,021 | 200 | 2,837 | ..... | 500 | 12,496 | 9,929 |
| 4 | Penetanguishene | 900 | 1,800 | 1,150 | 31,400 | 800 | 48,292 | 200 | 1,000 |
| 5 | Collingwood..... | | 37,688 | ..... | 12,259 | ..... | 111,668 | ..... | ..... |
| 6 | Meaford (including Owen Sound Bay) | | 4,380 | 1,250 | 4,200 | 77,300 | 386,854 | 25 | ..... |
| 7 | Colpoy's Bay to Tobermory..... | | 29,510 | 100 | 6,026 | 68,200 | 325,047 | ..... | 150 |
| Totals..... | | 26,300 | 75,694 | 69,150 | 362,137 | 208,850 | 1,128,314 | 38,927 | 66,655 |
| Value..... | | \$ c. 2,630 00 | \$ c. 3,784 70 | \$ c. 6,915 00 | \$ c. 36,213 70 | \$ c. 20,885 00 | \$ c. 112,831 40 | \$ c. 3,114 16 | \$ c. 6,665 50 |

FISHERIES.

quantity and value of all fishing materials and other fixtures employed in the fishing in the Public Waters of the Georgian Bay.

| Fishing material. | | | | | | | | | | | | Other fixtures used in fishing. | | | | |
|-------------------|--------|--------|-------------|--------|------------|--------|-------------------|--------|--------------|--------|--------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|
| Seines. | | | Pound Nets. | | Hoop nets. | | Dip or Roll Nets. | | Night Lines. | | Spears | | Freezers and Ice Houses. | | Piers and Wharves. | |
| No. | Yards. | Value. | No. | Value. | No. | Value. | No. | Value. | No. Hooks. | Value. | No. | Value. | No. | Value. | No. | Value. |
| | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ |
| ... | ... | ... | 12 | 10,300 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 3,800 | 1 | 1,000 |
| ... | ... | ... | 5 | 2,508 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,300 | 125 | ... | ... | 4 | 1,700 | 6 | 1,048 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 235 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 25 | 2 | 1,100 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 100 | 1 | 25 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12,300 | 1,455 | ... | ... | 7 | 650 | 9 | 950 |
| ... | ... | ... | 5 | 2,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,200 | 240 | ... | ... | 3 | 350 | 3 | 375 |
| ... | ... | ... | 22 | 14,808 | 12 | 235 | ... | ... | 19,800 | 1,820 | ... | ... | 19 | 6,625 | 22 | 4,498 |

during the year 1918. in the Public Waters of the Georgian Bay.

| Sturgeon. | Eels. | Perch. | Tullibee. | Catfish. | Carp. | Mixed and coarse fish. | Caviare. | Sturgeon Bladders | Pickarel (blue) | Value. |
|-----------|-------|--------|-----------|----------|--------|------------------------|----------|-------------------|-----------------|------------|
| lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | No. | | \$ c. |
| 1,407 | | | | 290 | 200 | 14,000 | 70 | ..... | ..... | 27,466 89 |
| 205 | | 2,500 | ..... | 4,050 | 15 | 238 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 52,759 19 |
| | | | | | 4,908 | 14,742 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,802 34 |
| 1,000 | | | | | | | 1,100 | ..... | ..... | 9,560 20 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 14,427 10 |
| | | | 6,600 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 47,577 40 |
| | | | 69,159 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 45,577 34 |
| 2,612 | | 2,500 | 75 759 | 4,340 | 5,123 | 28,980 | 1,170 | ..... | ..... | 201,170 46 |
| \$ c. | | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | | | \$ c. |
| 391 80 | | 125 00 | 4,545 54 | 347 20 | 102 46 | 1,449 00 | 1,170 00 | ..... | ..... | 201,170 46 |

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats, fishing industry during the year 1918,

| Number. | District. | Fishing material. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|--|-------------------|---------------|--------|-------|--------------------|--------|------|--------------------|--------|------|------------|--------|
| | | Tugs. | | | | Gasoline Launches. | | | Sail or Row Boats. | | | Gill-Nets. | |
| | | No. | Ton- nage. | Value. | Men. | No. | Value. | Men. | No. | Value. | Men. | Yards. | Value. |
| | <i>Lake Huron (Proper).</i> | | | \$ | | | \$ | | | \$ | | | \$ |
| 1 | Tobermory to Southampton | 8 | 150 | 26,000 | 43 | 15 | 8,150 | 35 | 13 | 2,325 | 24 | 396,250 | 38,800 |
| 2 | Southampton to Pine Point | 1 | 14 | 4,000 | 5 | 2 | 1,900 | 7 | 1 | 50 | 2 | 80,250 | 11,315 |
| 3 | County of Huron | 1 | 10 | 1,500 | 3 | 13 | 6,400 | 26 | 26 | 1,070 | 52 | 90,009 | 10,744 |
| 4 | County of Lambton (including River St. Clair) ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26 | 9,480 | 39 | 28 | 973 | 30 | ..... | ..... |
| | Totals | 10 | 174 | 31,500 | 51 | 56 | 25,930 | 107 | 68 | 4,418 | 108 | 566,509 | 60,859 |

Returns of the kinds, quantities and values of fish caught

| Number. | District. | Herring, salted. | Herring, fresh. | Whitefish, salted. | Whitefish, fresh. | Trout, salted. | Trout, fresh. | Pike. | Pickarel, or Dore. |
|---------|--|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| | | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. |
| | <i>Lake Huron (Proper).</i> | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Tobermory to Southampton | 8,400 | 35,280 | 2,700 | 22,703 | 38,054 | 586,504 | 899 | 372 |
| 2 | Southampton to Pine Point | | 5,164 | | | | 48,854 | | |
| 3 | County of Huron | 5,300 | 68,750 | | 7,010 | 300 | 77,997 | | 14,600 |
| 4 | County of Lambton (including River St. Clair) | 200 | 140,906 | | 33,255 | 5,000 | 18,976 | 550 | 189,386 |
| | Totals | 13,900 | 250,100 | 2,700 | 62,968 | 43,354 | 732,331 | 1,449 | 204,358 |
| | Values | \$ c. 1,390 00 | \$ c. 12,505 00 | \$ c. 270 00 | \$ c. 6,296 80 | \$ c. 4,335 40 | \$ c. 73,233 10 | \$ c. 115 92 | \$ c. 20,435 80 |

FISHERIES.

the quantity and value of all fishing materials and other fixtures employed in the in the Public Waters of Lake Huron (Proper).

| Fishing material. | | | | | | | | | | | | Other fixtures used in fishing. | | | | |
|-------------------|--------|--------|-------------|--------|------------|--------|-------------------|--------|--------------|--------|---------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|
| Seines. | | | Pound nets. | | Hoop nets. | | Dip or Roll Nets. | | Night Lines. | | Spears. | | Freezers and Ice Houses. | | Piers and Wharves. | |
| No. | Yards. | Value. | No. | Value. | No. | Value. | No. | Value. | No. Hooks. | Value. | No. | Value. | No. | Value. | No. | Value. |
| | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 900 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,900 | 220 | ..... | ..... | 7 | 3,300 | 3 | 650 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 900 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 5,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 | 550 | 2 | 500 |
| 4 | 175 | 187 | 50 | 26,600 | 3 | 225 | 7 | 69 | 600 | 65 | .... | ..... | 5 | 1,175 | .... | ..... |
| 4 | 175 | 187 | 62 | 32,500 | 3 | 225 | 7 | 69 | 4,500 | 285 | .... | ..... | 25 | 6,325 | 5 | 1,150 |

during the year 1918, in the Public Waters of Lake Huron (Proper).

| Sturgeon. | Eels. | Perch. | Tullibee. | Catfish. | Carp. | Mixed and coarse fish. | Caviare. | Sturgeon bladders. | Pickarel (blue) | Value. |
|-----------|-------|----------|-----------|----------|--------|------------------------|----------|--------------------|-----------------|------------|
| lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | No. | | \$ c. |
| ..... | ..... | 4,378 | 173,746 | ..... | ..... | 8,677 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 78,786 73 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 47,670 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,003 80 |
| 5,280 | ..... | 54,364 | 10,442 | ..... | ..... | 52,916 | 100 | ..... | ..... | 20,840 72 |
| 13,503 | 4 | 5,272 | ..... | 500 | 8,212 | 82,428 | 787½ | 49 | ..... | 39,202 83 |
| 18,783 | 4 | 64,014 | 231,858 | 500 | 8,212 | 144,021 | 887½ | 49 | ..... | 146,834 08 |
| \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | ..... | \$ c. |
| 2,817 45 | 24 | 3,200 70 | 13,911 48 | 40 00 | 164 24 | 7,201 05 | 887 50 | 29 40 | ..... | 146,834 08 |

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats, fishing industry during the year 1918,

| Number | District. | Fishing material. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|---|-------------------|---------------|--------|--------------------|-----|--------|--------------------|-----|--------|------------|--------|--------|
| | | Tugs. | | | Gasoline Launches. | | | Sail or Row Boats. | | | Gill-Nets. | | |
| | | No. | Ton- nage. | Value. | Men. | No. | Value. | Men. | No. | Value. | Men. | Yards. | Value. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>Lake St. Clair.</i> | | | | | | \$ | | | \$ | | | \$ |
| 1 | Kent County (including River Thames) ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 31 | 11,200 | 54 | 44 | 3,120 | 56 | ..... | ..... |
| 2 | Essex County ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17 | 4,700 | 36 | 46 | 1,625 | 79 | ..... | ..... |
| 3 | Detroit River..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 700 | 13 | 25 | 525 | 50 | ..... | ..... |
| | Totals..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50 | 16,600 | 103 | 115 | 5,270 | 185 | ..... | ..... |

Return of the kinds, quantities and values of fish caught

| Number. | District. | Herring, salted. | Herring, fresh. | Whitefish, salted. | Whitefish, fresh. | Trout, salted. | Trout, fresh. | Pike. | Pickarel or Dore. |
|---------|--|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | brls. | lbs. | brls. | lbs. | brls. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. |
| | <i>Lake St. Clair.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Kent County (including River Thames) ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 46,074 | 20,046 |
| 2 | Essex County ..... | ..... | 950 | ..... | 17,580 | ..... | ..... | 11,171 | 19,575 |
| 3 | Detroit River..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11,430 | ..... | ..... | 4,785 | 1,250 |
| | Totals ..... | ..... | 950 | ..... | 29,010 | ..... | ..... | 62,030 | 40,871 |
| | Values | | \$ c. 47 50 | | \$ c. 2,901 00 | | | \$ c. 4,962 40 | \$ c. 4,087 10 |

FISHERIES.

the quantity and value of all fishing materials and other fixtures employed in the in the Public Waters of Lake St. Clair, etc.

| Fishing material. | | | | | | | | | | | | | Other fixtures used in fishing. | | | |
|-------------------|--------|--------|-------------|--------|------------|--------|-------------------|--------|--------------|--------|---------|--------|---------------------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|
| Seines. | | | Pound nets. | | Hoop nets. | | Dip or Roll Nets. | | Night Lines. | | Spears. | | Freezers and Ice Houses. | | Piers and Wharves. | |
| No. | Yards. | Value. | No. | Value. | No. | Value. | No. | Value. | No. Hooks. | Value. | No. | Value. | No. | Value. | No. | Value. |
| | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ |
| 24 | 4,239 | 2,935 | .... | ..... | 102 | 10,400 | .... | ..... | 900 | 14 | .... | ..... | 25 | 7,500 | 12 | 1,650 |
| 22 | 5,750 | 2,175 | 8 | 3,000 | 70 | 6,900 | .... | ..... | 1,800 | 90 | .... | ..... | 14 | 3,350 | .... | ..... |
| 26 | 3,108 | 2,195 | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | 2 | 315 |
| 72 | 13,097 | 7,305 | 8 | 3,000 | 172 | 17,300 | .... | ..... | 2,700 | 104 | .... | ..... | 39 | 10,850 | 14 | 1,965 |

during the year 1918, in the Public Waters of Lake St. Clair, etc.

| Sturgeon. | Eels. | Perch. | Tullibee. | Catfish. | Carp. | Mixed and coarse fish. | Caviare. | Sturgeon bladders | Pickarel (Blue) | Value. |
|-----------|-------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|------------------------|----------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | No. | | \$ c. |
| ..... | ..... | 84,640 | ..... | 40,998 | 98,965 | 260,413 | ..... | ..... | 550 | 28,257 31 |
| 14,700 | ..... | 61,311 | ..... | 21,220 | 63,400 | 124,658 | 451 | ..... | ..... | 19,576 73 |
| ..... | ..... | 1,530 | ..... | 375 | 62,090 | 12,070 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,602 60 |
| 14,700 | ..... | 147 481 | ..... | 62,593 | 224,455 | 397,141 | 451 | ..... | 550 | 51,436 64 |
| \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| 2,205 00 | ..... | 7,374 05 | ..... | 5,007 44 | 4,489 10 | 19,857 05 | 451 00 | ..... | 55 00 | 51,436 64 |

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats, the fishing industry during the year 1918,

| Number. | District. | Fishing material. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|--|-------------------|---------------|---------|------|--------------------|---------|------|--------------------|--------|------|------------|---------|
| | | Tugs | | | | Gasoline Launches. | | | Sail or Row Boats. | | | Gill-Nets. | |
| | | No. | Ton- nage. | Value | Men. | No. | Value | Men. | No. | Value. | Men. | Yards. | Value. |
| | <i>Lake Erie.</i> | | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | | \$ | | |
| 1 | Pelee Island..... | 2 | 138 | 12,000 | 16 | 11 | 7,500 | 34 | 19 | 920 | 20 | 53,260 | 11,525 |
| 2 | Essex County..... | | | | | 37 | 25,990 | 83 | 32 | 1,140 | 12 | 18,400 | 1,875 |
| 3 | Kent County, West..... | 2 | 46 | 19,000 | 16 | 27 | 19,450 | 68 | 17 | 1,335 | 2 | 120,000 | 14,000 |
| 4 | Kent County, East..... | | | | | 19 | 12,250 | 69 | 15 | 6,285 | 13 | 5,000 | 1,300 |
| 5 | Elgin County, West..... | 2 | 66 | 19,000 | 12 | 17 | 8,000 | 52 | 10 | 440 | 4 | 273,780 | 11,310 |
| 6 | Elgin County, East..... | 20 | 696 | 148,000 | 124 | 10 | 8,200 | 38 | 2 | 100 | 2 | 729,200 | 94,000 |
| 7 | Norfolk County..... | 11 | 299 | 109,500 | 78 | 26 | 12,450 | 78 | 55 | 2,215 | 99 | 246,500 | 29,800 |
| 8 | Haldimand County (to and in- cluding the Grand River).... | 7 | 146 | 31,500 | 28 | 19 | 9,290 | 40 | 19 | 560 | 16 | 136,800 | 13,955 |
| 9 | Port Maitland to Port Colborne..... | | | | | 2 | 1,000 | 4 | | | | | |
| 10 | Port Colborne to Niagara Falls..... | | | | | | | | 17 | 882 | 18 | 4,800 | 600 |
| | Totals..... | 44 | 1,391 | 339,000 | 274 | 168 | 104,130 | 466 | 186 | 13,877 | 186 | 1,587,740 | 178,365 |

Return of the kinds, quantities and values of fish caught

| Number. | District. | Herring, salted. | Herring, fresh. | Whitefish, salted. | Whitefish fresh. | Trout, salted. | Trout, fresh. | Pike. | Pickarel, or Dore. |
|---------|---|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------|--------------------|
| | | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. |
| | <i>Lake Erie.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Pelee Island..... | | 532,138 | | 128,745 | | | 70 | 16,919 |
| 2 | Essex County..... | | 604,922 | | 270,775 | | | 2,190 | 62,122 |
| 3 | Kent County, West..... | | 1,616,583 | | 74,437 | | | | 36,876 |
| 4 | Kent County, East..... | | 1,100,012 | | 44,890 | | | 138,591 | 18,668 |
| 5 | Elgin County, West..... | | 1,225,565 | | 46,928 | | | 1,668 | 21,228 |
| 6 | Elgin County, East..... | | 4,570,430 | | 150,483 | | 106 | 12,868 | 8,932 |
| 7 | Norfolk County..... | | 2,362,124 | | 196,589 | | 1,329 | 71,251 | 15,210 |
| 8 | Haldimand County (to and in- cluding the Grand River)..... | | 1,480,399 | | 213,612 | | 1,011 | 1,241 | 4,189 |
| 9 | Port Maitland to Port Colborne... | | 38,820 | | 1,797 | | | 52 | 235 |
| 10 | Port Colborne to Niagara Falls... | | 1,000 | | | | | 1,200 | |
| | Totals..... | | 13,531,993 | | 1,128,256 | | 2,446 | 229,131 | 184,379 |
| | Values..... | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| | | | 676,599.65 | | 112,825.60 | | 244.60 | 18,330.48 | 18,437.90 |

FISHERIES.

quantity and value of all fishing materials and other fixtures employed in the in the Public Waters of Lake Erie.

| Fishing material. | | | | | | | | | | | | Other fixtures used in fishing. | | | | |
|-------------------|--------|--------|-------------|---------|------------|--------|-------------------|--------|--------------|--------|---------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---------|--------------------|--------|
| Seines. | | | Pound Nets. | | Hoop Nets. | | Dip or Roll Nets. | | Night Lines. | | Spears. | | Freezers and Ice Houses. | | Piers and Wharves. | |
| No. | Yards. | Value. | No. | Value. | No. | Value. | No. | Value. | No. | Value. | No. | Value. | No. | Value. | No. | Value. |
| | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ |
| 3 | 600 | 500 | 24 | 11,000 | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | 4 | 6,850 | 1 | 900 |
| 7 | 2,100 | 965 | 177 | 117,810 | 3 | 50 | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | 23 | 18,950 | 7 | 1,050 |
| 2 | 150 | 300 | 130 | 90,400 | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | 27 | 36,300 | 12 | 4,825 |
| 6 | 2,400 | 1,200 | 92 | 63,700 | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | 28 | 16,850 | 13 | 2,700 |
| .... | ..... | ..... | 87 | 53,800 | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | 15 | 13,100 | 7 | 8,700 |
| .... | ..... | ..... | 46 | 36,750 | .... | ..... | 5 | 42 | 5,650 | 86 | .... | ..... | 10 | 13,650 | 6 | 3,450 |
| 31 | 12,280 | 7,600 | 64 | 36,000 | 29 | 677 | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | 17 | 17,250 | 14 | 3,300 |
| 9 | 825 | 670 | 63 | 28,150 | .... | ..... | 9 | 71 | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | 13 | 4,350 | 6 | 950 |
| .... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 2,500 | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | 2 | 300 | .... | ..... |
| 1 | 50 | 18 | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | 3,350 | 66 | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... |
| 59 | 18,405 | 11,253 | 689 | 440,110 | 32 | 727 | 14 | 113 | 9,000 | 152 | .... | ..... | 139 | 127,600 | 66 | 25,875 |

during the year 1918, in the Public Waters of Lake Erie.

| Sturgeon. | Eels. | Perch. | Tullibee. | Catfish. | Carp. | Mixed and coarse fish. | Caviare. | Sturgeon Bladders. | Pickarel (Blue). | Value. |
|-----------|-------|------------|-----------|----------|-----------|------------------------|----------|--------------------|------------------|--------------|
| lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | No. | | \$ c. |
| 8,959 | | 113,808 | ..... | 2,414 | 63,990 | 52,014 | 424 | ..... | 10,530 | 53,763 77 |
| 9,337 | | 230,785 | ..... | 3,859 | 107,298 | 333,076 | 292 | ..... | 290,325 | 125,083 78 |
| 1,840 | | 431,814 | ..... | ..... | 14,566 | 93,670 | 99 | ..... | 235,733 | 142,474 27 |
| 909 | | 283,515 | ..... | 1,190 | 67,060 | 42,098 | 34½ | ..... | ..... | 90,331 58 |
| 964 | | 306,645 | ..... | 230 | 207 | 19,156 | 30 | ..... | 85,366 | 93,251 08 |
| 1,052 | | 443,201 | ..... | 14,482 | 198 | 19,260 | 28 | ..... | 67,864 | 276,760 81 |
| 6,738 | | 194,965 | ..... | 25,201 | 345,512 | 149,622 | 203 | ..... | 18,498 | 174,338 25 |
| 16,158 | | 49,051 | ..... | 24 | 111,301 | 41,971 | 368 | ..... | 64,624 | 112,033 57 |
| 1,286 | | 830 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,000 | 30 | ..... | 813 | 2,544 06 |
| 4,685 | | 1,600 | ..... | ..... | 1,361 | 14,655 | 311½ | 12 | 11,200 | 3,127 42 |
| 51,928 | | 2,056,214 | ..... | 47,400 | 711,493 | 766,522 | 1,820 | 12 | 784,953 | 1,073,708 59 |
| \$ c. | | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| 7,789 20 | | 102,810 70 | ..... | 3,792 00 | 14,229 86 | 38,326 10 | 1,820 00 | 7 20 | 78,495 30 | 1,073,708 59 |

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats,
fishing industry during the year 1918

| Number. | District. | Fishing material. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|--------|------|--------------------|--------|------|--------------------|--------|------|------------|--------|
| | | Tugs. | | | | Gasoline Launches. | | | Sail or Row Boats. | | | Gill-Nets. | |
| | | No. | Ton- nage. | Value. | Men. | No. | Value. | Men. | No. | Value. | Men. | Yards. | Value. |
| | <i>Lake Ontario.</i> | | | \$ | | | \$ | | | \$ | | | \$ |
| 1 | Lincoln County..... | 1 | 17 | 4,000 | 6 | 27 | 12,600 | 52 | 7 | 840 | 16 | 129,550 | 11,219 |
| 2 | Welland County..... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Wentworth County. | | | | | 11 | 4,650 | 24 | 10 | 460 | 14 | 64,000 | 4,700 |
| 4 | Halton County..... | | | | | 22 | 7,545 | 44 | 2 | 125 | 4 | 118,000 | 7,250 |
| 5 | Peel County..... | | | | | 4 | 2,000 | 4 | 2 | 50 | 3 | 18,000 | 1,900 |
| 6 | York County..... | | | | | 8 | 2,450 | 16 | 12 | 550 | 14 | 27,800 | 2,530 |
| 7 | Ontario County..... | | | | | 8 | 3,250 | 17 | 4 | 260 | 8 | 39,900 | 4,015 |
| 8 | Durham County..... | 1 | 20 | 5,000 | 4 | 2 | 1,000 | 4 | | | | 34,000 | 2,650 |
| 9 | Northumberland County..... | | | | | 14 | 4,725 | 28 | 32 | 1,315 | 52 | 67,412 | 6,135 |
| 10 | Prince Edward County..... | | | | | 58 | 15,770 | 105 | 121 | 4,863 | 190 | 334,661 | 23,091 |
| 11 | Bay of Quinte (Proper)..... | | | | | 11 | 1,525 | 15 | 130 | 8,903 | 245 | 82,630 | 9,177 |
| 12 | Bay of Quinte (Eastern Channel). | | | | | 8 | 1,855 | 14 | 21 | 965 | 27 | 62,400 | 4,785 |
| 13 | Wolfe Island and Vicinity..... | | | | | 14 | 3,500 | 23 | 42 | 1,512 | 61 | 37,000 | 2,520 |
| | Totals | 2 | 37 | 9,000 | 10 | 187 | 60,870 | 346 | 383 | 19,843 | 634 | 1015323 | 79,972 |

Return of the kinds, quantities and values of fish caught

| Number. | District. | Herring, salted. | Herring, fresh. | Whitefish salted. | Whitefish, fresh. | Trout, salted. | Trout, fresh. | Pike. | Pickarel or Dore. |
|---------|--------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| | | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. |
| | <i>Lake Ontario.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Lincoln County..... | | 423,936 | | 106,641 | | 6,750 | | 2,075 |
| 2 | Welland County..... | | | | | | | 33 | |
| 3 | Wentworth County..... | | 33,100 | | 65,971 | | 3,436 | 2,690 | |
| 4 | Halton County..... | | 253,900 | | 60,250 | | 34,050 | | |
| 5 | Peel County..... | | 5,480 | | 2,880 | | 16,610 | | |
| 6 | York County..... | | 781 | | 37,038 | | 4,603 | | |
| 7 | Ontario County..... | | 4,050 | | 98,992 | | 5,343 | 280 | |
| 8 | Durham County..... | 400 | 7,300 | 2,000 | 51,884 | | 4,509 | | |
| 9 | Northumberland County..... | 3,150 | 94,476 | | 119,058 | | 69,910 | 39,734 | |
| 10 | Prince Edward County..... | 1,800 | 277,244 | 60,100 | 433,078 | 250 | 176,212 | 30,078 | 78 |
| 11 | Bay of Quinte (Proper)..... | 200 | 653,985 | 350 | 213,920 | | | 109,360 | 9,386 |
| 12 | Bay of Quinte (Eastern Channel)..... | 700 | 36,700 | 200 | 68,050 | 200 | 34,275 | 4,140 | 2,350 |
| 13 | Wolfe Island and Vicinity..... | 200 | 4,100 | 350 | 15,739 | 1,400 | 29,903 | 26,485 | 1,252 |
| | Totals..... | 6,450 | 1,795,052 | 63,000 | 1,273,501 | 1,850 | 385,601 | 212,800 | 15,141 |
| | Values..... | \$ c. 645 00 | \$ c. 89,752 60 | \$ c. 6,200 00 | \$ c. 127,350 10 | \$ c. 185 00 | \$ c. 38,560 10 | \$ c. 17,024 00 | \$ c. 1,514 10 |

FISHERIES.

the quantity and value of all fishing materials and other fixtures employed in the in the Public Waters of Lake Ontario.

| Fishing material. | | | | | | | | | | | | Other fixtures used in fishing. | | | | |
|-------------------|-------|--------|-------------|--------|------------|--------|-------------------|--------|--------------|--------|---------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|
| Seines. | | | Pound Nets. | | Hoop Nets. | | Dip or Roll Nets. | | Night Lines. | | Spears. | | Freezers and Ice Houses. | | Piers and Wharves. | |
| No. | Yards | Value. | No. | Value. | No. | Value. | No. | Value. | No. | Value. | No. | Value. | No. | Value. | No. | Value. |
| | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ |
| 3 | 249 | 290 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | *1 | 50 00 | 100 | 5 00 | ..... | ..... | 17 | 4,800 | ..... | ..... |
|  |  |  | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 17 70 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | †150 | 2,676 | 1 | 500 |
| 3 | 650 | 450 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 20 00 | ..... | ..... | 148 | 222 | 24 | 2,200 | ..... | ..... |
|  |  |  | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 350 | ..... | ..... |
| 2 | 115 | 55 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  | ..... | ..... |
| 7 | 685 | 475 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  | ..... | ..... |
| 2 | 200 | 150 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  | ..... | ..... |
|  |  |  | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 100 | ..... | ..... |
|  |  |  | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 325 | ..... | ..... |
| 5 | 545 | 240 | ..... | ..... | 152 | 4,548 | ..... |  | 1,650 | 190 00 | ..... | ..... | 26 | 2,485 | 4 | 210 |
|  |  |  | ..... | ..... | 365 | 8,980 | 1 | 5 00 | 2,900 | 29 00 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 1,200 | 6 | 190 |
| 1 | 7 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 13 | 250 | ..... |  | 1,350 | 41 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 7 | 59 | 180 | ..... | ..... | 100 | 3,470 | ..... |  | 1,800 | 55 00 | ..... | ..... | 6 | 700 | 6 | 525 |
| 30 | 2,520 | 1,850 | ..... | ..... | 704 | 19,436 | 9 | 92 70 | 7,800 | 320 50 | 148 | 222 | 236 | 14,836 | 17 | 1,425 |

* One machine used in Niagara River.
† 148 of these are spearing houses, value \$1,776.

during the year 1918, in the Public Waters of Lake Ontario.

| Sturgeon. | Eels. | Perch. | Tullibee. | Catfish. | Carp. | Mixed and coarse fish. | Caviare. | Sturgeon Bladders. | Pickarel (Blue) | Value. |
|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|------------------------|----------|--------------------|-----------------|------------|
| lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | No. | | \$ c. |
| 1,600 | 610 | 5,000 | | 450 | 18,000 | 26,106 | | | 9,641 | 35,935 40 |
| | | | | 2 | 6 | 137 | | | | 9 77 |
| | | 500 | | 4,035 | 3,185 | 89,470 | | | 5,300 | 14,225 90 |
| | 700 | | | | 2,000 | | | | | 22,207 00 |
| | | | | | | 3,000 | | | | 2,373 00 |
| | | | | | 31,050 | 7,237 | | | | 5,186 00 |
| | | | | 98 | 1,515 | 15,199 | | | | 11,456 49 |
| | | | | 2,000 | | 20,181 | | | | 7,413 35 |
| | 8,140 | 9,150 | | 47,033 | 100 | 79,381 | | | | 35,793 91 |
| | 20,297 | 14,761 | 350 | 33,363 | 72,186 | 175,195 | 300 | | | 98,569 62 |
| | 78,714 | 53,033 | | 118,895 | 12,636 | 250,585 | | 2,000 | | 94,701 71 |
| | 4,031 | 4,100 | | 2,000 | | 8,250 | | | | 13,763 06 |
| | 23,936 | 21,925 | | 27,920 | 1,700 | 35,065 | | | | 13,761 46 |
| 1,600 | 136,428 | 108,469 | 350 | 235,796 | 142,378 | 709,806 | 300 | 2,000 | 14,941 | 355,396 67 |
| \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| 240 00 | 8,185 68 | 5,423 45 | 21 00 | 18,863 68 | 2,847 56 | 35,490 30 | 300 00 | 1,200 00 | 1,494 10 | 355,396 67 |

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats, fishing industry during the year 1918,

| Number. | District. | Fishing material. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|-------------------|---------------|--------|-------|--------------------|--------|------|--------------------|--------|-------|------------|----------|
| | | Tugs. | | | | Gasoline Launches. | | | Sail or Row Boats. | | | Gill Nets. | |
| | | No. | Ton- nage. | Value. | Men. | No. | Value. | Men. | No. | Value. | Men. | Yards. | Value. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Inland Waters.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Frontenac County ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ | ..... | 3 | \$ 625 | 3 | 26 | \$ 634 | 23 | ..... | \$ c. |
| 2 | Lanark and Leeds Counties, ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 | 3,325 | 19 | 55 | 1,370 | 80 | ..... | ..... |
| 3 | Grenville, Dundas, Stormont and Prescott Counties..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 600 | 6 | 21 | 380 | 24 | 600 | 33 |
| 4 | Russell, Carleton and Victoria Counties..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 2,300 | 5 | 23 | 285 | 22 | 2,200 | 105 |
| 5 | Muskoka and Simcoe Counties... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 600 | 1 | 2 | 45 | 8 | 1,000 | 200 |
| 6 | Lake Simcoe ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | 4,950 | 21 | 13 | 174 | 8 | 7,400 | 712 48 |
| 7 | Lake Nipissing..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 3,500 | 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 8 | Nipissing and Timiskaming Dis- tricts..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 | 7,450 | 36 | 18 | 665 | 18 | 23,950 | 3,622 |
| Totals..... |  | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 | 23,350 | 106 | 158 | 3,553 | 183 | 35,150 | 4,672 48 |

Return of the kinds, quantities and values of fish caught

| Number | District. | Herring, salted. | Herring, fresh. | Whitefish, salted. | Whitefish, fresh. | Trout, salted.. | Trout, fresh. | Pike. | Pickarel or Dore. |
|----------------|--|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. |
| Inland Waters. | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Frontenac County.. | | | | | | | 15,446 | ..... |
| 2 | Lanark and Leeds Counties..... | | | | | | | 16,698 | 20 |
| 3 | Grenville, Dundas, Stormont and Prescott Counties..... | | | | | | | 1,839 | 595 |
| 4 | Russell, Carleton and Victoria Counties..... | | | | 250 | | | 2,500 | 715 |
| 5 | Muskoka and Simcoe Counties... | | 315 | | | | | | |
| 6 | Lake Simcoe..... | | 1,148 | | 15,395 | | 48,821 | | 4,949 |
| 7 | Lake Nipissing..... | | 27,740 | | 48,266 | | | 13,239 | 58,559 |
| 8 | Nipissing and Timiskaming Dis- tricts. | 100 | 13,012 | 12,600 | 24,508 | 30,000 | 12,680 | 40,775 | 88,829 |
| Totals..... | | 100 | 42,215 | 12,600 | 88,419 | 30,000 | 61,501 | 90,487 | 153,667 |
| Values | | \$ c. 10 00 | \$ c. 2,110 75 | \$ c. 1,260 00 | \$ c. 8,841 90 | \$ c. 3,000 00 | \$ c. 6,150 10 | \$ c. 7,239 76 | \$ c. 15,366 70 |

FISHERIES.

the quantity and value of all fishing materials and other fixtures employed in the in the Public Waters of Inland Waters.

| Fishing material. | | | | | | | | | | | | Other fixtures used in fishing. | | | | |
|-------------------|--------|--------|-------------|--------|------------|----------|-------------------|--------|--------------|--------|---------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|
| Seines. | | | Pound nets. | | Hoop nets. | | Dip or Roll Nets. | | Night Lines. | | Spears. | | Freezers and Ice Houses. | | Piers and Wharves. | |
| No. | Yards. | Value. | No. | Value. | No. | Value. | No. | Value. | No. Hooks. | Value. | No. | Value. | No. | Value. | No. | Value. |
| | | \$ | | \$ | 70 | \$ 2,340 | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ |
| 1 | 20 | 40 | | | 244 | 6,480 | | | 1,500 | 100 | | | 3 | 600 | | |
| 1 | 7 | 3 | | | 23 | 675 | 3 | 12 00 | 3,000 | 162 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 5 | 130 | 2 | 3 75 | 4,200 | 63 | | | 2 | 400 | | |
| 7 | 178 | 59 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | 2,000 | 1,650 | | | 5 | 100 | 1 | 4 00 | 4,000 | 68 | 121 | 636 50 | 3 | 1,125 | 2 | 800 |
| | | | 14 | 7,300 | | | | | | | | | 6 | 2,600 | 5 | 900 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 18 | 3,200 | 16 | 318 | | | | | | | 13 | 2,975 | 7 | 505 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | 2,205 | 1,752 | 32 | 10,500 | 363 | 10,043 | 6 | 19 75 | 12,700 | 393 | 121 | 636 50 | 27 | 7,700 | 14 | 2,205 |

during the year 1918, in the Public Waters of Inland Waters.

| Sturgeon. | Eels. | Perch. | Tullibee. | Catfish. | Carp. | Mixed and coarse fish. | Caviare. | Sturgeon Bladders. | Pickarel (Blue) | Value. |
|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|------------------------|----------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | No. | lbs. | \$ c. |
| ..... | 6,398 | 4,825 | ..... | 30,416 | 300 | 31,740 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,887 09 |
| 1,816 | 14,379 | 12,752 | 1,972 | 68,606 | 18,103 | 6,341 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12,546 49 |
| 4,550 | 1,950 | 1,800 | ..... | 6,625 | 25 | 23,948 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 2,830 02 |
| 1,375 | 1,200 | 2,050 | ..... | 3,175 | 250 | 11,385 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,505 50 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,350 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 233 25 |
| ..... | ..... | 4,863 | ..... | 198 | 84,452 | 18,565 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,850 18 |
| 98,507 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13,445 | 3,717 | ..... | ..... | 32,293 92 |
| 870 | 183 | 4,915 | 6,300 | 3,334 | ..... | 61,585 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24,895 50 |
| 107,118 | 24,110 | 31,205 | 8,272 | 112,354 | 103,130 | 234,359 | 3,723 | ..... | ..... | 90,041 95 |
| \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| 16,067 70 | 1,446 60 | 1,560 25 | 496 32 | 8,988 32 | 2,062 60 | 11,717 95 | 3,723 00 | ..... | ..... | 90,041 95 |

ONTARIO

Recapitulation of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats, industry during

| Number | District. | Fishing material. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------|-------|--------------------|---------|-------|--------------------|--------|-------|------------|------------|
| | | Tugs. | | | | Gasoline Launches. | | | Sail or Row Boats. | | | Gill-Nets. | |
| | | No. | Ton- nage. | Value. | Men. | No. | Value. | Men. | No. | Value. | Men. | Yards. | Value. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | \$ | | | \$ | | | \$ | | | \$ | |
| 1 | Kenora & Rainy River Dists. | 3 | 38 | 5,095 | 11 | 94 | 35,770 | 166 | 83 | 3,389 | 70 | 180,830 | 29,641 00 |
| 2 | Lake Superior..... | 30 | 761 | 115,500 | 251 | 36 | 18,050 | 81 | 74 | 7,460 | 94 | 1,163,650 | 109,015 00 |
| 3 | Lake Huron (North Channel) | 19 | 462 | 81,400 | 90 | 37 | 20,400 | 76 | 55 | 4,390 | 63 | 868,976 | 86,538 00 |
| 4 | Georgian Bay | 17 | 335 | 69,000 | 87 | 59 | 30,020 | 113 | 54 | 3,138 | 57 | 1,186,889 | 82,975 00 |
| 5 | Lake Huron (Proper) | 10 | 174 | 31,500 | 51 | 56 | 25,930 | 107 | 68 | 4,418 | 108 | 566,509 | 60,859 00 |
| 6 | Lake St. Clair, etc..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50 | 16,600 | 103 | 115 | 5,270 | 185 | ..... | ..... |
| 7 | Lake Erie | 44 | 1,391 | 339,000 | 274 | 168 | 104,130 | 466 | 186 | 13,877 | 186 | 1,587,740 | 178,365 00 |
| 8 | Lake Ontario..... | 2 | 37 | 9,000 | 10 | 187 | 60,870 | 346 | 383 | 19,843 | 634 | 1,015,323 | 79,972 00 |
| 9 | Inland Waters ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 | 23,350 | 106 | 158 | 3,553 | 183 | 35,150 | 4,672 48 |
| Totals..... | | 125 | 3,198 | 650,495 | 774 | 703 | 335,120 | 1,564 | 1176 | 65,338 | 1,580 | 6,605,067 | 632,037 48 |

Recapitulation of the kinds, quantities and values

| Number | District. | Herring, salted. | Herring, fresh. | Whitefish, salted. | Whitefish, fresh. | Trout, salted. | Trout, fresh. | Pike. | Pickarel or Dore. |
|--------------|----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|------------|-------------------|
| | | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Kenora and Rainy River Districts | | | 1,600 | 677,706 | 229,800 | 94,205 | 673,761 | 753,370 |
| 2 | Lake Superior..... | 283,100 | 3,681,609 | 12,400 | 1,517,395 | 90,800 | 2,659,057 | 18,354 | 107,282 |
| 3 | Lake Huron (North Channel).... | 1,700 | 6,473 | 4,200 | 688,121 | 8,500 | 1,617,645 | 59,869 | 194,612 |
| 4 | Georgian Bay..... | 26,300 | 75,694 | 69,150 | 362,137 | 208,850 | 1,128,314 | 38,927 | 66,655 |
| 5 | Lake Huron (Proper) | 13,900 | 250,100 | 2,700 | 62,968 | 43,354 | 732,331 | 1,449 | 204,358 |
| 6 | Lake St. Clair, etc..... | | \$50 | | 29,010 | | | 62,030 | 48,871 |
| 7 | Lake Erie | | 13,531,993 | | 1,128,256 | | 2,446 | 229,131 | 184,379 |
| 8 | Lake Ontario..... | 6,450 | 1,795,052 | 63,000 | 1,273,501 | 1,850 | 385,601 | 212,800 | 15,141 |
| 9 | Inland Waters..... | 100 | 42,215 | 12,600 | 88,419 | 30,000 | 61,501 | 90,497 | 153,667 |
| Totals..... | | 331,550 | 19,384,086 | 165,650 | 5,827,513 | 613,154 | 6,681,100 | 1,386,818 | 1,720,335 |
| Values | | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| | | 33,155 00 | 969 204 30 | 16,565 00 | 582,751 30 | 61,315 40 | 668,110 00 | 110,545 44 | 172,033 50 |

FISHERIES.

the quantity and value of all fishing materials and other fixtures employed in the fishing the year 1918.

| Fishing material. | | | | | | | | | | | | Other fixtures used in fishing. | | | | |
|-------------------|--------|--------|-------------|------------|------------|-----------|-------------------|----------|--------------|----------|---------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---------|--------------------|--------|
| Seines. | | | Pound Nets. | | Hoop Nets. | | Dip or Roll Nets. | | Night Lines. | | Spears. | | Freezers and Ice Houses. | | Piers and Wharves. | |
| No. | Yards | Value. | No. | Value. | No. | Value. | No. | Value. | No. Hooks. | Value. | No. | Value | No. | Value. | No. | Value. |
| | | \$ | | \$ c. | | \$ c. | | \$ c. | | \$ c. | | \$ c. | | \$ | | \$ |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 68 | 25,100 00 | 41 | 2,340 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 86 | 18,700 | 63 | 9,360 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 38 | 26,300 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,000 | 60 00 | ..... | ..... | 29 | 37,000 | 22 | 8,350 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 150 | 68,750 00 | 5 | 150 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 31 | 8,925 | 25 | 19,950 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 22 | 14,808 00 | 12 | 235 00 | ..... | ..... | 19,800 | 1,820 00 | ..... | ..... | 19 | 6,625 | 22 | 4,498 |
| 4 | 175 | 187 | 62 | 32,500 00 | 3 | 225 00 | 7 | 69 00 | 4,500 | 285 00 | ..... | ..... | 25 | 6,325 | 5 | 1,150 |
| 72 | 13,097 | 7,305 | 8 | 3,000 00 | 172 | 17,300 00 | ..... | ..... | 2,700 | 104 00 | ..... | ..... | 39 | 10,850 | 14 | 1,965 |
| 59 | 18,405 | 11,253 | 689 | 440,110 00 | 32 | 727 00 | 14 | 113 00 | 9,000 | 152 00 | ..... | ..... | 139 | 127,600 | 66 | 25,875 |
| 30 | 2,520 | 1,850 | ..... | ..... | 704 | 19 436 00 | 9 | 92 70 | 7,800 | 320 50 | 148 | 222 00 | 236 | 14,836 | 17 | 1,425 |
| 14 | 2,205 | 1,752 | 32 | 10,500 00 | 363 | 10,043 00 | 6 | 1,975 00 | 12,700 | 333 00 | 121 | 636 50 | 27 | 7,700 | 14 | 2,205 |
| 179 | 36,402 | 22,347 | 1,069 | 621,068 00 | 1,332 | 50,456 00 | 36 | 2,249 70 | 58,500 | 3,134 50 | 269 | 858 50 | 631 | 238,561 | 248 | 74,778 |

*148 of these are spearing houses, value \$1,776.

of fish caught during the year 1918.

| Sturgeon. | Eels. | Perch. | Tullibee. | Catfish. | Carp. | Mixed and coarse fish. | Caviare. | Sturgeon Bladders. | Pickarel (Blue) | Value. |
|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|----------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | No. | | \$ c. |
| 24,291 | ..... | 7,268 | 240,418 | 207,524 | 12,001 | 364,437 | 823 | ..... | 12,815 | 285,169 40 |
| 6,003 | 500 | ..... | 8,873 | ..... | 820 | 754,741 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 691,768 45 |
| 12,114 | ..... | 11,049 | 67,364 | ..... | 646 | 329,316 | 103 | ..... | ..... | 279,584 08 |
| 2,612 | ..... | 2,500 | 75,759 | 4,340 | 5,123 | 28,980 | 1,170 | ..... | ..... | 201,170 46 |
| 18,783 | 4 | 64,014 | 231,858 | 500 | 8,212 | 144,021 | 887½ | 49 | ..... | 146,834 08 |
| 14,700 | ..... | 147,481 | ..... | 62,593 | 224,455 | 397,141 | 451 | ..... | 550 | 51,436 64 |
| 51,928 | ..... | 2,056,214 | ..... | 47,400 | 711,493 | 766,522 | 1,820 | 12 | 784,953 | 1,073,708 59 |
| 1,600 | 136,428 | 108,469 | 350 | 235,796 | 142,378 | 709,806 | 300 | 2,000 | 14,941 | 355,396 67 |
| 107,118 | 24,110 | 31,205 | 8,272 | 112,354 | 103,130 | 234,359 | 3,723 | ..... | ..... | 90,041 95 |
| 239,149 | 161,042 | 2,428,200 | 632,894 | 670,507 | 1,208,258 | 3,729,323 | 9,277½ | 2,061 | 813,259 | 3,175,110 32 |
| \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| 35,872 35 | 9,662 52 | 121,410 00 | 37,973 64 | 53,640 56 | 24,165 16 | 186,466 15 | 9,277 50 | 1,236 60 | 81,325 90 | 3,175,110 32 |

Comparative Statement of yield for 1917-18, according to Districts.

| | 1917. | 1918. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Kenora and Rainy River Districts: | | | | |
| Herring, Salted lbs. | | | | |
| Herring, Fresh " | 167,920 | | | 167,920 |
| Whitefish, Salted " | 2,300 | 1,600 | | 700 |
| Whitefish, Fresh " | 680,717 | 677,706 | | 3,011 |
| Trout, Salted " | 250 | 229,800 | 229,550 | |
| Trout, Fresh " | 111,804 | 94,205 | | 17,599 |
| Pike " | 787,359 | 673,761 | | 113,598 |
| Pickrel (Dore) " | 961,653 | 753,370 | | 208,283 |
| Sturgeon " | 20,460 | 24,291 | 3,831 | |
| Eels " | | | | |
| Perch " | 679 | 7,268 | 6,589 | |
| Tullibee " | 174,445 | 240,418 | 65,973 | |
| Catfish " | 8,000 | 207,524 | 199,524 | |
| Carp " | 173 | 12,001 | 11,828 | |
| Mixed and Coarse Fish " | 592,638 | 364,437 | | 228,201 |
| Caviare " | 790 | 823 | 33 | |
| Sturgeon Bladders No. | 677 | | | 677 |
| Pickrel (Blue) lbs. | | 12,815 | 12,815 | |
| Lake Superior: | | | | |
| Herring, Salted lbs. | 265,500 | 283,100 | 17,600 | |
| Herring, Fresh " | 2,443,201 | 3,681,609 | 1,238,408 | |
| Whitefish, Salted " | 2,600 | 12,400 | 9,800 | |
| Whitefish, Fresh " | 446,457 | 1,517,395 | 1,070,938 | |
| Trout, Salted " | 74,300 | 90,800 | 16,500 | |
| Trout, Fresh " | 1,660,957 | 2,659,057 | 998,100 | |
| Pike " | 17,806 | 18,354 | 548 | |
| Pickrel (Dore) " | 70,070 | 107,282 | 37,212 | |
| Sturgeon " | 5,082 | 6,003 | 921 | |
| Eels " | | 500 | 500 | |
| Perch " | | | | |
| Tullibee " | | 8,873 | 8,873 | |
| Catfish " | 75 | | | 75 |
| Carp " | 700 | 820 | 120 | |
| Mixed and Coarse Fish " | 332,774 | 754,741 | 421,967 | |
| Caviare " | 22 | | | 22 |
| Sturgeon Bladders No. | 100 | | | 100 |
| Lake Huron, (North Channel). | | | | |
| Herring, Salted lbs. | 1,800 | 1,700 | | 100 |
| Herring, Fresh " | 38,564 | 6,473 | 32,091 | |
| Whitefish, Salted " | 21,100 | 4,200 | | 16,900 |
| Whitefish, Fresh " | 594,035 | 688,121 | 94,086 | |
| Trout, Salted " | 6,600 | 8,500 | 1,900 | |
| Trout, Fresh " | 1,475,754 | 1,617,645 | 141,891 | |
| Pike " | 112,488 | 59,869 | | 52,619 |
| Pickrel (Dore) " | 260,321 | 194,612 | | 65,709 |
| Sturgeon " | 12,103 | 12,114 | 11 | |
| Eels " | | | | |
| Perch " | 24,731 | 11,049 | | 13,682 |
| Tullibee " | 111,737 | 67,364 | | 44,373 |
| Catfish " | 122 | | | 122 |
| Carp " | 68 | 646 | 578 | |
| Mixed and Coarse Fish " | 361,909 | 329,316 | | 32,593 |
| Caviare " | 53 | 103 | 50 | |
| Georgian Bay: | | | | |
| Herring, Salted lbs. | 3,800 | 26,300 | 22,500 | |
| Herring, Fresh " | 90,360 | 75,694 | | 14,666 |
| Whitefish, Salted " | 46,600 | 69,150 | 22,550 | |
| Whitefish, Fresh " | 415,185 | 362,137 | | 53,048 |
| Trout, Salted " | 62,400 | 208,850 | 146,450 | |

Comparative Statement of yield for 1917-18, according to Districts—Continued.

| | 1917. | 1918. | Increase. | Decrease |
|---|------------|------------|-----------|----------|
| Georgian Bay—Continued: | | | | |
| Trout, Fresh lbs. | 1,230,878 | 1,128,314 | ..... | 102,564 |
| Pike " | 81,687 | 38,927 | ..... | 42,760 |
| Pickrel (Dore) " | 54,598 | 66,655 | 12,057 | ..... |
| Sturgeon " | 3,239 | 2,612 | ..... | 607 |
| Eels . . . . . " . . . . . | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Perch " | 2,915 | 2,500 | ..... | 415 |
| Tullibee " | 176,828 | 75,759 | ..... | 101,069 |
| Catfish " | 6,940 | 4,340 | ..... | 2,600 |
| Carp " | 11,868 | 5,123 | ..... | 6,745 |
| Mixed and Coarse Fish " | 32,810 | 28,980 | ..... | 3,830 |
| Caviare " | 410 | 1,170 | 760 | ..... |
| Lake Huron (proper): | | | | |
| Herring, Salted lbs. | 46,600 | 13,900 | ..... | 32,700 |
| Herring, Fresh " | 376,815 | 250,100 | ..... | 126,715 |
| Whitefish, Salted " | 8,200 | 2,700 | ..... | 5,500 |
| Whitefish, Fresh " | 60,135 | 62,968 | 2,833 | ..... |
| Trout, Salted " | 33,400 | 43,354 | 9,954 | ..... |
| Trout, Fresh " | 783,078 | 732,331 | ..... | 50,747 |
| Pike " | 1,737 | 1,449 | ..... | 288 |
| Pickrel (Dore) " | 185,923 | 204,358 | 18,435 | ..... |
| Sturgeon " | 18,406 | 18,783 | 377 | ..... |
| Eels . . . . . " . . . . . | ..... | 4 | 4 | ..... |
| Perch " | 119,417 | 64,014 | ..... | 55,403 |
| Tullibee " | 530,594 | 231,858 | ..... | 298,736 |
| Catfish " | 556 | 500 | ..... | 56 |
| Carp " | 4,558 | 8,212 | 3,654 | ..... |
| Mixed and Coarse Fish " | 123,656 | 144,021 | 20,365 | ..... |
| Caviare " | 923 | 887½ | ..... | 35½ |
| Sturgeon Bladders No. | 127 | 49 | ..... | 78 |
| Lake St. Clair, etc.: | | | | |
| Herring, Salted lbs. . . . . | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Herring, Fresh . . . . . " . . . . . | ..... | 950 | 950 | ..... |
| Whitefish, Salted . . . . . " . . . . . | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Whitefish, Fresh " | 30,450 | 29,010 | ..... | 1,440 |
| Trout, Salted . . . . . " . . . . . | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Trout, Fresh . . . . . " . . . . . | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Pike " | 58,023 | 62,030 | 4,007 | ..... |
| Pickrel (Dore) " | 64,389 | 40,871 | ..... | 23,518 |
| Sturgeon " | 14,350 | 14,700 | 350 | ..... |
| Eels . . . . . " . . . . . | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Perch " | 131,765 | 147,481 | 15,716 | ..... |
| Tullibee . . . . . " . . . . . | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Catfish " | 63,462 | 62,593 | ..... | 869 |
| Carp " | 102,950 | 224,455 | 121,505 | ..... |
| Mixed and Coarse Fish " | 685,691 | 397,141 | ..... | 288,550 |
| Caviare " | 280 | 451 | 171 | ..... |
| Pickrel (Blue) . . . . . " . . . . . | ..... | 550 | 550 | ..... |
| Lake Erie: | | | | |
| Herring, Salted lbs. . . . . | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Herring, Fresh " | 14,157,839 | 13,531,993 | ..... | 625,846 |
| Whitefish, Salted . . . . . " . . . . . | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Whitefish, Fresh " | 1,239,521 | 1,128,256 | ..... | 111,265 |
| Trout, Salted . . . . . " . . . . . | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Trout, Fresh " | 2,344 | 2,446 | 102 | ..... |
| Pike " | 141,682 | 229,131 | 87,449 | ..... |
| Pickrel (Dore) " | 227,459 | 184,379 | ..... | 43,080 |
| Sturgeon " | 47,163 | 51,928 | 4,765 | ..... |
| Eels " | 18,936 | ..... | ..... | 18,936 |

Comparative Statement of yield for 1917-18, according to Districts—Continued.

| | 1917. | 1918 | Increase. | Decrease. |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Lake Erie.—Continued: | | | | |
| Perch .....lbs..... | 995,413 | 2,056,214 | 1,060,801 | ..... |
| Tullibee“..... | 12,225 | ..... | ..... | 12,225 |
| Catfish“..... | 36,707 | 47,400 | 10,693 | ..... |
| Carp“..... | 666,773 | 711,493 | 44,720 | ..... |
| Mixed and Coarse Fish“..... | 668,986 | 766,522 | 97,536 | ..... |
| Caviare“..... | 3,149 | 1,820 | ..... | 1,329 |
| Sturgeon Bladders .....No..... | 24 | 12 | ..... | 12 |
| Pickere! (Blue) .....lbs..... | 565,476 | 784,953 | 219,477 | ..... |
| Lake Ontario: | | | | |
| Herring, Salted .....lbs..... | 4,100 | 6,450 | 2,350 | ..... |
| Herring, Fresh“..... | 1,930,186 | 1,795,052 | ..... | 135,134 |
| Whitefish, Salted“..... | 21,000 | 63,000 | 42,000 | ..... |
| Whitefish, Fresh“..... | 1,140,445 | 1,273,501 | 133,056 | ..... |
| Trout, Salted“..... | 2,400 | 1,850 | ..... | 550 |
| Trout, Fresh“..... | 463,924 | 385,601 | ..... | 78,323 |
| Pike“..... | 280,377 | 212,800 | ..... | 67,577 |
| Pickere! (Dore)“..... | 53,660 | 15,141 | ..... | 38,519 |
| Sturgeon“..... | 2,261 | 1,600 | ..... | 661 |
| Eels“..... | 126,034 | 136,428 | 10,394 | ..... |
| Perch“..... | 213,623 | 108,469 | ..... | 105,154 |
| Tullibee .....“..... | ..... | 350 | 350 | ..... |
| Catfish“..... | 225,348 | 235,796 | 10,448 | ..... |
| Carp“..... | 391,249 | 142,378 | ..... | 248,871 |
| Mixed and Coarse Fish“..... | 717,714 | 709,806 | ..... | 7,908 |
| Caviare“..... | 63 | 300 | 237 | ..... |
| Sturgeon Bladders .....No..... | ..... | 2,000 | 2,000 | ..... |
| Pickere! (Blue) .....lbs..... | ..... | 14,941 | 14,941 | ..... |
| Inland Waters: | | | | |
| Herring, Salted .....lbs..... | 100 | 100 | ..... | ..... |
| Herring, Fresh“..... | 9,506 | 42,215 | 32,709 | ..... |
| Whitefish, Salted“..... | 100 | 12,600 | 12,500 | ..... |
| Whitefish, Fresh“..... | 37,176 | 88,419 | 51,243 | ..... |
| Trout, Salted .....“..... | ..... | 30,000 | 30,000 | ..... |
| Trout, Fresh“..... | 16,245 | 61,501 | 45,256 | ..... |
| Pike“..... | 76,211 | 90,497 | 14,286 | ..... |
| Pickere! (Dore)“..... | 78,773 | 153,667 | 74,894 | ..... |
| Sturgeon“..... | 9,430 | 107,118 | 97,688 | ..... |
| Eels“..... | 24,015 | 24,110 | 95 | ..... |
| Perch“..... | 28,526 | 31,205 | 2,679 | ..... |
| Tullibee“..... | 8,080 | 8,272 | 192 | ..... |
| Catfish“..... | 100,833 | 112,354 | 11,521 | ..... |
| Carp“..... | 241,182 | 103,130 | ..... | 138,052 |
| Mixed and Coarse Fish“..... | 332,208 | 234,359 | ..... | 97,849 |
| Caviare“..... | 116 | 3,723 | 3,607 | ..... |
| Sturgeon Bladders .....No..... | 700 | ..... | ..... | 700 |

Statement of the yield and value of the Fisheries of the Province for the year 1918.

| Kinds of Fish. | Quantity. | Price. | Value. |
|-----------------------------------|------------|--------|--------------|
| | | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| Herring, Salted .....lbs..... | 331,550 | 10 | 33,155 00 |
| Herring, Fresh“..... | 19,384,086 | 5 | 969,204 30 |
| Whitefish, Salted“..... | 165,650 | 10 | 16,565 00 |
| Whitefish, Fresh“..... | 5,827,513 | 10 | 582,751 30 |
| Trout, Salted“..... | 613,154 | 10 | 61,315 40 |
| Trout, Fresh“..... | 6,681,100 | 10 | 668,110 00 |
| Pike“..... | 1,386,818 | 8 | 110,945 44 |
| Pickrel (Dore)“..... | 1,720,335 | 10 | 172,033 50 |
| Sturgeon“..... | 239,149 | 15 | 35,872 35 |
| Eels“..... | 161,042 | 6 | 9,662 52 |
| Perch“..... | 2,428,200 | 5 | 121,410 00 |
| Tullibee“..... | 632,894 | 6 | 37,973 64 |
| Catfish“..... | 670,507 | 8 | 53,640 56 |
| Carp“..... | 1,208,258 | 2 | 24,165 16 |
| Mixed and Coarse Fish“..... | 3,729,323 | 5 | 186,466 15 |
| Caviare“..... | 9,277½ | 1 00 | 9,277 50 |
| Sturgeon Bladders .....No..... | 2,061 | 60 | 1,236 60 |
| Pickrel (Blue) .....lbs..... | 813,259 | 10 | 81,325 90 |
| Total | | | 3,175,110 32 |

Comparative Statement of the yield of the Fisheries of the Province.

| | 1917 | 1918 | Increase. | Decrease. |
|-----------------------------------|------------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| Herring, Salted .....lbs..... | 321,900 | 331,550 | 9,650 | |
| Herring, Fresh“..... | 19,214,391 | 19,384,086 | 169,695 | |
| Whitefish, Salted“..... | 101,900 | 165,650 | 63,750 | |
| Whitefish, Fresh“..... | 4,644,121 | 5,827,513 | 1,183,392 | |
| Trout, Salted“..... | 179,350 | 613,154 | 433,804 | |
| Trout, Fresh“..... | 5,744,984 | 6,681,100 | 936,116 | |
| Pike“..... | 1,557,370 | 1,386,818 | | 170,552 |
| Pickrel (Dore)“..... | 1,956,846 | 1,720,335 | | 236,511 |
| Sturgeon“..... | 132,494 | 239,149 | 106,655 | |
| Eels“..... | 168,985 | 161,042 | | 7,943 |
| Perch“..... | 1,517,069 | 2,428,200 | 911,131 | |
| Tullibee“..... | 1,013,909 | 632,894 | | 381,015 |
| Catfish“..... | 442,043 | 670,507 | 228,464 | |
| Carp“..... | 1,419,521 | 1,208,258 | | 211,263 |
| Mixed and Coarse Fish“..... | 3,848,386 | 3,729,323 | | 119,063 |
| Caviare“..... | 5,806 | 9,277½ | 3,471½ | |
| Sturgeon Bladders .....No..... | 1,628 | 2,061 | 433 | |
| Pickrel (Blue) .....lbs..... | 565,476 | 813,259 | 247,783 | |
| Total Pounds | 42,834,551 | 46,002,115½ | | |
| Total Increase Pounds, 1918 | | | 3,167,564½ | |

Value of Ontario Fisheries from 1870 to 1918, Inclusive.

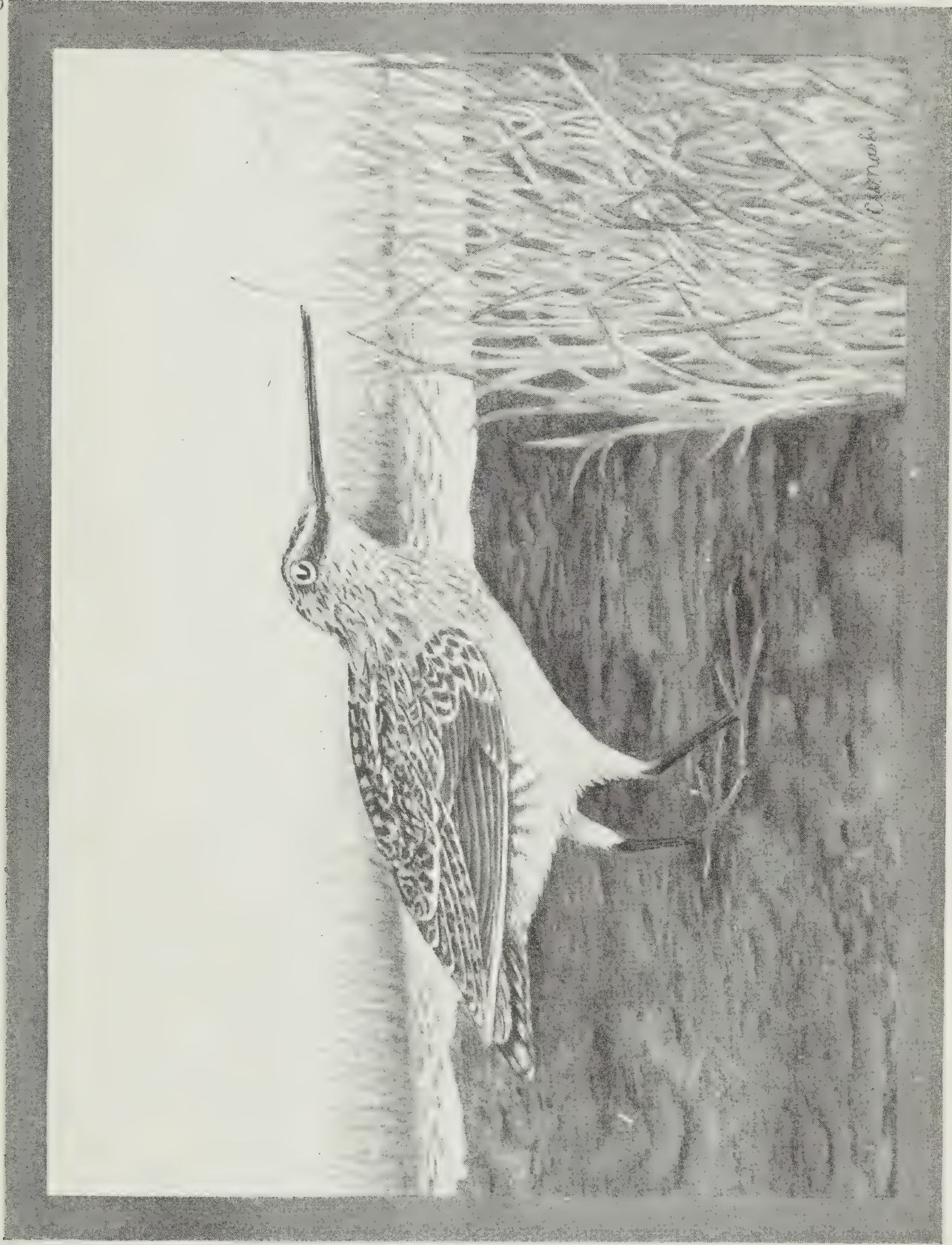
| Years. | Value. \$ c. | Years. | Value. \$ c. |
|------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1870 | 264,982 00 | 1896 | 1,605,674 00 |
| 1871 | 193,524 00 | 1897 | 1,289,822 00 |
| 1872 | 267,633 00 | 1898 | 1,433,631 00 |
| 1873 | 293,091 00 | 1899 | 1,477,815 00 |
| 1874 | 446,267 00 | 1900 | 1,333,293 00 |
| 1875 | 453,194 00 | 1901 | 1,428,078 00 |
| 1876 | 437,229 00 | 1902 | 1,265,705 00 |
| 1877 | 438,223 00 | 1903 | 1,535,144 00 |
| 1878 | 348,122 00 | 1904 | 1,793,524 00 |
| 1879 | 367,133 00 | 1905 | 1,708,963 00 |
| 1880 | 444,491 00 | 1906 | 1,734,865 00 |
| 1881 | 509,903 00 | 1907 | 1,935,024 90 |
| 1882 | 825,457 00 | 1908 | 2,100,078 63 |
| 1883 | 1,027,033 00 | 1909 | 2,237,544 41 |
| 1884 | 1,133,724 00 | 1910 | 2,348,269 57 |
| 1885 | 1,342,692 00 | 1911 | 2,419,178 21 |
| 1886 | 1,435,998 00 | 1912 | 2,842,877 09 |
| 1887 | 1,531,850 00 | 1913 | 2,674,686 76 |
| 1888 | 1,839,869 00 | 1914 | 2,755,293 11 |
| 1889 | 1,963,123 00 | 1915 | 3,341,181 41 |
| 1890 | 2,009,637 00 | 1916 | 2,658,993 43 |
| 1891 | 1,806,389 00 | 1917 | 2,866,424 00 |
| 1892 | 2,042,198 00 | 1918 | 3,175,110 32 |
| 1893 | 1,694,930 00 | | |
| 1894 | 1,659,968 00 | Total | 74,322,013 84 |
| 1895 | 1,584,473 00 | | |

STATEMENT

of the number and value of the Tugs, Gasoline, Sail or Row Boats, Nets, Spears, etc., used in the Fishing Industry of the Province of Ontario during the year 1918.

| | Number. | Value. |
|-------------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| | | \$ c. |
| Tugs (3,198 tons) | 125 | 650,495 00 |
| Gasoline Launches | 703 | 335,120 00 |
| Sail or Row Boats | 1,176 | 65,338 00 |
| Gill Nets | 6,605,067 yards. | 632,037 48 |
| Seines (36,402 yds.) | 179 | 22,347 00 |
| Pound Nets | 1,069 | 621,068 00 |
| Hoop Nets | 1,332 | 50,446 00 |
| Dip and Roll Nets | 36 | 2,249 70 |
| Baited Hooks | 58,500 | 3,134 50 |
| Spears | 269 | 858 50 |
| Freezers and Ice Houses | 631 | 238,561 00 |
| Piers and Wharves | 248 | 74,778 00 |
| Total | | 2,696,443 18 |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|
| Number of men employed on Tugs | 774 |
| do do Gasoline Launches | 1,564 |
| do do Sail or Row Boats | 1,580 |
| | 3,918 |



Wilson's Snipe.



On Hamilton, Brantford Section of Provincial Highway

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Department of Public Highways

ONTARIO

1919

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO



TORONTO :

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1921

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To His Honour LIONEL H. CLARKE,

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I herewith beg to present for your consideration the annual report of the Department of Public Highways, relating to Highway Improvement in the Province of Ontario.

Respectfully submitted,

F. C. BIGGS,

Minister of Public Works and Highways.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE Department of Public Highways

Report of the Deputy Minister

HONOURABLE F. C. BIGGS,
Minister of Public Works and Highways,
Ontario.

SIR,—Road improvement in 1919, particularly that for which county councils are responsible under the Highway Improvement Act, made apparent the more favourable influence of Peace conditions. Various counties have taken steps toward more efficient organization, and larger appropriations were made in numerous cases. Still further advances may be anticipated for the ensuing year. With the establishment of a system of county roads in Peterborough, every county is now operating under the Highway Improvement Act.

I

COUNTY ROADS

The Highway Improvement Act was initiated in 1901, when an appropriation of \$1,000,000 was made with a view to aiding a limited amount of construction; the grant in each case being one-third of the county expenditure. The first counties to pass the necessary by-laws were Simcoe and Wentworth, which were adopted in June, 1902, and November, 1902, respectively.

By a process of evolution, this Act, which provides for county road systems of leading market roads, has been placed on a permanent and satisfactory basis. Counties now receive from the Province 40 per cent. of expenditure for both construction and maintenance, and for the more important roads, 60 per cent. The co-operation of cities has also been secured in the construction and maintenance of the leading roads radiating from the cities under a system of Suburban Roads.

The total length of county road systems in 1919 amounted to 9,953 miles. (This mileage will be lessened when the complete system of Provincial Highways is established). Expenditure on county roads in 1919 was as follows:

| | Total Expenditure. | Provincial Grant. |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Maintenance. | | |
| Provincial County Roads | \$585,992 58 | \$351,595 56 |
| County Roads | 1,160,971 84 | 464,446 11 |
| Total Maintenance | \$1,746,964 42 | \$816,041 67 |
| Construction. | | |
| Provincial County Roads | \$1,689,864 56 | \$1,013,918 75 |
| County Roads | 4,022,390 50 | 1,608,956 26 |
| Deferred Payments | 2,683 13 | 844 23 |
| Total Construction | \$5,714,938 19 | \$2,623,719 24 |
| Summary. | | |
| Total Maintenance | \$1,746,964 42 | \$816,041 67 |
| Total Construction | 5,714,938 19 | 2,623,719 24 |
| Total Expenditures | \$7,461,902 61 | \$3,439,760 91 |

The work on which the foregoing expenditures for construction were made included the following:

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| Grading | | 166.52 miles |
| Gravelled surface | 76.97 miles | |
| Waterbound macadam | 151.17 " | |
| Cement concrete | 11.60 " | |
| Bituminous penetration | 30.80 " | |
| Asphaltic concrete | 1.31 " | |
| | | <hr/> |
| Total surfaced | | 271.87 miles |
| Bridges over 10 feet span | 163 | |
| Pipe and tile culverts | 1,406 | |
| Other culverts | 319 | |

Among the larger road improvements effected during the year, indicating the accumulating benefits of county road organization may be mentioned the following works:

A concrete pavement, 18 feet wide, on the Front Road in Essex County, 3.5 miles in length from Ford City easterly, and costing \$105,000. Also, Huron Line,



Lincoln County Road
Three-inch tar penetration surface on six-inch broken stone foundation sixteen feet in width.

a concrete pavement 18 feet wide, one mile in length, from Town of Sandwich southerly, and costing \$29,000.

A concrete pavement, 16 feet wide, on the Elmira Road, in Waterloo County; 1.4 miles in length from St. Jacobs southerly, and costing \$21,690, including five concrete culverts.

The Tansley Bridge over the Twelve Mile Creek in Halton, on Dundas Street, in the Township of Nelson, was erected at a cost of approximately \$115,000. This bridge has a maximum height of 98 feet above the creek bed, concrete abutments and four piers, has a steel superstructure 542.5 feet in length, and concrete floor 20 feet in width.

In Lanark County a bridge was completed over the Mississippi River at Ferguson's Falls, consisting of five steel spans, each 42½ feet long, with concrete

retaining wall, at a cost of \$21,000. Also in the same county, under the Smith's Falls Suburban Area Road Commission, about 2 miles of macadam road was built with metal 16 feet in width, twelve culverts and two bridges, at a cost of \$27,000.

Adjacent to the Town of Lindsay, the County of Victoria built $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles of asphaltic concrete pavement on a concrete foundation, 16 feet in width.

In the United Counties of Prescott and Russell, on the Ottawa-Point Fortune Road, there was built over four miles of bituminous penetration surface on a macadam base. With pavement 16 feet wide and twenty-nine concrete culverts, the expenditure was \$110,000. Elsewhere in these counties, water-bound macadam roads were built aggregating ten miles in length.

Near Sydenham, in Frontenac, a grade reduction through rock was carried out, and two miles of broken stone road constructed.

In Elgin an important work of grade reduction is in progress on what is known as Springer Hill, between Aylmer and Tillsonburg, including the construction of a 40-foot concrete culvert.

On the road from Kincardine to Tiverton in Bruce County, substantial construction is in progress, seven miles having been graded and widened, and five miles surfaced with crushed gravel. The work included fifty-one concrete culverts and three bridges.

Easterly from Wallaceburg, on the River Road, in Kent County, half a mile of concrete road was built.

One mile north of Markdale, on the Toronto-Owen Sound Road, the County of Grey made substantial progress in grade elevation through a swamp, in which exceptional difficulty has arisen.

Norfolk County undertook the construction of bituminous penetration roads of a substantial type in the village of Port Rowan, and adjacent to the Town of Simcoe.

The Suburban Area Commission of Brantford built nearly a mile of concrete pavement; as did the Suburban Area Commission of St. Catharines.

Lincoln County, in a series of sections, constructed in all over sixteen miles of bituminous penetration on broken stone base, the paved surface being 16 feet wide; also seven miles of broken stone on rubble foundation, ready for the bituminous surface.

Haldimand County carried out a substantial amount of construction, including a water-bound surface $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length on the Caledonia Road between Jarvis and Wentworth County; nearly five miles of macadam in the vicinity of Selkirk; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Cayuga westerly, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of bituminous penetration in the Village of Caledonia.

York County built nearly seven miles of bituminous penetration, and seven miles of water-bound macadam, with from 15 to 18 feet in width of metal surface.

II

PROVINCIAL HIGHWAYS

The Provincial Highway System on December 31st, 1919, amounted to 422 miles and, with the exception of sections in urban municipalities, comprised the main road from London via Ingersoll, Woodstock, Paris and Brantford to Hamilton; from Hamilton via Grimsby and St. Catharines to the Niagara River at Queenston; from York County (River Rouge) easterly, following the main road along Lake Ontario and the River St. Lawrence to the Quebec Boundary; and

from Prescott to Ottawa. These roads traverse the oldest and most populous portions of the Province, and may be expected to carry the heaviest of inter-urban traffic likely to develop on any continuous route. Special care therefore is being given to preliminary construction.

Expenditure on this work amounted to \$1,244,002.29 for construction and to \$94,689.76 for maintenance in addition to sundry general expenditures.

First effort on the Provincial Highway has had in view the development of a road continuously safe and reasonably passable for traffic. Advantage was taken of local conditions as far as possible, to utilize existing gravel and broken stone sections; and work was hastened on intervening sections to grade them, and provide at least a single track of metal. As a result, and within a very short period of actual labour, much improved traffic conditions have resulted.



Waterloo Provincial County Road.

Seven-inch cement concrete pavement, sixteen feet in width.

York County to Whitby

This section commencing at the Rouge River, has been one of the most difficult and expensive with which the Department has had to deal. Much earthwork has been necessary to produce satisfactory grades, to widen narrow portions at old culverts and bridges, and provide adequate drainage. The soil of the district is not favourable to road building, being generally a clay with many springs and planes of seepage, particularly on the hills, and drainage has therefore been given careful attention. Very little gravel of a suitable kind was available locally.

A railway siding and storage yard for stone has been provided at Pickering Village. During the past winter, stone was received at this yard, and to take advantage of available labour at that period, much of the material was teamed and spread on the road. Temporary inconvenience will no doubt be caused until this stone has been consolidated, but scarcity of labour makes it necessary to adopt every reasonable expedient to hasten the work.

When this section of the highway was assumed by the Department on August 21st, 1917, dangerous conditions existed at many points. Culverts and bridges were, as a rule, old wooden structures of insufficient width, and the approaches to them were narrow. All these structures have been replaced or are in process of renewal; and the approaches have been widened. At the River Rouge a very winding, narrow section existed, about three-quarters of a mile in length, with obstructed vision and dangerous turns. A new steel bridge on concrete foundations is in process of erection, with safe and adequate approaches. It is anticipated that this bridge will be opened for traffic in July, 1920.

At Pickering Village a new steel bridge 120 feet in length on concrete abutments has been erected. East of Pickering Village, what is locally known as Eagle or Post Hill has been lowered and widened, a work of much advantage to the road.

Earthwork and grade reduction has still to be done at the easterly end of the Rouge Hill, in the vicinity of Dunbarton Village, and at Pickering Village, but only of minor extent. The greater portion of the road to Whitby has been ditched, so that comparatively little earthwork has still to be done, a condition which will greatly facilitate the further improvement of this road for more satisfactory traffic conditions.

Whitby to Belleville

This portion of the Provincial Highway traverses a gravel district, much more favourable to road improvement than the section from York County to Whitby. A gravel road has been developed, and traffic between these two points is now fairly well served, although much improvement can still be effected with a view to more permanent conditions. The usual plan has been followed of providing adequate drainage, constructing permanent culverts and bridges, widening approaches and reducing grades.

At Bowmanville three steel bridges have been built; 212 feet, 54 feet and 36 feet in length; one 40 feet long at Wilmott Creek; a 52-foot span at Gages Creek and one 26-foot span two miles east of Cobourg.

Two small deviations to avoid dangerous curves are now being made, one at the west side of the Town of Port Hope, and one at the west end of the Town of Cobourg.

A gravel surface has been maintained throughout, with special attention to drainage at points which at wet seasons of the year were formerly very bad or impassable. The widening of certain parts of this highway, notably between Bowmanville and Port Hope, Brighton and Grafton, has produced excellent results. At what is known as Roseberry Hill in Hope Township, during the past winter a very considerable improvement has been effected involving the moving of a large quantity of earth by steam shovel. A similar improvement is in progress one mile west of Oshawa and Bowmanville Town. Between Trenton and Belleville, a series of small concrete bridges were built, notable for the difficulty in obtaining foundations in wet and soft situations.

Belleville to Napanee

As assumed by the Department on June 27th, 1919, this portion of the Provincial Highway was, in many portions, in a very inferior condition. Passing through a limestone district, immediate improvement has not been so rapid as in sections where gravel is plentiful, as the production of broken stone is necessarily a slower and usually more expensive process.

From Belleville to a point $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles east of Shannonville, broken stone from the Point Anne Quarries was applied in a single track to provide immediate service and to keep the road passable under autumn and spring conditions.

At Shannonville, a considerable deviation is being made in order to better the alignment and straighten the route. This work now under contract is proceeding rapidly.

From the end of the stone to Marysville, gravel has been applied, and the road straightened and widened. From Marysville south to Deseronto much earth-work was necessary, also a new bridge over Sucker Creek, 45-foot span. This part under contract is nearing completion. Hill reduction, widening and alignment have produced much improvement on this section of the highway. From Deseronto easterly to Napanee a marked improvement has been effected by the construction of a mile of heavy rubble base with macadam surface. For $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles stone was spread about 12 feet wide.

Another deviation, eliminating dangerous curves is being made one mile east of Deseronto.

Twenty-one concrete culverts have been constructed varying in sizes from 3 x 2 to 6 x 4 openings. Many farm entrance culverts and side road culverts have been installed.

Napanee to Kingston

This section of the highway was built at one time in a substantial manner as a toll road, known as "The York Road" and has more recently been maintained as a county road, but was much in need of improvement and reconstruction. At Napanee a limestone hill is in process of reduction, the material being converted into broken stone for road purposes. A useful and permanent improvement will result.

In North Fredericksburg Township the road has been substantially built with a heavy rubble base and a macadam surface 20 feet wide, for a distance of three miles, and much material is available for a large amount of important work. Four concrete culverts varying from 18 inches in diameter to 16 feet span were built.

In Ernesttown Township, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of road has received a cobble base 18 feet wide, with a temporary gravel surface. In all, about eight miles has been either surfaced with gravel or patched with broken stone. The work of surfacing in Kingston Township is being handled by contract, together with the culverts. Much repair work has been undertaken and it is expected the surface will be completed in 1920. A new steel bridge, 45-foot span, with two sidewalks, and two culverts, 5-foot span have been built at Odessa.

Kingston to Gananoque

A limited amount of improvement only was possible on this section, owing to the comparatively late date in 1919 upon which work could be commenced, but betterment has been effected from Kingston across Barriefield Camp, including a short section of bituminous penetration. A contract has been awarded for widening and raising the grade at Long Grass Swamp, a work urgently needed as existing conditions are very unsafe.

Ditching, grading and widening the roadbed has been carried out on seven miles of the road. At Barriefield and Gananoque ends, this work was done through a rock country. Two crushing outfits are located on this section and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of roadway has been surfaced with crushed stone 18 feet wide, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles

9 feet wide; the rest of the section has been patched with gravel or broken stone. Seventy-two pipe culverts were installed. A contract is now in progress for constructing the remaining culverts in Leeds Township, west of Gananoque, and tenders are being obtained for the grading of this section.

Gananoque to Brockville

This section included some very inferior road, which had received little previous improvement, due in part to the character of the country traversed, as it offers natural obstacles to road making such as local municipalities find difficulty in overcoming. Rock exposures, inferior drainage outlets, problems of re-location were involved. Substantial progress has been made, however, and through the Township of Leeds $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of road has been gravelled, the shoulders graded, ditches cleaned, and culverts repaired. The road surface through Lansdowne



Repair—Cutting Shoulder.

Sod and earth thrown to roadside.

Township was in fair condition. For three miles the shoulders were graded, and a light coat of gravel placed on the surface.

Through the Township of Escott, the drainage, grades and alignment were bad. Much improvement has been done to each despite the outcrop of granite rock, which covers practically the whole distance. Two miles of road were surfaced with crushed stone, 9 feet wide; and four miles of road were repaired.

At Mallorytown half a mile of road was ditched and the surface repaired with stone.

In Elizabethtown Township, west of Brockville, some heavy grading was carried out to relieve steep grades and poor alignment. During the winter a large amount of field and quarry stone has been piled close to the road for crushing purposes.

On this entire section fifty-four pipe culverts were installed, one large concrete culvert and one 36-inch galvanized pipe culvert encased with concrete.

Brockville to Prescott

Until recently this was a toll road, but in 1918, prior to the designation of the Provincial Highway, was purchased from the company by the counties' council of Leeds and Grenville. Although an old macadam road, it is now in very inferior condition, and will require substantial improvement to serve the traffic between these two towns, a distance of ten miles. Work was commenced late in the season; however, three-quarters of a mile of road east of Brockville received a good coat of crushed stone. Some ditching and rock cutting was carried out. One concrete culvert was built, and from Maitland to Prescott, a distance of five miles, the road was surfaced with gravel.

Prescott to Cornwall

Following closely the shore of the St. Lawrence River, this portion of the Provincial Highway crosses outlets of numerous streams, and the rebuilding of many small bridges has been necessary before much progress could be made with grade and surface improvement.

Portions of this road from Johnstown to Cornwall are on canal banks, and are under the control of the Department of Railways and Canals.

Fieldstone is being largely used in this section. During the past winter, a considerable amount of material has been hauled to the road, and crushing is in progress. East and west of Cornwall, an effort has been made to meet the need for immediate betterment, and foundation has been laid about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in extent.

In Edwardsburg Township the roadbed was widened out to 30 feet for a distance of one mile, three-quarters of a mile of road was surfaced with gravel 12 feet wide, and three-quarters of a mile stoned 10 feet wide. A grading contract has been awarded which will straighten and reduce grades.

In Matilda Township eight miles of road were patched with gravel and broken stone, and one mile was given a base course of crushed stone. During the winter about 2,000 cubic yards of crushed stone was placed in a stock pile.

The road in Williamsburg Township was graded for a distance of seven miles. The road surface was patched and holes filled with broken stone.

In Cornwall Township the road for a distance of one mile received a cobble base 20 feet wide. During the winter about 3,000 cubic yards of fieldstone was hauled to stock piles for construction purposes. East of Cornwall the road was metalled for $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles 12 feet wide. One large concrete culvert 16-foot span was built in Osnabruk Township. One-fifth of a mile was widened and ditched. Several carloads of vitrified pipe have been delivered to the road and many pipe culverts have been installed. Sand was delivered to the site of many culverts during the winter ready for construction purposes. Three culvert contracts have been awarded and work commenced.

Cornwall to the Quebec Boundary

East of Cornwall, the Provincial Highway follows the St. Lawrence to the Quebec boundary east of Bainesville. Drainage conditions become somewhat difficult, particularly in the Townships of Charlottenburg and Lancaster. A bridge 225 feet in length will be erected at Lancaster Village. During the winter a considerable amount of fieldstone has been teamed and crushed for foundation purposes.

Five miles of roadway have been gravelled and the road has been patched on most of the section; also two miles has received a base course 15 feet wide, and is now being rolled.

Ottawa-Prescott Highway

This section of the Provincial Highway is one which connects the Capital of the Dominion with the main east and west route of the Provincial Highway, and also connects, by the Ferry from Prescott to Ogdensburg, with the highway system of the State of New York. Leaving Ottawa at the Dominion Experimental Farm, it follows closely for 141½ miles the bank of the Rideau River, then traverses centrally the Township of North Gower, and crosses the Rideau at Becketts Landing, two miles north of Kemptville. From Kemptville, it passes through the Village of Spencerville, and connects with the St. Lawrence Highway three miles east of Prescott, at what was formerly the Village of Johnstown.

The completion of this road will undoubtedly be of great service in developing the rural district through which it passes, but will also provide the City of Ottawa with a route of much commercial value.

The greater part of this road has been graded from the St. Lawrence River to the Village of North Gower, while on several stretches north of that point, substantial grading has been done.



Maintenance.

Outfit for Applying Bituminous Materials in Maintenance Work.

A bridge 72 feet in length has been erected at Spencerville, and contracts have been let for a bridge 80 feet in length over the Jock River north of the Village of Manotick. Work of grading has been delayed, more especially in the vicinity of Ottawa, by failure of the contractor to construct culverts in the Township of Nepean, and it has been necessary to re-let this work.

A considerable amount of gravel was supplied to the road during the fall and winter of 1919-20; and crushed stone has been applied southerly from Ottawa two miles, and shorter lengths at other points. In all, 25 miles have received substantial surface covering of gravel or stone.

The original condition of this road was very inferior and much work is involved in producing a satisfactory foundation. The greater part of the right-

of-way was between 30 and 40 feet wide, the fence lines grown up with brush, and in many cases filled with field stone. Swamp conditions, boulder-clay hills, and inferior drainage outlets are also some of the difficulties being overcome.

Owing to the exceptional foundation conditions on this road, unequal settlement is to be anticipated for a period, and while the construction of a surface of a so-called "permanent" type would be a mistake at the present time, it is anticipated that a serviceable road will be produced from Ottawa to Prescott by the end of 1920; following which, more permanent surface construction can be carried on as foundation conditions permit.

Forty-one concrete culverts have been constructed with varying openings of 2 feet x 2 feet to 17 feet x 8 feet. Tenders have been called and contracts awarded for the remaining bridges and culverts.

Hamilton-Queenston Road

The Hamilton-Queenston Provincial Highway follows the route of the old military road that connected Queenston, on the Niagara River, with Grimsby, on Lake Ontario, and latterly was extended to the City of Hamilton. The Niagara



Repair—Patrolman at Work.

1. Applying stone to pothole after thorough cleaning.

escarpment follows the shore of Lake Ontario at a distance of from one to three miles from the Lake, the intervening country having a gradual slope to the north. It is this strip of the Niagara Peninsula that is famed as a fruit district, the greater part of the area being devoted to the growing of small and large fruits. The centre of the fruit belt is tapped by the Hamilton-Queenston Highway, which came under the control of the Department in August, 1918.

Traffic on this portion of the Provincial Highway is exceedingly heavy as it is the through road from points north and east of the City of Hamilton to the American frontier. It also constitutes a section of the direct route from Windsor and Detroit to Niagara Falls and Buffalo.

When assumed as a Provincial Highway this road had an old stone surface which had been constructed and maintained by the counties of Lincoln and Wentworth. Little attention had, however, been paid to drainage, owing to the fact that all funds available were required to maintain the surface for the heavy traffic.

The Department therefore undertook the construction of proper drainage, which, on account of the fact that the road lies across the natural slope of the country, necessitated the installation of adequate ditches on the south or uphill side for the entire length of the road and for a greater portion of its length on the north side. The drainage has been almost completed and a number of concrete culverts have been constructed.

Several miles of road have been brought to the final grade and a heavy foundation of waterbound macadam has been laid where the old surface was moved.

At a sharp corner known as Cape Horn, in Clinton Township, the high bank was cut back, the grade of the road raised, and a slightly banked curve constructed with the result that practically all danger due to the curve and to obstructed view has been eliminated.

During the summer of 1919 the road was oiled for its entire length and a coating of screenings applied over the oil. This eliminated the dust and improved the surface to a great extent.

Hamilton-London Provincial Highway

Commencing at the westerly limits of the City of Hamilton, the Provincial Highway follows the Dundas Road to Binkley Corners and from there the Ancaster Road to the City of Brantford. Passing through Paris it joins the old Governor's Road at a point about four miles west and continues through Woodstock, Ingersoll and Thamesford to London.

When assumed as a Provincial Highway by the Department in June, 1919, the roadway was narrow and uneven. A large grader pulled by a heavy steam tractor was used to round the surface, widen the grade and make temporary ditches. About forty miles of road were improved by this means.

In the vicinity of Princeton the roadway was narrow and rolling. About three miles of this was widened, the small hills cut down and light fills made. This work was done economically by wheel and drag scrapers as the soil was for the most part light sand. Immediately east of Thamesford a bank was cut back to improve the view and the earth removed was used to construct a curve in place of the sharp turn at the easterly approach to Thamesford bridge. Between Brantford and Paris, at several points the road was widened and the grade improved by using the earth to raise the road across small gulleys. At several points between Ancaster and Brantford, where the road ran through narrow cuts, the banks were cut back, the road widened and the grade raised in the immediate vicinity.

Between Woodstock and Ingersoll a considerable quantity of gravel was taken from pits owned by the Department and spread on the road. This was kept in shape by the use of a three-section drag and a first-class gravel road has been obtained. The same class of work was carried on easterly from the City of London, and between the City of Brantford and Cainesville, a large quantity of gravel being placed on the road.

III

PROVINCIAL HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION

Certain factors should be clearly stated in order to determine the policy which should be followed with respect to the construction of Provincial Highways, and the various stages through which their development should pass.

(a) Highways should be built in proportion to the traffic over them.

(b). The need is not merely for a system of fully built highways ten years hence; but immediate service in a reasonable degree.

(c) Many of the routes which form the Provincial System have had more or less improvement, and are capable of a certain degree of restoration for immediate use.

(a) Building in Proportion to Traffic

The number and weight of vehicles passing daily over a given mile of highway is the gauge by which the design of a highway should be determined in respect of strength of foundation, durability of surface, width of surface, and other details of construction. An inexpensive gravel surface on a lightly travelled road may readily give better and more satisfactory service than will a concrete or asphalt pavement on a road of heavy traffic. Conversely, it may be a useless expenditure to build, at high cost, an asphalt pavement on a road which serves only a few vehicles daily.



2. Applying screenings.

A waterbound macadam road may be satisfactory for a road which carries horse-drawn vehicles only; but such a road wears out very rapidly under the traffic of motor vehicles; and for heavy motor traffic, a protective treatment of oil or tar is needed, or with heavier traffic, a concrete or heavy bituminous surface.

If the traffic of heavily loaded motor trucks is anticipated, the foundation of the road must be correspondingly strengthened, using a greater depth of stone, or a concrete foundation. While fast moving motor vehicles require a protected surface, it is the foundation which is disrupted by excessively heavy loads.

(b) Immediate Service

The best known highway systems of the Eastern States, such as those of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut or Massachusetts, have been under construction for a long term of years—a quarter of a century or more. They have been built in short sections, commencing at urban centres, and have been extended from year to year until the present connected systems have resulted.

Such a plan would be a severe test on the patience of the people of this Province, as the present need for a connected system of main roads throughout Ontario is urgently felt.

On the other hand, an endeavour to bring to completion for immediate use, fully paved, a lengthy system of main roads, is an undertaking that is not only prohibitive in cost, but does not recognize the value of time as a factor in road-building. The amount of plant, equipment and organization necessary for the immediate completion of pavements in long stretches is not available in the Province, while infinitely better results can be obtained by carrying on development no more rapidly than complete settlement of earth grades, and foundation can be obtained. The final settlement that takes place in a road bed cannot be produced by roller or other mechanical means; exposure to weather and wear under traffic are the only means of obtaining complete settlement. If a "permanent" surface is placed on a partially settled road bed, unequal settlement of the foundation must result; and when the foundation sinks, the surface must follow with disastrous results to the pavement.

(c) Restoration of Old Roads

The highways comprised in the Provincial System were in many cases old toll roads, or were formerly main county or township roads, had in some cases



3. Watering patch.

been well graded, and surfaced with gravel or broken stone. While in many instances, much deteriorated for lack of maintenance, nevertheless they may be repaired for present use by rapid and inexpensive methods. By cutting away high sod shoulders, raising the centre with a new application of gravel or stone, improving the drainage, and supplementing this with a system of patrol maintenance, a very marked improvement can be effected.

By first establishing a maintenance system over the Provincial Highways as a whole, and giving immediate service on a well-repaired system of roads, permanent construction can follow with least inconvenience to the public, and as rapidly as may be expedient.

Having the foregoing factors in view it is in general, a proper policy to follow, upon taking over Provincial Highways, to at once establish a system of repair which will restore the roads for immediate use. With this work, unimproved sections, the weakest links, are given first attention, to properly grade and drain them, and to provide a preliminary surface coat or foundation which will permit immediate use. Culverts are built, bridges are re-constructed, foundations

generally are strengthened, and the road, while being improved for immediate use, is consistently brought to a condition, as a foundation, that will sustain any form of surface that traffic may require. An adequate mileage of well-located, well-graded highways, with permanent foundation, culverts and bridges, with pavement as good as is consistent, having consideration to all factors, it is a broad and effective policy that will give the best results.

Class of Surface

Having produced a grade that is of adequate width, is well drained, is provided with permanent culverts and bridges, and is provided with at least a temporary surface, the construction of a surface that is adequate for traffic can be carried on as conditions permit. The use of the temporary surface by vehicles will do much to produce a well-settled foundation. The impatience for good roads has in many cases led to the construction of surfaces before the foundation was ready; and more financial loss and failure of pavements has resulted from this than from any other cause.

The surface which will be used on the Provincial System will not be of one class throughout, but will be varied according to traffic and local material available. Under present conditions at least, gravel of a good quality, if obtainable locally, will be employed where traffic is not heavy. Water-bound macadam will naturally be used where gravel is not available, but where crushed stone can readily be obtained. Asphaltic oil, or cold applications of tar will necessarily be employed in the treatment of gravel and water-bound macadam to prevent dust, or protect the surface where the limit of motor traffic is greater than these materials can economically resist. Under increasing traffic, there comes a stage where the cost of repair, or insufficiency of service, renders necessary a more substantial wearing surface than gravel or macadam, either without treatment or with light surface applications of oil or tar.

The more durable classes of surface ordinarily available include, broadly—(a) Bituminous Macadam (or bituminous penetration); (b) Bituminous Concrete or ("Hot Mix"); (c) Cement Concrete.

The first of these, bituminous macadam, is a form of surface made by first following the process of building an ordinary macadam road; but into the top layer is poured hot tar or asphalt, penetrating to a depth of two or three inches. This is rolled and finished with a carpet coat of bitumen, and sand or stone chips. This form of construction has been largely used in England, where its success has been due in part to the fact that it is usually laid over old and well-settled stone foundations. Conversely, many failures on this continent have been due to the hasty attempt to produce earth grade, foundation and surface in one operation. Unequal settlement and failure of the surface has inevitably resulted.

Bituminous concrete is usually a carefully graded mixture of fine stone, sand and asphalt; all materials being heated before being mixed. Over a foundation of concrete or stone, this mixture is spread, while hot and plastic, and rolled to a depth of two to three inches, forming a highly protective and resistant wearing surface. By a very similar process, a cheaper mixture of fine gravel and asphalt is used in some of the New England States and will be tested in this Province.

Cement concrete as now commonly laid is composed of one part of Portland cement, one and one-half parts of sand and three parts of broken stone. Concrete of the most perfect type is necessary. The sand and stone must be clean and of the best grade, the cement should be rigorously tested. Mixing and all

manipulation must be complete and of the best workmanship. Work and materials which may be sufficient for concrete in its ordinary uses, cannot be accepted for concrete paving without extreme danger of failure. The marked success which has attended the use of concrete roadways can only be had by the closest attention to details in construction.

IV

WIDTH OF MAIN HIGHWAYS

Portions of the Provincial Highway where telephone, telegraph, power and electric railway lines are in existence or may be built, are being brought to standard widths of 86 to 90 feet where practicable. This applies only to the main lines of the system.

The majority of road allowances in Ontario were in the original surveys, placed at 66 feet; although some, particularly in Eastern Ontario, were surveyed as narrow as 40 feet.



4. Brooming binder into patch.

The width of highways was placed at 66 feet many years ago, and at a time when horse-drawn traffic only had to be considered. Under the original conditions, it was usually quite possible to grade and build a highway within 66 feet; and to maintain along it lines of shade trees.

Since that time, the telephone, telegraph and electric power lines, motor cars and motor trucks, have all found a place on the highway, in addition to horse-drawn vehicles. We find that trees are being mutilated and destroyed on the public highways, owing to the necessity of keeping the wiring free from contact with the trees. When trees come into contact with electric power lines, very dangerous conditions arise and deaths have been caused in numerous instances.

Most of the highways are supposed to be 66 feet in width, but we find this very seldom the case. Property owners have commonly built rail fences outside the 66 foot line, and wire or other fences have been later constructed outside of the rail fences. Only 11 per cent. of the existing highway from Ottawa to Toronto is 66 feet in width, the greater part being 54 or 56 feet wide and many portions much less.

It is very generally accepted that the Provincial Highway should be of such width that lines of trees can be maintained on it, and this is impossible on the widths of highway as they now exist. In many cases, the width of 86 feet is absolutely necessary where the cuts and fills are made. Throughout the system generally, the extra width of allowance reduces the cost of grading, provides additional earth where necessary, or a convenient area for disposing of excess material within the right-of-way.

Owing to the narrowing of the highway by property owners to widths varying from 35 to 56 feet, a large amount of fence moving is necessary in any case. The 86-foot right-of-way only requires two and one-half acres additional per mile, as compared with 66 feet. This means only between one-quarter and one-third of an acre for each one hundred acre farm fronting on the highway. The extra cost from this source has by some been over-estimated, as the cost of land required is comparatively small. Buildings seldom have to be moved; and in all cases interference with expensive structures is avoided.



5. Tamping patch.

The amount of traffic which grows up on a Provincial Highway makes foot-paths necessary for the safety of pedestrians; and a right-of-way only 66 feet in width is found to be too narrow for this purpose, as experienced on the Toronto-Hamilton Highway.

Weed cutting can be more conveniently carried out on a width of 86 feet, as the greater width facilitates the use of a mowing machine. Where the roadside between the ditch and the fence is narrow, and occupied by poles, it is commonly necessary to do the work by hand.

One of the advantages of the 86 foot width is in connection with snow roads, and the reduced cost of keeping them open in winter will be a very substantial return on the extra cost of widening. Where the road is only 66 feet in width and orchards exist along it, or where brush, shrubs, hedges, etc., grow along the fences, there is insufficient width to take care of snow drifts. On an 86-foot right-of-way this difficulty is almost entirely overcome, as drifts seldom reach the travelled portion of the road.

Having regard to the circumstances outlined, the requirements of telephone, telegraph and power lines, the desirability of maintaining trees along the Provincial

Highway, the need of foot-paths, the reduced cost of grading, the better facilities for drainage, the necessary expenditure in any event for widening the highway from present narrow conditions, the convenience and reduced cost of keeping snow roads open, the comparatively small area of land required for the extra width, all combine conditions which make a very strong case in favour of the 86-foot right-of-way.

The highway is not, as a rule, being widened through villages and towns for the reason that, as they are now built up, the cost would be too great. The difficulty is, in part, overcome in towns by using underground storm sewers in place of open ditches. This condition as it exists in towns, indicated that the greater width should be acquired in the open country now, as the cost will every year become greater because of new buildings and other improvements along the road.

The advantages to property owners in having their land situated on a highway of this description are obvious. Land values along this class of highway invariably



6. Repaired surface.

show decided increases, and their improvement by widening to 86 feet should have the co-operation of all property owners in their own interest. The immediate inconvenience is a very temporary one, and will quickly disappear through the development of much more satisfactory conditions.

V

TEMPORARY INCONVENIENCE

The main highways of the Province are involved in the Provincial System; and, carrying a large proportion of traffic, a maximum of inconvenience will temporarily exist while construction is in progress. Inconvenience to the travelling public, during the period of road construction, and during periods of extensive repair, is unavoidable. While works of grading, drainage, foundation construction, bridge and culvert building have been in progress, to the present time the Department, as far as practicable, and in an exceptional degree, has avoided lengthy detours. When the finishing of a macadam or final surfacing is in process, however, it becomes necessary to detour traffic; and this situation is one which drivers of vehicles must be willing to accept as essential and in the public interest.

During the first years of construction on the Provincial Highways, a considerable amount of misunderstanding is anticipated as to the objects and purposes of the work in its various details. Most users of vehicles appreciate the finished surface only, and are apt to be impatient with respect to the preliminary work. But good grades, good alignment, good foundation are the only permanent part of the work, are essential to durability of surface—and cannot be put under the surface after it is laid.

To correct a common misunderstanding, it may be further explained that comparatively moderate hills in many cases are cut, not to reduce the grade of the hill, but to widen the top for safety or for drainage, or to provide earth for widening the grade at the foot of the hill, as circumstances may require. The purpose of a multitude of such works is not apparent, without an understanding of the ultimate intention of the engineer. Material placed for foundation and left temporarily for settlement is often assumed by users of the road to be the final surface. From all such sources, misunderstanding has, and will continue to arise, until the public become familiar with the process of road-building as carried out on a substantial scale. When users of the roads in Ontario learn, as in other countries, that such situations are a necessary part of road development and maintenance, the work of highway construction throughout the Province will be facilitated.

VI

PROVINCIAL AID TO ROADS

Provincial aid to road improvement has, since 1901, been a matter of progressive evolution. The Legislature now in session has enacted most important amendments which should have a far reaching and beneficial influence on road conditions throughout the Province. This applies more especially to the assistance provided for township roads.

Under present legislation, roads of Ontario in respect of Provincial aid may therefore be classified and described as follows:

1. Township Roads; under the control of township councils, to which the Province contributes 20 per cent. of the cash expenditure. If the township appoints a road superintendent, the Province pays 40 per cent. of his salary. Statute labour is not eligible for subsidy; but failure to abolish statute labour does not debar the township from receiving 20 per cent. of the remaining cash expenditure.

To qualify for this grant, the township council must annually pass a by-law making their cash appropriation of township funds, and deposit a copy of the by-law with the Department of Highways.

2. County Roads; designated by county by-law and under the control of the county council.

- (a) County Roads generally, receive a Provincial subsidy of 40 per cent. for construction and maintenance.

- (b) Provincial County Roads receive a Provincial subsidy of 60 per cent. for construction and maintenance; are usually recommended in the first instance by the county council, but are subject to the special designation of the Minister of Highways.

- (c) County Suburban Roads are constructed and maintained in the proportions of 40 per cent. by the Province, 30 per cent. by the city, and 30 per cent. by the county; and are designated by and are under the management of a special

commission representing the city and county. When a Provincial County Road is included in a county suburban system, the Province contributes 60 per cent., the city 20 per cent. and the county 20 per cent.

3. Provincial Highways are designated by and are under the management of the Department of Public Highways.

(a) On Provincial Highways generally, the Province assumes 80 per cent. of the cost, and levies 20 per cent. on the county in which the work is situated.

(b) Provincial Suburban Highways adjacent to the cities, are designated by the Department, and the city is required to contribute 20 per cent. of the expenditure.

VII

DOMINION AID

The Dominion Government has set aside \$20,000,000 in aid of highway construction. This is apportioned among the Provinces according to population, Ontario's share amounting approximately to \$5,800,000. This is payable in the proportion of 40 per cent. as the work progresses. The grant is applied to construction only; and maintenance, machinery, bridges, subways, land and overhead expenditures are not eligible for subsidy. The Province is required to guarantee the proper maintenance of the roads for which a Dominion subsidy is received, so that the grant is limited to expenditure on Provincial Highways only.

SPECIAL AND DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS

Hereto attached as appendices, are the reports of the Engineer of Highways; with respect to Provincial Highways; the reports of the Inspecting Engineers of County Roads; the report of the Registrar of Motor Vehicles; the annual report of the Ontario Good Roads Association; together with regulations and other publications of the Department of Public Highways.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. A. McLEAN,

Deputy Minister.

APPENDIX No. 1—

Statement of Work and Expenditure

| County | Work Done During Year | | | | | | | Roads and Culverts |
|---|-----------------------|--|--------------------|-----------------------|---------|------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| | Miles Graded | Miles Stoned | Miles Gravelled | Tile Drain Rods | Bridges | Pipe and Tile Culverts | Other Culverts | |
| Brant | 3.10 | { Concrete .5 1.0 } | ..... | 442.42 | 3 | 39 | 3 | \$43,159 48 |
| Bruce ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 51.8 | 3 | 13 | 12 | 6,626 91 |
| Carleton | 12.50 | 5. 11.20 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 25 | 6 | 65,957 91 |
| Dufferin | .8 | 1.9 | ..... | 21.8 | 4 | 83 | 5 | 15,612 92 |
| Elgin | 1.48 | 1. 5.28 | ..... | 122. | 5 | 40 | 6 | 44,928 24 |
| Essex ..... | ..... | Concrete 4.75 | ..... | 100. | 9 | 3 | 5 | 146,089 68 |
| Frontenac | 2.50 | 2. .... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 21 | 2 | 12,808 25 |
| Grey ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 3 | 2,054 86 |
| Haldimand | 4.25 | 4.75 6.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 47 | 7 | 43,046 13 |
| Halton | 10.25 | 5. .... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 12 | 1 | 27,541 20 |
| Hastings ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Huron | .06 | 4.67 | ..... | ..... | 5 | 6 | 6 | 8,985 82 |
| Kent | .72 | Concrete .09 | ..... | 1,676. | 6 | 14 | 3 | 16,047 03 |
| Lambton | 6.03 | 1. 6.1 | ..... | 881. | 7 | 22 | 6 | 27,567 55 |
| Lanark | .5 | 6. 1.5 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 11 | ..... | 23,380 81 |
| Leeds and Grenville | 5.5 | { Gran. 2.5 10.0 } | .25 | 242. | 4 | 20 | 7 | 55,979 75 |
| Lennox and Addington ..... | ..... | 2. .... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2 | ..... | 8,678 83 |
| Lincoln | 19.5 | { Concrete 1.33 Pen. Mac. 16.10 7.2 } | 4.25 | 287. | 3 | 363 | 4 | 450,391 64 |
| Middlesex | .28 | ..... | ..... | 2,987. | 3 | 13 | 2 | 8,857 24 |
| Norfolk | 1.12 | Pen. Mac. 1.09 | ..... | 787. | 3 | 10 | 6 | 11,440 16 |
| Northumberland and Durham ..... | ..... | ..... | 7. .... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 5 | 3,916 01 |
| Ontario | .17 | .60 .56 | ..... | ..... | 4 | 52 | 4 | 8,887 01 |
| Oxford | 13.08 | 4.25 .46 | ..... | 5,132. | ..... | 37 | ..... | 57,380 80 |
| Peel | 4.38 | .83 1.88 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 48 | ..... | 20,372 88 |
| Perth ..... | ..... | { Stone .89 Tarvia Mac. .7 Cement 1.46 } | 7.83 | 1,554. | ..... | 8 | 1 | 82,334 94 |
| Peterboro ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Prescott and Russell | 3.37 | { Asp. Mac. 1.25 9.75 } | ..... | ..... | 4 | 25 | 3 | 89,886 71 |
| Prince Edward | .38 | Rock .87 | .50 | 28. | 1 | 10 | ..... | 15,029 74 |
| Renfrew | 5.25 | .49 .47 | ..... | 150. | 5 | 40 | 2 | 44,041 98 |
| Simcoe | .06 | .06 | ..... | ..... | 8 | 16 | 7 | 7,563 77 |
| Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry ..... | ..... | 26.47 | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | 10 | 87,327 10 |
| Victoria ..... | ..... | Asp. Concrete .56 | 1.5 | 21.8 | 2 | 13 | 2 | 799 74 |
| Waterloo | .25 | { Concrete .37 2.25 } | ..... | ..... | 3 | 2 | 3 | 14,012 32 |
| Welland | 22. | 1.95 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 | 27 | 26,250 30 |
| Wellington | .18 | ..... | 1.25 | ..... | 13 | 27 | 5 | 10,277 61 |
| Wentworth | 11. | 3.50 | ..... | 45.4 | 1 | 21 | 7 | 45,921 67 |
| York | 3.14 | { Bit. Mac. 3.95 5.41 } | 1.25 | ..... | 6 | 41 | 48 | 191,425 63 |
| Totals | 131.85 | * 143.49 | 57.78 | 14,529.22 | 123 | 1,105 | 208 | 1,703,982 62 |

* Includes—
111.34 miles Stone.
8.50 do. Concrete and Cement.
23.09 do. Bituminous Penetration.
.56 do. Asphaltic Concrete.

SUMMARY, 1919

on County Road Construction

| Approved Expenditure for Year | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------|--|---|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Bridges | Machinery and Repairs | Special Grants to Towns and Villages | Purchase of Toll Roads and Gravel Pits | Superintendence | Total Approved Expenditure on Construction | Total Approved Expenditure on Maintenance | Total Approved Expenditure | Government Grant 40 per cent. | Dis-allowed |
| \$13,428 41 | \$19,948 11 | ..... | \$2,300 00 | \$3,175 02 | \$82,011 02 | \$15,231 99 | \$97,243 01 | \$38,897 40 | ..... |
| 3,121 53 | 16,798 06 | \$2,089 56 | ..... | 3,136 72 | 31,772 78 | 29,282 07 | 61,054 85 | 24,421 94 | \$1,019 65 |
| 11,383 71 | 6,866 55 | ..... | ..... | 2,513 70 | 86,721 87 | 29,367 04 | 116,088 91 | 46,435 56 | ..... |
| 8,374 46 | 21,089 37 | ..... | ..... | 1,175 35 | 49,252 10 | 27,459 80 | 76,711 90 | 30,684 76 | 803 95 |
| 5,865 94 | 2,506 00 | 4,621 36 | ..... | 3,129 85 | 61,051 39 | 56,434 42 | 117,485 81 | 46,994 22 | 127 23 |
| 26,413 85 | 5,458 55 | 1,500 00 | 54,768 20 | 2,210 98 | 236,441 26 | 12,435 03 | 248,876 29 | 99,550 52 | ..... |
| 7,939 47 | 5,681 49 | ..... | ..... | 1,347 11 | 27,776 32 | 22,754 31 | 50,530 63 | 20,212 25 | 14 60 |
| | | | | | | | 1,130 00 | 452 00 | Hold back on bridge in 1918 |
| 7,384 46 | 60,702 80 | ..... | ..... | 2,941 67 | 73,083 79 | 36,343 32 | 109,427 11 | 43,770 84 | 346 68 |
| ..... | 3,724 81 | 15,014 50 | ..... | 2,339 07 | 64,124 51 | 4,210 77 | 68,335 28 | 27,334 11 | 282 20 |
| 5,162 39 | 774 65 | ..... | ..... | 1,361 34 | 34,839 58 | 12,646 80 | 47,486 38 | 18,994 55 | ..... |
| 10,775 77 | 11,993 67 | ..... | ..... | 2,918 08 | 25,687 52 | 60,825 84 | 86,513 36 | 34,605 34 | ..... |
| 20,949 95 | 18,163 85 | 2,809 46 | ..... | 1,947 66 | 52,856 74 | 55,459 90 | 108,356 64 | 43,342 66 | ..... |
| 16,028 04 | 3,019 35 | ..... | ..... | 2,386 47 | 37,480 89 | 40,522 09 | 78,002 98 | 31,201 19 | 587 00 |
| 28,209 97 | 4,722 38 | 3,585 91 | ..... | 1,966 18 | 66,051 99 | 18,367 60 | 84,419 59 | 33,767 84 | ..... |
| 22,253 35 | 13,207 37 | ..... | ..... | 2,314 87 | 61,156 40 | 22,886 28 | 84,042 68 | 33,617 07 | ..... |
| 6,096 78 | 1,773 92 | 3,315 51 | ..... | 2,220 71 | 69,386 67 | 34,978 68 | 104,365 35 | 41,746 14 | ..... |
| 767 43 | 22,611 31 | 2,650 45 | ..... | 1,680 45 | 35,788 47 | 12,447 39 | 48,235 86 | 19,294 34 | ..... |
| 7,448 76 | 35,575 52 | ..... | ..... | 4,020 06 | 477,435 98 | 19,975 85 | 497,411 83 | 198,964 73 | 7,679 61 |
| 12,668 52 | 3,241 62 | ..... | ..... | 3,692 92 | 28,460 30 | 106,276 56 | 134,736 86 | 53,894 74 | ..... |
| 14,455 89 | 31,618 82 | 17,214 61 | ..... | 2,919 55 | 77,649 03 | 20,121 95 | 97,770 98 | 39,108 39 | ..... |
| ..... | 13,075 78 | 17,947 73 | 8,250 00 | 1,751 91 | 44,941 43 | 27,426 24 | 72,367 67 | 28,947 07 | ..... |
| 9,386 00 | 8,439 48 | 5,016 79 | ..... | 2,758 45 | 34,487 73 | 33,628 03 | 68,115 76 | 27,246 30 | ..... |
| | | | | | | | 409 00 | 163 60 | Rental of road roller in 1918 |
| ..... | 10,600 64 | 5,933 71 | ..... | 1,826 49 | 75,741 64 | 18,134 40 | 93,876 04 | 37,550 42 | 375 00 |
| ..... | 2,084 64 | ..... | ..... | 1,678 50 | 24,136 02 | 20,174 63 | 44,310 65 | 17,724 26 | ..... |
| ..... | 563 61 | ..... | ..... | 1,293 00 | 84,191 55 | 16,081 45 | 100,273 00 | 40,109 20 | ..... |
| 9,050 25 | 925 00 | ..... | ..... | 834 60 | 10,809 85 | 11,032 37 | 21,842 22 | 8,736 89 | ..... |
| | | | | | | | 1,143 13 | 228 63 | 1918 M't'ce. |
| 33,891 35 | 53,857 82 | ..... | ..... | 2,206 40 | 179,842 28 | 14,971 29 | 194,813 57 | 77,925 43 | 3,217 04 |
| 762 08 | 5,785 83 | ..... | ..... | 2,306 97 | 23,884 62 | 20,389 18 | 44,273 80 | 17,709 52 | 450 90 |
| 23,804 17 | 43,753 87 | ..... | ..... | 3,833 27 | 115,433 29 | 9,376 91 | 124,810 20 | 49,924 08 | 840 33 |
| 19,129 98 | 778 86 | 17,057 28 | ..... | 2,308 35 | 46,838 24 | 51,317 36 | 98,155 60 | 39,262 24 | 8,802 68 |
| 4,862 07 | 1,281 47 | ..... | ..... | 3,705 14 | 97,175 78 | 53,852 53 | 151,028 31 | 60,411 32 | ..... |
| 2,970 86 | 11,015 87 | 26,008 20 | ..... | 1,921 25 | 42,715 92 | 26,008 68 | 68,724 60 | 27,489 84 | 8 80 |
| 5,454 29 | 1,867 69 | ..... | ..... | 2,058 71 | 23,393 01 | 17,563 09 | 40,956 10 | 16,382 44 | 811 47 |
| ..... | 14,361 27 | ..... | Stone Quarry 2,212 40 | 2,137 88 | 44,961 85 | 68,217 73 | 113,179 58 | 45,271 83 | ..... |
| 28,012 59 | 8,059 92 | 11,312 25 | ..... | 2,675 28 | 60,337 65 | 47,142 17 | 107,479 82 | 42,991 92 | ..... |
| 2,727 95 | 4,044 20 | ..... | ..... | 4,041 54 | 56,735 36 | 55,411 14 | 112,146 50 | 44,858 60 | ..... |
| 16,221 46 | 4,958 43 | ..... | ..... | 4,158 31 | 216,763 83 | 32,176 95 | 248,940 78 | 99,576 31 | 2,870 45 |
| 385,001 73 | 477,932 58 | 136,077 32 | 67,530 60 | 90,893 81 | 2,861,418 66 | 1,160,971 84 | 4,025,073 63 | 1,609,800 49 | 28,237 59 |

APPENDIX

SUMMARY,

Statement of Work and Expenditure on

| County | Work Done during Year | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|------------------------|----------------|
| | Miles Graded | Miles Stoned | Miles Gravelled | Tile Drain Rods | Bridges | Pipe and Tile Culverts | Other Culverts |
| Brant | .75 | Conc. .25 | ..... | 26.65 | ..... | 26 | ..... |
| Bruce | 2. | ..... | 5. | 21. | 5 | 56 | 9 |
| Carleton ..... | ..... | Pen. Mac..33 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Dufferin | 1.4 | 1.3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 1 |
| Elgin | .25 | .5 | .62 | 150. | 1 | ..... | 12 |
| Essex ..... | ..... | Conc. .37 | ..... | 472. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Frontenac | .75 | 1.75 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 19 | 1 |
| Grey | .34 | 10.37 | ..... | ..... | 7 | 20 | 22 |
| Haldimand | 7.5 | 16. | ..... | ..... | 1 | 47 | ..... |
| Halton | 2. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 9 | ..... |
| Hastings ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| Huron ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Kent | .45 | Con. .36 | ..... | 401. | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| Lambton | 1.4 | .12 | .95 | 1,114. | 2 | 10 | 6 |
| Lanark | .5 | 2. | ..... | ..... | 3 | 12 | ..... |
| Leeds and Grenville ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Lennox and Addington ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Lincoln ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Middlesex ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 3 | ..... |
| Norfolk | .94 | Bit Mac. 2.87 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... |
| Northumberland and Durham ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ontario ..... | ..... | .09 | ..... | 14. | ..... | 6 | 3 |
| Oxford ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Peel. .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 8 | ..... |
| Perth ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 984. | 3 | 4 | ..... |
| Peterborough ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Prescott and Russell | 7.69 | Bit.Mac. 3.21 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 30 | 1 |
| Prince Edward ..... | ..... | .87 | ..... | 3. | ..... | 3 | ..... |
| Renfrew | 4.89 | .42 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 6 | ..... |
| Simcoe | .75 | Conc. .75 | 12.5 | ..... | ..... | 10 | 1 |
| Stormont,Dundas and Glengarry ..... | ..... | 2.75 | ..... | 121. | 2 | ..... | 1 |
| Victoria | .87 | Asp.Con. .75 | ..... | 24.2 | ..... | 8 | 3 |
| ..... | ..... | .87 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Waterloo ..... | ..... | Con. 1.37 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Welland | 2. | .67 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 3 |
| Wellington ..... | ..... | ..... | .12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| Wentworth ..... | ..... | .04—2.08 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 3 |
| York | .18 | Bit.Mac. 1.32 | ..... | 272. | ..... | 5 | 38 |
| Totals | 34.66 | *51.41 | 19.19 | 3,602.85 | 40 | 301 | 111 |

* Including 39.83 miles stone, 3.10 miles concrete and cement, 7.73 miles Penetration Macadam, .75 miles Asphaltic concrete.

No. 2

1919

Provincial County Road Construction

| Approved Expenditure During Year | | | | | | | 60% Dis. allowed |
|----------------------------------|-------------|---|--|---|----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Roads and Culverts | Bridges | Special Grants to Towns and Villages | Total Approved Expenditure on Construction | Total Approved Expenditure on Maintenance | Total Approved Expenditure | Government Grant | |
| \$10,494 18 | ..... | ..... | \$10,494 18 | \$8,786 17 | \$19,280 35 | \$11,568 21 | ..... |
| 38,266 63 | \$10,644 94 | ..... | 48,911 57 | 18,705 61 | 67,617 18 | 40,570 31 | ..... |
| ..... | 71,498 75 | ..... | 71,498 75 | 6,135 62 | 77,634 37 | 46,580 62 | ..... |
| 8,279 38 | 526 20 | ..... | 8,805 58 | 2,758 85 | 11,564 43 | 6,938 66 | ..... |
| 19,133 46 | 21,213 49 | ..... | 40,346 95 | 22,661 80 | 63,008 75 | 37,805 25 | ..... |
| 10,083 50 | ..... | ..... | 10,083 50 | 3,657 96 | 13,741 46 | 8,244 88 | ..... |
| 7,041 34 | 1,769 65 | ..... | 8,810 99 | 11,562 37 | 20,373 36 | 12,224 02 | ..... |
| 99,452 17 | 10,966 77 | ..... | 110,418 94 | 10,190 14 | 120,609 08 | 72,365 45 | ..... |
| 139,930 77 | 2,693 42 | \$24,712 00 | 167,336 19 | 7,647 06 | 174,983 25 | 104,989 95 | ..... |
| 5,642 34 | 66,246 64 | ..... | 71,888 98 | 3,987 91 | 75,876 89 | 45,526 13 | ..... |
| ..... | 4,095 50 | ..... | 4,095 50 | 47,898 30 | 51,993 80 | 31,196 28 | ..... |
| 1,226 10 | ..... | ..... | 1,226 10 | 21,816 35 | 23,042 45 | 13,825 47 | ..... |
| 11,805 55 | 2,756 74 | ..... | 14,562 29 | 5,435 47 | 19,997 76 | 11,998 66 | ..... |
| 17,334 86 | 2,153 18 | 1,579 42 | 21,067 46 | 10,795 35 | 31,862 81 | 19,117 69 | ..... |
| 20,589 90 | 8,617 39 | ..... | 29,207 29 | 14,378 10 | 43,585 39 | 26,151 28 | ..... |
| | | | | | | | |
| ..... | ..... | 2,694 00 | 2,694 00 | 20,677 86 | 23,371 86 | 14,023 12 | ..... |
| | | | | | | | |
| 345 15 | 6,598 24 | ..... | 6,943 39 | 24,346 22 | 31,289 61 | 18,773 77 | ..... |
| 56,473 69 | ..... | ..... | 56,473 69 | 3,616 51 | 60,090 20 | 36,054 12 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 38,316 68 | 38,316 68 | 22,990 01 | ..... |
| 2,836 67 | ..... | 1,446 26 | 4,282 93 | 13,894 48 | 18,177 41 | 10,906 45 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,305 72 | 4,305 72 | 2,583 43 | ..... |
| 747 35 | 858 51 | ..... | 1,605 86 | 28,040 81 | 29,646 67 | 17,788 00 | ..... |
| 2,125 78 | 1,618 00 | ..... | 3,743 78 | 12,751 02 | 16,494 80 | 9,896 88 | ..... |
| | | | | | | | |
| 97,470 25 | 4,266 00 | ..... | 101,736 25 | 12,419 49 | 114,155 74 | 68,493 44 | ..... |
| 7,609 01 | ..... | ..... | 7,609 01 | 23,714 39 | 31,323 40 | 18,794 04 | ..... |
| 23,246 19 | 16,792 94 | ..... | 40,039 13 | 1,800 90 | 41,840 03 | 25,104 02 | ..... |
| 33,685 43 | ..... | 9,380 84 | 43,066 27 | 12,628 40 | 55,694 67 | 33,416 80 | ..... |
| | | | | | | | |
| 27,369 38 | 7,392 02 | ..... | 34,761 40 | 58,773 35 | 93,534 75 | 56,120 85 | ..... |
| 27,359 46 | 106 66 | ..... | 27,466 12 | 14,829 77 | 42,295 89 | 25,377 53 | ..... |
| | | | | | | | |
| 37,209 27 | 1,578 85 | ..... | 38,788 12 | 10,355 26 | 49,143 38 | 29,486 03 | ..... |
| 6,506 40 | ..... | ..... | 6,506 40 | 21,962 47 | 28,468 87 | 17,081 32 | ..... |
| 1,555 87 | ..... | 9,910 38 | 11,466 25 | 47,508 03 | 58,974 28 | 35,384 57 | ..... |
| 4,983 53 | ..... | ..... | 4,983 53 | 17,934 05 | 22,917 58 | 13,750 55 | 1,516 92 |
| 92,951 58 | ..... | ..... | 92,951 58 | 21,700 11 | 114,651 69 | 68,791 01 | ..... |
| 811,755 19 | 242,393 89 | 49,722 90 | 1,103,871 98 | 585,992 58 | 1,689,864 56 | 1,013,918 75 | 1,516 92 |

SUMMARY,
APPENDIX

Schedule of Expenditure on Maintenance
For the period beginning Jan. 1st, 1919,

| County | Grading | Culverts | Resurfacing | Dragging | Oiling or Tarring |
|---|------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|----------------------|
| | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| Brant | 292 57 | 69 80 | 10,370 24 | 3,040 52 | 867 46 |
| Bruce | 3,485 42 | 212 03 | 23,996 81 | 632 44 | ..... |
| Carleton | 4,532 21 | 417 91 | 22,853 57 | 1,009 80 | ..... |
| Dufferin | 3,087 98 | 825 74 | 22,974 86 | 138 59 | ..... |
| Elgin | 3,320 24 | 1,241 22 | 43,199 15 | 7,162 26 | ..... |
| Essex ..... | ..... | 91 05 | 1,856 97 | 10,322 94 | ..... |
| Frontenac ..... | ..... | ..... | 21,855 18 | ..... | 899 13 |
| Grey | 3,993 54 | 2,247 22 | 28,000 00 | 283 40 | ..... |
| Haldimand | 1,606 65 | 2 75 | 243 22 | 2,331 90 | ..... |
| Halton ..... | ..... | 661 36 | 11,329 15 | 123 30 | 49 89 |
| Hastings | 4,191 04 | 500 68 | 54,911 09 | ..... | ..... |
| Huron | 4,542 62 | 1,101 26 | 46,758 79 | 481 35 | ..... |
| Kent | 3,079 59 | 878 27 | 19,310 74 | 13,845 53 | ..... |
| Lambton | 2,409 49 | 372 03 | 8,961 27 | 5,655 81 | ..... |
| Lanark ..... | ..... | 28 50 | 21,276 76 | 34 15 | ..... |
| Leeds and Grenville | 3,894 93 | 1,657 56 | 26,378 62 | 1,491 79 | ..... |
| Lennox and Addington | 281 19 | 119 09 | 11,705 08 | ..... | ..... |
| Lincoln | 521 53 | 204 25 | 3,499 81 | 9,686 83 | 5,559 36 |
| Middlesex | 6,953 19 | 1,454 21 | 84,599 85 | 3,344 03 | 4,473 38 |
| Norfolk | 3,838 17 | 611 78 | 10,663 82 | 1,761 75 | ..... |
| Northumberland and Durham | 900 00 | 172 00 | 25,471 68 | 882 56 | ..... |
| Ontario | 7,114 58 | 624 56 | 23,243 66 | 1,550 41 | 3 11 |
| Oxford | 17,197 52 | 330 10 | 21 15 | 260 29 | ..... |
| Peel | 153 65 | ..... | 18,093 42 | 264 55 | 1,049 12 |
| Perth | 2,827 68 | 28 60 | 12,317 00 | 72 50 | ..... |
| Peterboro | 292 80 | 826 51 | 9,470 74 | ..... | ..... |
| Prescott and Russell | 3,545 71 | 555 52 | 1,628 80 | 3,390 30 | ..... |
| Prince Edward | 514 00 | 251 81 | 18,897 12 | ..... | ..... |
| Renfrew | 1,070 18 | 2,557 41 | 4,807 06 | 775 49 | ..... |
| Simcoe | 2,141 93 | 277 70 | 46,341 86 | 1,036 44 | ..... |
| Stormont, Dundas and Glen- garry | 11,156 70 | 1,842 20 | 34,729 89 | 2,556 80 | 1,150 16 |
| Victoria | 3,208 59 | 330 73 | 19,297 33 | 296 30 | ..... |
| Waterloo | 420 00 | 155 43 | 12,115 43 | 1,055 40 | ..... |
| Welland | 5,387 85 | 120 29 | 59,188 20 | 1,405 59 | 1,847 34 |
| Wellington | 5,898 96 | 1,281 52 | 33,504 10 | 836 82 | 2,377 19 |
| Wentworth | 6,261 53 | ..... | 43,123 34 | ..... | 5,585 21 |
| York | 5,105 39 | ..... | 13,007 65 | 1,877 58 | 11,071 83 |
| Totals | 123,227 43 | 22,051 09 | 850,003 41 | 77,607 42 | 34,933 18 |

1919.

No. 3

and Repair of County Roads

ending Dec. 31st, 1919.

| Snow Shovelling | Bridges | Ditching and Draining | Cutting Weeds and Brush | Wire Fence Bonus | Total Expenditure | Total Government Grant, 40 % |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| ..... | 27 00 | 17 50 | 546 90 | ..... | 15,231 99 | 6,092 30 |
| 99 72 | 796 90 | ..... | ..... | 58 75 | 29,282 07 | 11,712 83 |
| ..... | 468 05 | 85 50 | ..... | ..... | 29,367 04 | 11,746 82 |
| 84 30 | 320 93 | 17 40 | 10 00 | ..... | 27,459 80 | 10,983 92 |
| 12 00 | 809 49 | ..... | 690 06 | ..... | 56,434 42 | 22,573 77 |
| ..... | 164 07 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12,435 03 | 4,974 01 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22,754 31 | 9,101 72 |
| 536 00 | 531 38 | 244 93 | ..... | 506 85 | 36,343 32 | 14,537 33 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 26 25 | ..... | 4,210 77 | 1,684 31 |
| ..... | 483 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12,646 80 | 5,058 72 |
| 64 20 | 1,158 83 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 60,825 84 | 24,330 34 |
| 83 20 | 2,009 41 | 196 55 | 326 72 | ..... | 55,499 90 | 22,199 96 |
| ..... | 2,424 65 | 887 74 | 9 00 | 86 57 | 40,522 09 | 16,208 84 |
| ..... | 194 55 | Opertg.Ferry | 293 60 | ..... | 18,367 60 | 7,347 04 |
| ..... | 74 50 | 480 85 | ..... | 1,472 37 | 22,886 28 | 9,154 51 |
| 82 50 | 962 33 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 34,978 68 | 13,991 47 |
| 84 98 | 204 55 | 510 95 | ..... | 52 50 | 12,447 39 | 4,978 96 |
| 2 00 | 187 22 | ..... | 314 85 | ..... | 19,975 85 | 7,990 34 |
| 54 69 | 1,578 31 | 2,911 65 | 907 25 | ..... | 106,276 56 | 42,510 62 |
| 881 91 | 2,242 02 | 25 25 | 97 25 | ..... | 20,121 95 | 8,048 78 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27,426 24 | 10,970 50 |
| 105 02 | 238 38 | ..... | 432 71 | 315 60 | 33,628 03 | 13,451 21 |
| ..... | 325 34 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18,134 40 | 7,253 76 |
| 86 20 | 527 69 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20,174 63 | 8,069 85 |
| 7 50 | 828 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16,081 45 | 6,432 58 |
| ..... | 54 82 | ..... | 387 50 | ..... | 11,032 37 | 4,412 95 |
| 2,721 95 | 3,129 01 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14,971 29 | 5,988 52 |
| 265 60 | 460 65 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20,389 18 | 8,213 03 |
| 32 00 | 134 77 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,376 91 | 3,750 76 |
| ..... | 1,324 03 | ..... | ..... | 195 40 | 51,317 36 | 20,526 94 |
| | | | | | | |
| 133 00 | 734 72 | ..... | 1,165 08 | 383 98 | 53,852 53 | 21,541 01 |
| 43 85 | 83 73 | Survey | 92 70 | 2,617 70 | 26,008 68 | 10,403 47 |
| ..... | ..... | 37 75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | 3,627 43 | Storm Fence | ..... | ..... | 17,563 09 | 7,025 24 |
| ..... | ..... | 189 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 12 80 | 81 91 | ..... | 173 75 | ..... | 68,217 73 | 27,287 09 |
| 157 95 | 2,464 44 | ..... | ..... | 621 19 | 47,142 17 | 18,856 87 |
| ..... | ..... | Guard Rail | ..... | ..... | 55,411 14 | 22,164 46 |
| ..... | ..... | 441 06 | ..... | ..... | 32,176 95 | 12,870 78 |
| 381 28 | 733 22 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 5,932 65 | 29,385 60 | 6,046 53 | 5,473 62 | 6,310 91 | 1,160,971 84 | 464,446 11 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------------|------------|
| Prescott and Russell | 5,677 39 | 120 50 | 3,285 00 | 2,134 28 | ..... | 498 20 | 704 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12,419 49 | 7,451 69 |
| Prince Edward .. | 1,862 55 | 334 90 | 21,490 14 | ..... | ..... | 26 80 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23,714 39 | 14,228 63 |
| Renfrew | 260 09 | 32 55 | 1,075 56 | 410 20 | ..... | 22 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,800 90 | 1,080 54 |
| Simcoe | 346 00 | 379 20 | 11,601 20 | 198 00 | ..... | ..... | 104 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12,628 40 | 7,577 04 |
| Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry .. | 4,354 78 | 254 26 | 49,087 17 | 101 45 | 3,442 97 | 524 36 | 871 11 | ..... | 100 25 | 37 00 | 58,773 35 | 35,264 01 |
| Victoria | 1,006 45 | 315 08 | 12,348 43 | 163 10 | ..... | 18 78 | 10 15 | 141 15 | 144 93 | 681 70 | 14,829 77 | 8,897 86 |
| Waterloo ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,700 57 | 380 69 | 1,274 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10,355 26 | 6,213 16 |
| Welland | 1,197 90 | 87 10 | 18,715 50 | 335 10 | 1,559 77 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 67 10 | ..... | 21,962 47 | 13,177 48 |
| Wellington | 15,254 62 | 1,197 83 | 24,335 83 | 401 55 | 3,539 48 | 59 15 | 2,423 09 | ..... | ..... | 296 48 | 47,508 03 | 28,504 82 |
| Wentworth | 750 00 | ..... | 15,977 25 | ..... | 1,206 80 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17,934 05 | 10,760 43 |
| York | 3,305 02 | 1 00 | 8,007 16 | 417 06 | 8,743 51 | 243 90 | 982 46 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21,700 11 | 13,020 07 |
| Totals | 75,850 12 | 7,507 45 | 442,230 62 | 20,828 01 | 23,828 59 | 2,162 07 | 8,288 50 | 1,782 25 | 1,454 59 | 2,060 38 | 585,992 58 | 351,595 56 |

APPENDIX No. 5

REPORTS OF COUNTY ROAD INSPECTION

TORONTO, January 6th, 1920.

W. A. McLEAN, Esq.,

Deputy Minister of Highways, Ontario.

SIR:

I have the honour to submit a summary report on the improvement of the County Roads during the year 1919, in the Counties of Carleton, Elgin, Frontenac, Grey, Lincoln, Peel, Peterborough, Welland and Wellington, according to the provisions of the Highway Improvement Act.

During the year several special visits were made at the request of the County Councils and the Road Superintendents, when matters of special importance were being considered. The assistance and advice of the Department in such cases is much appreciated by the members of the Councils.

Owing to the scarcity of labour, comparatively little permanent work, other than the construction of necessary bridges and culverts, was undertaken by the above named counties. An attempt was made to keep the roads in a passable condition, pending the return of more favourable conditions for permanent work.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBT. C. MUIR,

*Engineer of County Roads.***Carleton**

The outstanding feature of construction was the building of the Wilson Bridge, consisting of one 160-foot span and two 64-foot spans with a 20-foot clear roadway, at a cost of \$71,498. This bridge is on the Provincial County Road and known as the Ottawa-Pembroke Road. Other work on the Provincial County Roads was chiefly resurfacing, in short stretches, with gravel.

The construction work on the County Roads consisted in building gravel or macadam roads in stretches varying from 0.30 to 1.30 miles in length, 9 feet wide and 9 inches deep, approximately 16 miles of road were built, together with 12 miles of grading. A bad feature of road construction in this County is that the grade is too narrow and too high. A grade of 24 feet wide, with a fall of 14 inches from the crown of the road to the shoulder, is to be recommended. In addition, three bridges, 16-foot to 30-foot span, were built, together with six concrete box culverts and twenty-five pipe culverts. One gasoline tractor was purchased during the year at a cost of \$2,286.

It is the intention of the County Council at the January session to abandon the township system of carrying out the work, and adopt a County Road System, and it is hoped that better results will be obtained.

Elgin

The outstanding piece of work carried out during the past year was the building of a 40-foot reinforced concrete arch bridge and grade reduction at Springer Hill. Approximately \$28,000 was expended on this work. Other work on Provincial County Roads consisted of surfacing with gravel or crushed stone, and the laying of corrugated iron pipe culverts.

The chief work carried on in this County is the reshaping of old gravel roads, and applying gravel in thin layers. A system of road maintenance has been adopted, and excellent results have been obtained. The gravel roads are kept in first class shape by the constant use of the road drag. By this systematic dragging, the reconstruction of these roads is in many cases deferred, enabling the County to devote attention to more urgent problems. This system of maintenance is commended, and many other counties, where gravel is used for surfacing, would be well advised to adopt a similar method. The system of book-keeping and method of passing and paying accounts is also to be commended.

Frontenac

The construction work on the Provincial County Roads consisted chiefly in laying a large number of concrete tile culverts, and surfacing with crushed stone. Approximately two miles of macadam road were completed and two reinforced concrete bridges

of 14-foot span and 22-foot clear roadway were built. An excellent finish has been obtained on all concrete work carried out by day labour. Many miles of stone roads were resurfaced with crushed stone.

Extensive grade reduction through rock, in the township of Loughborough, was carried out, the material being used for widening, and crushed for surfacing. Numerous concrete tile culverts were laid on several of the County Roads, together with two 5-foot span reinforced concrete arch culverts. A 40-foot span reinforced concrete arch bridge, 22-foot clear roadway, was built near Westbrook, together with the erection of a guard rail, widening and raising of old grade. A decided improvement has been carried out at this point.

The lack of outfits to carry on the work is a hindrance to extensive road building in this County. With more machinery at the disposal of the superintendent, more satisfactory results could be obtained.

Grey

With the exception of building three concrete box culverts, and completing the steel superstructure on a bridge, the construction work was confined to Provincial County Roads. The County Roads are kept in passable condition, the sod shoulders in many places being cut down, the ditches cleaned and the road resurfaced with gravel.

The construction work on the Provincial County Roads consisted chiefly in building seven reinforced concrete bridges, varying from 12-foot to 50-foot span, and building approximately 7.50 miles of water-bound macadam road, 18 feet wide and 10 inches deep. An exceptionally bad feature in building macadam roads in this County is the use of too small a stone for surfacing, the practice being to obtain a crown by using stone passing a 1½-inch ring. Road of this construction will soon deteriorate. On a part of the Toronto-Sydenham Road, three miles north of Markdale, the work of raising and widening the road through a swamp which was commenced in the fall of 1918 was again in progress. This is an exceptionally bad spot, as it is difficult to obtain a stable roadbed. The work is being carried out by contract at a cost of 90 cents per cubic yard.

In order to construct water-bound roads, three complete outfits were purchased during the year, each outfit consisting of—12-ton steam roller; stone crusher, with screen and bin; grader; water tank; tractor, 20-40; gasoline engine and pump; pick plow; slush scrapers; four dump wagons; steel drags; 1-ton motor truck; together with the necessary steam drills and boiler for use in the quarry. These outfits have been in constant use during the greater part of the year. Approximately \$57,000 was expended on new machinery.

Lincoln

As in 1917 and 1918, extensive grading was carried out, approximately 19.5 miles of road being graded to a width of 24 to 28 feet. This County has paid special attention to this class of work, with the result that many miles of poorly drained roads have been put into excellent shape. These roads are kept in good shape by the constant use of the log drag. Gasoline tractors are used on this work. The grades are reduced, and the roads widened and strengthened.

A minimum width of 16 feet of metalled surface on all classes of roads was adopted by the Council before work for the year was commenced. During the year approximately 29 miles of roads were surfaced, consisting of 16 miles of bituminous penetration, 1.5 miles of cement concrete, 7 miles of water-bound macadam, and 4.5 miles of gravel. Approximately 2,600 cubic yards of stone were obtained from the two quarries owned and operated by the County, the remainder being imported from several commercial quarries. The County purchased another quarry in the vicinity of Jordan at a cost of \$800.

The cost of constructing the bituminous penetration roadway, consisting of a base of six inches of crushed stone, and a 3-inch penetration top, varied from \$1.52 to \$1.68 per square yard. The cost of the cement concrete pavement, seven inches deep, was \$2.60 per square yard.

Three bridges, consisting of spans varying from 18 to 70 feet, were built during the year, together with three concrete box culverts. Approximately one mile of tile underdrains were laid, together with 365 corrugated iron pipe culverts.

The chief units of machinery purchased during the year consisted of the following: Two 15-ton steam rollers at a cost of \$4,060 each; stone crusher, complete, \$3,060; two traction engines, \$3,300 each; derrick and hoist, \$3,422; asphalt heating pans, \$2,700; three vertical boilers (10 h.p.) for heating bituminous material, \$467 each. This County owns a most extensive plant, all the work being done by day labour.

Peel

Construction work in this county consisted chiefly in grading, grade reduction, laying pipe culverts and surfacing with gravel or crushed stone. Corrugated iron pipes were used throughout as culverts, the majority of these being used at farm entrances. Approximately $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles of grading and 3 miles of surfacing with gravel or crushed stone were completed.

The construction work on the Provincial County Roads consisted in laying pipe culverts where required, erecting a guard rail and building a 14-foot span reinforced concrete bridge.

The majority of the stone or gravel roads in the Township of Toronto had a light surface treatment of asphaltic oil, many of the roads being scarified and reshaped with the addition of new stone.

During 1919 the County Road System was extended from 140 to 178 miles, being approximately 21 per cent. of the total road mileage in the county.

Construction work in this county has been greatly retarded by not having a permanent gang; the work at present being carried out on a township system, with the result that the work is done in short stretches, and is very unsatisfactory.

Peterborough

The County Road System in the County of Peterborough came into effect with the passing of the necessary by-law on the 30th day of June, 1919, when the townships of North Monaghan, Otonabee and Asphodel assumed a county road mileage of 108 miles. At a later session of the County Council, held on July 25th, 1919, the township of Belmont came into the system, bringing the County Road mileage up to 137 miles.

Owing to the late date of commencement of operations under the Act, it was not expected that much more than organization work would be accomplished this year. A start, however, was made on replacing several old wooden bridges with reinforced concrete structures, and resurfacing many of the neglected gravel roads.

The County Road Superintendent is Mr. Duncan McFarlane, Keene, Ont.

Welland

The construction work on County Roads in this county during the year 1919 consisted chiefly in grading, laying a large number of pipe culverts, and building twenty-one concrete box culverts, varying from 3-foot to 8-foot span. Approximately 15.50 miles of road was graded to a width of twenty-six feet. Two miles of water-bound macadam road, ten feet wide and nine inches deep, were constructed by contract, at a cost of \$4,860 per mile. A stone quarry was purchased in the Township of Pelham.

The four outfits belonging to the county were used on maintenance work, consisting of resurfacing with crushed stone, with satisfactory results. Many of the roads were given a bituminous surface treatment.

The work on the Provincial County Roads consisted of three miles of grading, three concrete box culverts, and about one mile of water-bound macadam road, sixteen feet wide, and nine inches deep. Work of the nature of widening of the macadam surface from ten to sixteen feet was carried out in several places.

The chief units of machinery purchased during the year were: One 10-ton steam roller at a cost of \$4,850, and one 1-ton motor truck at a cost of \$2,875.

Wellington

As in previous years, the chief work carried out in this county was the building of bridges. Thirteen bridges were built, varying in spans from twelve to thirty-eight feet; the majority of these are of the overhead reinforced concrete arch truss type. Approximately \$28,000 were expended on bridge construction during the year. No road surfacing of any extent was carried out during the year.

The other features of construction were the building of a concrete abutment, concrete breakwater 120 feet long, and a retaining wall 100 feet long, in the village of Drayton; the raising of the steel trusses and laying a treated wood block floor on the Elora bridge; also the building of a concrete retaining wall at Mount Forest bridge. Several short stretches of macadam road were treated with a surface treatment of tar and sand. Approximately \$95,000 were expended in maintaining the roads, which consisted chiefly in resurfacing with gravel. One 12-ton steam roller was purchased in 1919, and is used exclusively on roads under the jurisdiction of the Guelph Suburban Roads Commission.

As in the case of many of the other counties the work is carried out under a township system, and which is the main reason why no permanent road surfacing to any extent has been accomplished. This county might be well advised to follow the procedure adopted in several other counties, by abandoning the present system and carrying on the work on a purely County Road basis.

TORONTO, April 7th, 1920.

W. A. McLEAN, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Highways, Ontario.

SIR:

Herewith I beg to submit a report on the improvement of the County Road Systems in the Counties of Bruce, Huron, Middlesex, Wentworth, Halton, York, Ontario, Victoria, Prescott and Russell, and Lanark for the year 1919, in accordance with the provisions of the Highway Improvement Act.

Respectfully submitted,

J. A. P. MARSHALL,
Assistant Engineer.

Bruce County

The most important work undertaken by Bruce County during 1919 was the construction of seven miles on Provincial County Road No. 51 between Kincardine and Tiverton. This is on what is known as the Saugeen Road. The old roadway was from twelve to sixteen feet wide, of travelled surface and many hills of excessive grade. The work was let by contract on a cost plus basis. This consisted of grading and ditching the entire length, and gravelling five miles to a width of sixteen feet and from nine inches to twelve inches in depth. There were fifty pipe and tile culverts placed, and one reinforced concrete box culvert built. Three bridges—Munro's, McLennan's and Montgomery's Bridge, consisting of 12-foot and 17-foot and 12-foot spans, were constructed at a cost of \$7,000 approximately. Considerable hill cutting was also undertaken. The contract calls for the work to be completed by the middle of July, 1920, and as yet $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles are to receive additional gravelling. The total cost of the work so far completed is approximately \$42,500.

On Provincial County Road No. 52, Fischer's Bridge in Lot 15, Con. "C" and "D," of Carrick Township, one 10-foot span reinforced concrete slab bridge was constructed. On Provincial County Road No. 6, the Arranvale bridge, at the deviation of the 30th side road, Con. VI. of Arran Township, was constructed. This structure consists of two 12-foot reinforced concrete slab spans.

On County Roads the only construction work undertaken was the construction of thirteen pipe and tile culverts, twelve concrete culverts of spans varying from four to eight feet, and three bridges. These bridges were the Enniskillen bridge, in Lot 60, Greenock Township; in Con. III., Kinloss Township; and Con. VIII., Sideroad 20, Huron Township. These spans were eighteen feet, ten feet, and sixteen feet.

Work was also undertaken under the special grants in Hepworth, Mildmay, Port Elgin, Tiverton, Tara, Paisley and Teeswater.

During the year approximately \$16,000 was expended on new machinery, which consisted of four gasoline tractors, 17.34 h.p., two 12-20 h.p., and one 15-27 h.p., five graders, stone crusher, elevator, bin and screens, a number of wheel scrapers and steel road drags.

Maintenance work on County Roads for 1919 amounted to \$29,282.07, over 223 miles, on an approximate expenditure of \$131.30 per mile.

Huron County

During 1919 Huron County spent most of their expenditure on maintenance work.

The Provincial County Road construction consisted of a reinforced concrete arch culvert opposite Lot 42, con. XIII., East Wawanosh Township. The maintenance for these seventy-four miles amounted to \$21,816.35, or an expenditure of \$295 per mile for 1919.

On County Road work, four miles of crushed gravel surfacing was undertaken, along with six small pipe and tile culverts, and five concrete culverts. Five bridges were constructed, ranging in spans from ten feet to eighty feet. A commendable feature of the work as undertaken is the neat design and construction of the concrete bridges and culverts. The maintenance work for these 344 miles amounted to \$55,500, or approximately \$161.30 per mile during 1919.

During 1919 approximately \$17,000 was expended on new machinery. This consisted of three gasoline tractors of 10-20 h.p., nine graders and two wheel scrapers. One crusher complete with screen bin and elevator was also purchased. The gasoline tractors did splendid work in light grading.

During the year a number of additional miles have been added to the County System. These consist of important connecting links to adjoining counties and also extensions in the villages lying opposite to agricultural lands, and otherwise balancing out the System as a whole.

In December, owing to ill-health, Mr. Donald Patterson, who has been County Engineer of Huron County and County Road Superintendent since Huron County adopted the County Road System, was forced to relinquish his duties. His position has been taken by his son, Mr. T. R. Patterson.

The total road mileage to the end of 1919, under the jurisdiction of the County of Huron, is 418 miles, of which 74 miles are designated as Provincial County Roads.

Middlesex County

A commendable feature of the County Roads System in 1919 was the doing away with the township idea in regard to the management of the County Road System. The County Council at the June meeting was unanimous on this move to put the County Road System on a purely county basis.

On the Provincial County Roads, which take in the Longwoods Road, Sarnia Gravel, Proof Line, and Wyton-St. Mary's Road, a number of small culverts were constructed. On the Longwoods Road, just west of Delaware, the Seabrook bridge was constructed. This structure consists of a 12-foot span of reinforced concrete slab design. The cost was \$1,840. The Birr bridge, in Con. XII., of London Township, on the Proof Line Road, consisting of a 50-foot span of reinforced concrete and steel, was constructed at a cost of \$4,758.24. This completes the permanent structures on the Proof Line Road.

On the Provincial County Roads, consisting of eighty-nine miles, \$24,346.22 was spent in maintenance, and an expenditure of \$273.56 per mile during 1919. This work consisted of grading, resurfacing, dragging, oiling, snow roads, cutting weeds, opening drains and repairing culverts and bridges.

On the County Roads 2,987 rods of tile draining were laid. Thirteen small pipe or tile culverts and two concrete culverts were constructed. In Con. XVI. of London Township, on County Road No. 16, a steel and concrete bridge of 24-foot span was constructed at a cost of \$1,467.10. On County Road No. 17c, in Lot 30, Con. XVIII-XIX, of East Williams, a 50-foot span was built. Owing to the lateness of the season the concrete floor was not built. Over the Sydenham River, in the Town of Strathroy, a 75-foot span steel-concrete bridge, with a 6-foot sidewalk, was built. As in the case of the bridge in East Williams, the concrete floor was not laid owing to the cold weather setting in. The total bridge expenditure on these three bridges amounted to \$12,668.52.

On the County Roads there was an expenditure of \$90,201.16, on maintenance on a mileage of 284 miles, and an expenditure per mile of \$353.17, during the 1919 season.

On the London Suburban Roads, which comprise a mileage of forty-four miles, an expenditure of \$16,075.40 was made on maintenance, or an average expenditure of \$365.33 per mile during 1919. On some of these roads adjacent to the city of London conditions have changed considerably, due to traffic developments during the last few years. It seems almost imperative that a more lasting surface should be laid on these roads in the close proximity of London.

Some oiling was done on the Pipe Line Gravel Road between Springbank and London. Arrangements are being made whereby additional roads will be oiled during 1920.

During 1919 approximately eighty additional miles was added to the County Road System. These additions were put on to round out the System and connect up numerous disjointed portions. The System at the end of 1919 comprises 506 miles, of which eighty-nine miles are designated as Provincial County Roads.

Prescott and Russell

During the year the United Counties of Prescott and Russell undertook an extensive programme of road construction. The programme of construction as carried out by these counties consisted of considerable work on the Provincial County Road from Orleans to Point Fortune.

The contract for the construction of five miles of this Provincial County Road of bituminous macadam (asphalt binder), beginning at the Carleton boundary, at the village of Orleans, was awarded early in 1919 at the price of \$3.35 per cubic yard for the crushed stone, and 36c. per square yard for the asphalt binder. About half a mile of this road is completed, and two and one-half miles with the bottom course laid down. Considerable work was done in order to prepare the sub-grade into shape, such as grading, rock cutting and draining before placing the stone. This latter work was done by day labour.

In the vicinity of Rockland a contract was awarded for the construction of seven miles of road, beginning at the western limits of the village, and running westward in order to connect with the above portion of road. The price was \$3.30 per cubic yard for the crushed stone and 44c. per square yard for the Tarvia binder. About half a mile of this road is completed and another half mile with the bottom course laid down.

At L'Orignal two miles of bituminous macadam was constructed. The surface was laid 16 feet in width on a 28-foot grade. The cost of this work was approximately \$35,000. The contract price was \$3.35 per cubic yard for the crushed stone and 43c. per square yard for the tarvia binder.

Preliminary grading, grubbing, and clearing right-of-way has been done for a distance of three miles east of the village of Plantagenet.

Opposite Lot 14, Con. I., in East Hawkesbury, near Chute à Blondeau, a concrete beam bridge of 22-feet span was built at a cost of \$4,266.

On the maintenance of this Provincial County Road from Orleans to Point Fortune, a distance of sixty miles, the sum of \$12,419.49 was spent, or approximately \$207 per mile for the year 1919.

On County Road No. 15, in the Township of East Hawkesbury, westerly from the Quebec boundary, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of waterbound macadam was constructed, at a cost of \$9,547.23. Day labour was employed on this particular work and field stone used.

On County Road No. 15, in the Township of West Hawkesbury, 1.12 miles of bituminous macadam, using asphalt as a binder, was constructed just south of Vank-leek Hill. This was done at a price of \$3.35 per cubic yard for the crushed stone and 42c. per square yard for the asphalt penetration. The cost of this work is approximately \$14,000.00 to date.

On County Road No. 7, in the Township of South Plantagenet, three miles of waterbound macadam was constructed northerly from the village of St. Isidore. This work was undertaken by day labour at a cost of approximately \$27,500, using quarried stone. Considerable drainage work was undertaken in the village of St. Isidore.

In the Township of North Plantagenet, from Plantagenet village southerly to the Canadian Pacific Railway, a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles was improved by building a waterbound macadam roadway. This was built by day labour at a cost of \$9,934.19, and using quarried stone.

In Russell Township, easterly from the Carleton boundary into the village of Russell, on County Road, metalling was done and three miles of waterbound macadam completed. This was built at a cost of approximately \$18,000 by day labour, and using field stone. In comparison with the other work as undertaken by the counties during the season, this work at Russell was the cheapest, as far as the building of waterbound macadam construction is concerned.

On County Road No. 8, in Clarence Township, 0.75 miles of waterbound macadam were built at a cost of approximately \$2,900, near the village of Clarence.

Four bridges were built during 1919 on the County Roads in Prescott and Russell and some of the approaches and finishing up completed on the 1918 work. These are all of reinforced concrete and steel design, and are of neat appearance and design.

During the year approximately five miles were added to the County Road System; these consisted of small stretches at Clarence, Russell, Casselman, Rockland and at Bourget.

The total mileage of the County Road System in Prescott and Russell at the end of 1919 consists of 228 miles, of which 60 miles are designated as Provincial County Roads.

Ontario County

During 1919 Ontario undertook a systematic maintenance of the roads under the County Road System. Construction work consisted chiefly of bridge and culvert construction. Early in the year, the Centre Road, running northerly from Whitby to Atherly, was approved as a Provincial County Road. Later in the year the road from Manchester through Port Perry, Sonya and Seagrave, to connect with Victoria County's Provincial County Road on to Lindsay, was also approved as a Provincial County Road.

On these Provincial County Highways a number of culverts were built, and approximately \$14,000 was spent on maintenance work, which consisted of grading, light gravelling, ditching and general upkeep of the road surface.

On the County Roads, four bridges, all of 16-foot span, and consisting of reinforced concrete slab, were constructed, viz.: The Columbus bridge, and the Hayes bridge in East Whitby Township, and Lehman's bridge and the Brock Road bridge in Pickering township. These four bridges have a good appearance and cost approximately \$9,400.

On County Road No. 7, in the Township of Uxbridge, the old road crossed the Grand Trunk Railway twice within a few rods. A new right-of-way was purchased to the east of the railway, and the right-of-way graded and gravelled for a distance of fifty-five rods. This is a great improvement over the old conditions, as it does away entirely with having to cross the railroad tracks.

On County Road No. 14, Scugog Township, a concrete culvert was built, replacing an old wooden structure, which was unsafe for traffic. The height of fill at this point was 13 ft. 6 in., which made it necessary to build a long culvert 45 ft. long and 6 ft. square, of reinforced concrete. The approaches were widened considerably and a big improvement has been made. The cost of this work was approximately \$1,800.

The maintenance work on the County Roads for 1919 totalled \$33,628.03, which was expended on 173 miles, or approximately \$136.60 per mile.

During the year the following machinery was purchased: Two (12 ton) steam rollers, one heavy grader, and two wheel scrapers. Considerable work was done in light grading with a kerosene tractor of 15-30 h.p., purchased in 1918.

The advisory committee consists of three members of the County Council. A change was made in the County Road Superintendents this year.

A number of additions were made to the County Road System in Ontario County during the year 1919, approximately ten miles in all. This now makes a total road mileage under jurisdiction of the County Council of 243, of which 70 miles are designated as Provincial County Roads.

The County Road Superintendent is Mr. D. J. Kean, of Whitby.

Wentworth County

During 1919 approximately ninety miles was added to the County Road System of Wentworth County. Early in the year County Road No. 10, known as the Caledonia Road, and also County Road No. 1, known as the Dundas and Waterloo Road, were both designated as Provincial County Highways. During the fall the Burlington and Stoney Creek Road was also designated as a Provincial County Road. These, along with the Town Line Road, which was designated as a Provincial County Road in 1918, make a total of thirty-seven miles of Provincial County Highways.

On Provincial County Road No. 56, known as the Dundas and Waterloo Road at what is known as Christie's Corner, two reinforced box culverts of 112 feet in length and 78 feet, were built across the intersection. On the intersection considerable grading and metalling was done. This is a great improvement over the old conditions. At Dwyer's, in Lot 36, Beverly Township, a reinforced concrete culvert was built. Maintenance on these Provincial County Roads amounted to approximately \$18,000, or an expenditure on these thirty-seven miles of \$484.70 per mile during 1919.

About ten miles of preliminary grading has been done, all on the additional mileage added to the County Road System during the year. Two miles of metalling were also completed. Twenty small pipe and tile culverts and four concrete culverts were built. On County Road No. 20, opposite Lot 29, Con. III-IV, Beverly Township, a reinforced concrete slab bridge of 16-foot span with 24 feet of a clear roadway, was constructed. Wentworth County has a concrete crew under an experienced foreman, who do all the concrete work on these structures. This crew is supplied with a portable cook-house, tents, etc.

On the suburban area, work was carried out at Hog's Back, in Con. I, West Flamboro. This work consisted of the filling of approximately 4,800 cubic yards, and the widening out of what was previously a narrow, dangerous turn in the road just south of the Grand Trunk Railway. A 4-foot concrete culvert, 75 feet in length, was also constructed. On Barton Street about half a mile of macadam road was built here and three concrete culverts. Good results have been obtained by oiling these suburban roads.

Wentworth County Road mileage at the end of 1919 is 245 miles, of which 37 miles have been designated as Provincial County Roads.

Victoria County

During the season of 1919 Victoria County spent \$27,359.46 on the construction of Provincial County Roads. An asphaltic concrete roadway, sixteen feet in width, extending along the road allowance between Cons. VI-VII in the Township of Ops, from the south corporation limit of the Town of Lindsay, being the line between Lots 18 and 19, to a point opposite the south limit of the Riverside Cemetery, was laid a distance of 3,887 lin. feet. On Provincial County Road No. 40, in the Township of Ops, 280 rods of grading was undertaken. A number of culverts, pipe, tile, and concrete, completed the construction work done on these Provincial County Roads.

On the maintenance and repair of Provincial County Roads the sum of \$14,829.77 was spent, or an expenditure of \$218.08 per mile over the sixty-eight miles comprising these Provincial County Roads.

On County Roads a number of small culverts were constructed. On County Road No. 9, what is known as Spring Creek Bridge, in Lot 15, Con. XIII, Mariposa Township, was constructed. This bridge was built of reinforced concrete slab of 12-foot span, and 18 feet clear roadway. On County Road No. 8, what is known as Glenny's Bridge, in Lot 17, Con. V., of Mariposa Township, was constructed. This bridge consists of a reinforced concrete arch with suspended floor, and is of a 40-foot span.

Considerable work was done in the urban municipalities of Lindsay, Bobcaygeon, Fenelon Falls, Omemee, and Woodville.

In the Town of Lindsay, Queen Street from St. David Street to the boundary, St. David Street from King Street to Queen Street, and Lindsay Street from Mary Street, to the boundary, were paved with asphaltic concrete.

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1. Queen Street—St. David Street to boundary—4,103.3 square yards | \$14,070 36 |
| 2. St. David Street—King Street to Queen Street | 946 60 |
| 3. Lindsay Street—Mary Street to boundary | 4,994 75 |
| | <hr/> \$20,011 71 |

In Bobcaygeon, Joseph, Bolton and King Streets were improved. This work consisted of macadam, tile draining, and one culvert.

In Fenelon Falls, Colborne Street was improved. A new concrete culvert was constructed and considerable grading and gravelling.

In Omemee—one mile of macadam, eleven feet in width, eight inches in depth, was built on King Street.

In Woodville, on King Street and Eldon Street about 100 rods of macadam roadway was built.

Approximately \$26,008.68 was spent on the maintenance and repair of 160 miles of County Roads, or an average expenditure per mile of \$162.55, during 1919.

During 1919 the sum of \$10,302.61 was spent on the purchasing of new machinery, including a steam roller, crusher complete, steel tank, a number of drags and scrapers, dump wagons, two portable cabins, and other small tools and supplies.

Additional mileage was added to the County Road System during 1919. The total mileage under jurisdiction of the County Council at the end of 1919 is 228 miles, of which 68 miles have been designated as Provincial County Roads.

Lanark

During 1919 seventy-one miles of Provincial County Roads were designated and approved of. These are the Calabogie, Perth and Smith's Falls Road, the Perth-Carleton Place-Ashton Road, and the Perth-Rideau Ferry Road.

A suburban area has been established about Smith's Falls, and opposite Lot 1, Con. II, Elmsley, on the Smith's Falls-Perth Road two miles of macadam roadway has been built during 1919. The Black Creek Bridge opposite Lot 4, Con. III, in North Elmsley Township, consisting of two spans of 30 feet each, of concrete steel, was built at a cost of \$4,623.00. The Swale Bridge in Lot 1, Con. II, North Elmsley Township, was constructed of concrete and steel, consisting of a 24-foot span and costing \$1,975.00.

On Provincial County Road No. 83, in Lot 1, Con. III, Drummond, a concrete and steel bridge was erected of 24-ft. span at a cost of approximately \$2,000.00.

An expenditure totalling \$14,378.10 was spent on the seventy-one miles of Provincial County Roads on maintenance and repair work during the year, or an average expenditure of \$202.20 per mile.

Approximately 6½ miles of macadam and 1½ miles of gravel road were built on the country roads.

The Ferguson Falls Bridge over the Mississippi River in Lot 18, Con. XII of Drummond Township was constructed during the year. This bridge consists of five spans each of 42 feet 6 inches in length. The structure was constructed of concrete and steel, and the cost was \$20,751.65.

Lanark County do all their own concrete work by day labour for bridge abutments and culverts.

A commendable feature of the Lanark Organization is the system of road camps. At present there are three of these complete camps with tents, stable tents, cook house and kitchen. These are moved from place to place as the work progresses, and save an immense amount of time, as well as making for the comfort of the men employed.

Halton County

On account of the scarcity of labour, Halton County was unable to get as much work completed for 1919 as was contemplated. Considerable grading and hill cutting has been done, so that approximately twelve miles are now ready for metalling.

The most important work undertaken during 1919 was the completion of the Tansley Bridge. The Tansley Ravine is about 650 feet wide and 120 feet deep, and was formerly crossed by a 90-foot steel bridge about 25 feet above the stream, the approaches making a detour down the sides of the hills. These approaches were dangerous and practically impassable in bad weather, being on a curve, with grade as high as 16½ per cent. This steel structure, built in 1885, was badly rusted and was found to be too light for the traffic at the time Dundas Street became a Provincial County

Road. The County Council of Halton decided to build a new high level structure from the Centre Line of Dundas Street on the east to a point about 45 feet south of Dundas Street on the west side in order to shorten the structure by avoiding the cut made by the present road. Investigations and plans were then made by Mr. A. W. Connor, C.E., of Bowman & Connor, Consulting Engineers, Toronto. In August, 1917, the contract was awarded to Norman McLeod, Ltd., Toronto, who submitted a proposal to use old I.C.R. deck latticed girders, that had recently been replaced by heavier structure.

The superstructure consists of five-deck latticed girders of 108 ft. span, 13 feet 6 inches centre to centre with concrete floor beams and a concrete floor slab, 20 ft. wide from curb to curb. The curbs are 12 inches high by 10½ inches wide, and the concrete panel railing is 4 feet high.

The substructure consists of concrete abutments, with reinforced slab and counterfort wing walls and four concrete piers. The floor of the bridge is about 98 feet above low water level, and about 20 feet below the level of Dundas Street on the west side. The cut for the west approach will have a maximum depth of about 6 feet, and the approach will have a grade of 5 per cent. This approach reaches Dundas Street by a reverse curve of 253 foot radius.

The old cut on the east side was utilized and filled to the new grade of 5 per cent. The maximum depth of fill was 35 feet. Some of the grading and macadamizing of the approaches will not be completed until spring, but the bridge is now open for traffic.

The total length of the structure is 542.5 feet, or with approaches 1,450 feet. It was designed for Class C loading of the Ontario Department of Highways (20-ton concentrated load).

The launching of the girders without falsework was probably the most interesting feature of the work. A pilot (or pair of triangular trusses 60 ft. long with cross bracing) was used to carry each girder across its span.

The bridging of this Twelve Mile Creek and the proposed bridging of the Sixteen Mile Creek will enable this road to be so improved as to provide a main route between Toronto and Hamilton (via Cooksville and the Eaton Highway) relieving the traffic on the present Toronto-Hamilton Highway.

The work on the Tansley Bridge was done on a cost plus basis, and the total expenditure was about \$110,000.00.

Approximately \$4,000.00 was spent on maintenance on the thirty-eight miles of Provincial County Roads, or an approximate expenditure of \$105.00 per mile.

York County

During the year the following main county roads were assumed and designated as Provincial County Roads:

(1) Yonge Street, northerly from the City of Toronto to the boundary of the County of Simcoe, except those portions within the village of Richmond Hill and the town of Aurora.

(2) The Sutton Road, from Yonge Street easterly and northerly to the Ontario County boundary, except those portions within the town of Newmarket and the village of Sutton.

(3) The Kingston Road, from the City of Toronto easterly to the Ontario County boundary.

(4) Dundas Street, from the City of Toronto westerly to the Peel County boundary.

On Yonge Street from Lots 91 to 93 inclusive, approximately 0.75 miles of bituminous macadam was laid, 18 feet in width.

On the Sutton Road, what is known as Eagle Street from Yonge Street easterly to the Newmarket limits, approximately 0.75 miles of bituminous macadam, 18 feet in width, was laid. The old narrow road here was widened, the fences moved back, and a great improvement has been made. On Huron Street, from Newmarket to Con. III, 3,000 feet of bituminous macadam were laid. A number of concrete culverts were constructed northerly in the Townships of East Gwillimbury, North Gwillimbury and Georgina.

On the Kingston Road, opposite Lots 1-7, Con. I, Scarboro Township, approximately 1.5 miles of waterbound macadam were laid.

Approximately \$21,700.00 was spent on maintenance and repair work on these 68 miles of Provincial County Roads, or an average expenditure during 1919 of approximately \$319.00 per mile.

On County Roads, 3.95 miles of bituminous macadam, and 5.41 miles of waterbound macadam were laid.

Bituminous macadam using a concrete base was laid in Aurora. Bituminous macadam was laid on Vaughan Road from city limits to Wychwood Avenue—from

Lots 11 to 15, Concession IV, Vaughan—on the Weston Road from city limits—Weston Road south, and also on the Mount Albert Road, opposite Lot 10, Concession VII, East Gwillimbury.

Waterbound macadam was laid on the following sections of County Roads: On the Kennedy Road Townline, Con. VI to Con. VII—on the Weston Road from Woodbridge limits to Lot 12, Con. VII, Vaughan—on the Markham Road, Cons. I, II, III of Markham, and on the Malton Road opposite Con. B, Etobicoke.

A number of culverts, 41 pipe and tile culverts, and 48 concrete culverts, have been constructed on these county roads. Considerable preliminary grading has also been done in preparation for future work.

The Union Bridge in Schomberg, the Cedar Brae Bridge and the Curtis Bridge in King Township, the Vandorf Bridge in Whitechurch Township, and the Gorham Bridge in Newmarket, were constructed during 1919. These are all of neat reinforced concrete design.

A commendable feature in York County has been the erection of neat motor signs at all the important road intersections. These signs are erected by the County, and space is rented annually. Below the directing signs and advertising space is a small bill board where farmers are allowed to post sale bills. The revenue derived from these signs, after paying for themselves in about three years time, is devoted for miscellaneous expenditure on the highways.

TORONTO, May 12th, 1920.

W. A. McLEAN, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Highways, Ontario.

Sir:

I have the honour to submit a report of my inspection of the county road work done in 1919 by the Counties of Essex, Kent, Norfolk, Brant, Northumberland and Durham, Hastings, Prince Edward, Renfrew, and Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.

A pronounced forward step was taken by nearly all of the counties, but owing to the scarcity and high cost of labour, and difficulty in securing machinery, early expectations of results obtainable were not fulfilled. In some places the authorities were not reconciled to post-war costs and wages, which invariably resulted in lowering the energy put forth by men and teams, especially the latter. It costs more to pay \$5.00 for a one-yard load than it does to pay \$7.00 for a yard and a half. Generally speaking, if even the pre-war efficiency of labour were obtainable, the wages paid last year would have been remarkably cheap in comparison with the amount of currency in the country and with living costs. It would therefore seem that municipalities should not hold back in expectation that construction costs will be lower in the near future.

ARTHUR SEDGEWICK,
Assistant Engineer.

Brant County

As in Norfolk, attention last year was concentrated on high class construction of the leading roads, particularly in the suburbs of Brantford. Owing to gravel being available, and to the experience gained by the city, the preference in this county is for concrete roads. Even with gravel available in the vicinity, this class of surfacing is more expensive than tar-macadam.

The principle piece of work done during the year was the grading, draining and concrete surfacing of the hill on the northern outskirts of the city on road No. 7. The total cost of this half-mile of work was about \$20,000. The pavement varied from 18 to 21 feet in width. The heavy grading, removal of trees, construction of catch-basins and retaining wall, with the high prices prevailing for labour, made this work very costly.

Work was also undertaken on the Mount Pleasant Road, in the southern suburbs of the city. A little more than one-quarter mile of concrete pavement cost nearly \$9,000. Included in this cost was some 600 feet of two foot filling, and 418 feet of 12-inch metal pipe for property entrances.

Some waterbound macadam construction was begun east of St. George. It was intended to lay a double track road, but the delays in stone delivery forced the engineer to restrict the stone to eight feet wide to tide the traffic over until the next year. A mile and a half of grading, and one mile of surfacing was completed. A feature of this piece of work was the use of a mechanical unloader.

One 80-foot bridge was built over the Whiteman Creek, and the road grade through the flats raised. Numerous other small culverts were constructed. A little grading and dragging was done in other parts of the county.

Essex County

In this county construction was not commenced until midsummer. When winter set in about five miles of concrete roadway had been laid in the vicinity of the "Border Cities." The price of this pavement averages \$2.75 per square yard, or \$30,000 per mile, reflecting the unusually high labour costs prevailing in the south-western peninsula.

On what is known as the Front Road east of Ford City, the materials were delivered by scows to a dock at the road side, and from there distributed on the road by industrial railway.

The county has purchased another thirty-five acres of gravel pit property, contiguous to the Michigan Central Railroad, and the W.E. and L.S. Railroad. Railroad spurs have been put in and everything is being made ready to ship gravel to the whole of the county roads by rail or motor truck in the coming year. The price paid for the gravel was a thousand dollars per acre, but there is more than sufficient gravel to surface the whole of the county system of roads.

Much of the bridge work remained uncompleted when cold weather set in. A 70-foot span steel bridge was built over the Ruscourt River on the middle road Rochester, and a 76-foot span over the Hillman Creek in Mersea. A number of others, ranging from twelve to twenty feet span are being constructed in various parts of the county. Generally speaking, the cost of concrete for bridge work is high, owing to the long distance gravel or stone has to be hauled.

An endeavour has been made to keep the log-drags working on the clay roads. The farmers, however, to whom this work is entrusted, are not showing the same interest, or have not always the necessary time at their disposal, and in the fall when the roads are in the worst condition and the greatest crop movement is taking place, the dragging is neglected. To be efficient, this is the season when the road-drag should be kept constantly employed.

Hastings County

In this county, with largely increased appropriations, an effort was made to bring the roads in the southern portion back into a reasonable state of repair. Gravel was largely used for resurfacing, but local quarried stone was used for resurfacing near Belleville and Point Ann, quarry stone was used at Shannonville.

In the south a total of some sixty miles of road received a resurfacing, generally of a more or less light character.

In the north twenty-eight thousand dollars (\$28,000.00) was spent on the Hastings Road. On account of the broken nature of the country this is an expensive road to improve. Some of the money was used in an effort to reduce some of the many steep grades. Very little permanent road material is obtainable unless rock crushing machinery is taken in.

About \$15,000.00 was spent reconstructing several concrete bridges from 12 to 32-foot span, which has been held over during the war.

Kent County

No great activity took place in this county last year. The usual amount of bridge and culvert construction was done. Road dragging was not kept up as well as usual for reasons already stated. Some gravel resurfacing was done late in the year.

Two contracts were let for concrete pavements on the Provincial County Road at Wallaceburg, and in the Chatham Suburban Area. There was great difficulty in getting delivery of gravel, so that the work was badly disorganized and retarded. Only 500 feet was laid on the Chatham contract, and one-half mile at Wallaceburg. The contract price at these places was \$2.45 per square yard. Draining and grading is extra. As the plentiful supply of Point Edward gravel is the only hope of the north half of the county getting good roads, it is important that the supply be not restricted.

Norfolk County

Progress in this county was centred on tar-macadam construction of the Provincial County Roads leading south from Simcoe and east from Tilsonburg. The town of Simcoe itself did a considerable amount of this class of construction, and the county completed two miles of 18-foot roadway from the southern limits of the town. Additional grading was done in advance with the expectation of continuing the work to Port Dover in 1920. This work was done by day labour at a cost of about \$18,000.00 per mile for grading and surfacing complete.

Work was also commenced at the county boundary near Tillsonburg, but it was not possible to finish any portion before cold weather.

Work was also begun on tar-macadam for the Main Street in Port Dover, but the shortage of stone prevented the work being completed last year. More than a mile of road has been underdrained on both sides, and the foundation course of stone placed for a total expenditure of \$17,000.00.

The Franklin bridge in South Walsingham, over Big Creek, which was commenced in 1918, was completed, and the approaches raised and graded. Considerable cutting and filling was done on Road No. 9, leading east from the bridge.

New concrete abutments were placed under the bridge at Teeterville, and construction of a new overflow bridge in Con. IX, Walsingham.

With attention being concentrated on these important works it is natural that maintenance and improvement of the remaining road should suffer in comparison. This defect should be righted in succeeding years.

Northumberland and Durham

In this county an endeavour is being made to immediately bring a large mileage of road to a reasonable state of repair with a minimum outlay. Gravel is fairly plentiful and well distributed throughout the county.

With the use of a mechanical tractor and heavy grader, the shoulders were cut off the Provincial County Roads leading north from Port Hope and from Bowmanville, and a considerable amount of gravelling done. A motor truck was purchased for this work, but did not give the results anticipated. The Cobourg to Hastings Road was also put in good shape, and also some patching done on the Trenton to Campbellford road.

The usual annual grants were made to the towns and villages, making a total of \$1,800.00, with which six miles of gravelling was done, and a concrete pavement laid in the subway under the G.T.R. and C.P.R. at Cobourg.

About \$25,000.00 worth of patching and other repairing was done on the remaining county roads.

No bridge construction was undertaken last year.

Prince Edward County

Among the chief works undertaken in this county was the reconstruction of the causeway to Big Island. The causeway which is a half mile long, was raised, widened, fenced and gravelled, and a new wooden culvert constructed over the channel, at a total cost of about \$9,000.00.

One and one-quarter miles of new waterbound macadam construction was partially completed at Glenora, and one mile of double track road was built in the Mount Pleasant section of the Belleville road on a portion which had been particularly bad every spring. In addition to the above, nearly two miles of gravel resurfacing was done on Missassaga Island, and nearly four miles of macadam resurfacing north of Bloomfield.

On the Picton to Trenton Road over four miles of repairing was done in Hillier and Hallowell Townships. On road No. 7, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of heavy resurfacing was done from Demorestville south. On road No. 16, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles of resurfacing was done, and other light maintenance work was performed generally throughout the county.

Renfrew

Delays in delivery of machinery was the cause of this county not getting under way until late in the season. Three separate plants were started at Arnprior, Renfrew and Pembroke.

The road from Arnprior to Braeside was graded for three miles, and a half mile of double track waterbound macadam built. From Arnprior west, a half mile of waterbound macadam was built. The stone quarried at Braeside is inclined to be soft, but can be quarried and delivered on the road in that vicinity at a reasonable cost.

West of Renfrew a quarry was opened up and a large amount of stone taken out and piled ready for the crusher. The stone in this region is extremely hard, which will make it very expensive to work. About one mile of road has been graded. Grading was started at Pembroke and extended south towards the stone quarry, which was opened up at Shady Nook.

On the Provincial County Road one 12-foot arch bridge was built over the Berlanquet Creek in Adamston Township, at a cost of \$7,400.00, and a 16-foot flat slab bridge over the Hennesy Creek in Stafford Township, at a cost of \$9,400.00. In each instance a considerable part of the cost was incurred in grading the approaches.

A 50-foot bridge, with two sidewalks, was built in the Village of Beachburg at a cost to date of \$12,500.00. A 100-foot timber trestle bridge was built at Snake River at a cost reported to date of some \$900.00. Other small bridges were built in other parts

of the county. The approaches to Claybank Bridge, over the Madawaska River, in McNab Township, have been greatly improved at considerable expense. This work was rendered necessary by the slipping away of the former roadway.

Light repairs have been performed generally throughout the system.

Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry

In this county the almost impassability of the roads, especially during the early spring weeks, created a demand for the speedy resurfacing of large mileages and consequently with low mileage costs. During the past year a number of contracts were let and some fifty miles were surfaced with loose crushed field stone. Much of this work will only serve to keep the traffic above the mud until a more permanent surfacing can be applied at some time in the future. At the same time several pieces of more permanent waterbound macadam work were commenced in various parts of the United Counties. These works are serving as object lessons, and there is evidence that more permanent work generally will be demanded.

From Green Valley South three miles, a nine foot waterbound macadam was constructed and Tarvia B was later applied from two miles north of Alexandria, and continued to one and one-half miles south of the same place. The construction of the connecting link in Alexandria was deferred until the coming year. One miles of 12-foot waterbound macadam on an 8-inch cobblestone foundation, was built west of Dalkeith, at a cost of \$12,000.00.

Construction was commenced on the road running north of Maxville. Three miles of 12-foot cobble foundation was laid in the worst part of the road at a cost of \$7,000.00. The road allowance here was only forty feet wide, and it is worth commenting that the property owners donated sufficient land for a 66-foot right of way, and moved the fences back at their own expense.

North of Cornwall one and one-quarter miles of 16-foot waterbound was built at a cost of \$10,000.00, and at Winchester one and one-half miles of 16-foot road for \$17,000.00.

In the Village of South Mountain three-quarter miles of 16-foot macadam was built for \$6,000.00.

The bridge building was restricted to two 25-foot concrete spans on the Provincial County Road north of Cornwall, and several smaller concrete structures in other parts of the county.

W. A. McLEAN, ESQ.,

Deputy Minister of Highways, Ontario.

SIR:

I have the honour to submit a brief report on the work carried out on county roads during the year 1919 in the Counties of Lambton, Haldimand, Waterloo, Perth, Oxford, Dufferin, Simcoe, Lennox and Addington, and Leeds and Grenville, in accordance with the provisions of the Highway Improvement Act.

In addition to the regular inspection of the Department, a number of special visits were made during the year at the request of the Road Superintendents.

The various County Councils and Suburban Commissions, as well as Road Superintendents, seemed at all times to appreciate the aid and advice of the Department.

The labour proposition, with one or two exceptions, as in previous years, was the chief factor in retarding work in the several counties. However, considerable new road machinery was bought, and the outlook for increased and improved construction in the near future looks very promising.

Respectfully submitted,

C. W. CORNELL,
Assistant Engineer.

Lambton County

Lambton County Road System was only established in 1918, and consists, up to date, of 256 miles of County Roads, and 103 miles of Provincial County Roads.

Extensive road construction has not been undertaken, so far the county apparently contenting themselves with perfecting their organization, constructing bridges and culverts, and adopting a system of maintenance.

The total expenditure on bridges was \$30,363.15, the main item of which was the Wilkesport Bridge, which consisted of two 80-foot steel spans on a concrete sub-structure, and was completed at a total cost of approximately \$21,312.00.

In the matter of maintenance and repair, the county spent a sum equal to approximately \$105.00 per mile of Provincial County Roads, and \$72.00 per mile of County Roads.

The county suffers to a great extent through the unequal distribution of suitable road material, the north half being fairly well supplied, while the south half cannot obtain adequate supplies without adding very materially to the cost of construction, through the excessive long haul of materials. Negotiations are under way to offset the scarcity of material in the south half of the county, by putting in a siding at Petrolia to connect with fifty acres of gravel purchased at this place. The idea is to transport the gravel in the winter time by rail to the nearest point where construction is to take place the following season.

The organization in this county, while not established on strictly township lines, provides for an adjustment of the expenditure in each township every five years.

Haldimand County

An extensive programme of construction was carried out during the year by the county, the most important of which was the construction of thirteen miles of water-bound macadam roadway, 16 feet wide, and 6 inches thick, between Caledonia and Jarvis. This work was done by contract at a cost of approximately \$7,400.00 per mile, and will serve as a base for a bituminous surface at some future date.

In addition to the above, the county also operated two rock quarries, and had two construction outfits of their own at work; one east of Nelles' Corners on Provincial County Road No. 60, and the other on County Road No. 7, from Selkirk northerly. The work on Provincial County Road No. 60, consisted of the construction of 3.5 miles of waterbound macadam roadway, 16 feet wide and 9 inches thick, from Cayuga westerly, built at a total cost of \$30,290.79, while the work on County Road No. 7 consisted of 4.75 miles of waterbound macadam 10 feet wide and 8 inches thick, from Selkirk northerly, and was built at a total cost of \$23,622.28.

The county has also undertaken quite an extensive programme of grading in preparation for a large mileage of construction next year.

The County System comprises 123 miles, or 13.7 per cent. of the total mileage of the county; of this 53 miles is Provincial County Roads, and 70 miles is County Roads.

It is gratifying to note the practical enthusiasm shown by the different county officials in the good roads movement, and if a system of systematic maintenance is now established on the roads as they are constructed, along with the present rate of construction, it should not be long before the clay roads disappear on the Haldimand County System.

Waterloo County

The County of Waterloo adopted a County Road System some years ago, and to date the system comprises 176 miles of County Roads, 23 miles of Provincial County Roads, and 30 miles of Suburban Area, the total being 26.8 per cent. of the entire road mileage of the county. Some few miles were added to the system this year to provide for continuity.

The principle work undertaken this year was the construction of three miles of concrete road 16 feet wide and 7 inches thick, on Provincial County Road No. 75; one and one-half miles on either side of St. Jacobs. This work was let by contract for the sum of \$1.87 per square yard, the county to do the grading for the sub-grade, and also make the shoulder fill. Approximately 1.25 miles of this concrete roadway was completed this year, and it is the intention to complete the remainder just as soon as weather conditions will permit in the spring.

In addition to the above, 1,076 lineal feet of pavement, 20 feet wide and 7½ inches thick, was laid in the Village of Wellesley at a total cost of \$4,735.88.

The only other work of importance in this county, outside of some small bridges and culverts, was a mile of tar penetration road, built in the suburban area of Galt, and a mile on either side of Fenwood graded and gravelled.

The organization in this county is established on strictly township lines, and while all the work is under the supervision of a county road superintendent, yet with the heavy traffic demands in the centre and southern part of the county, where the prosperous towns and cities are situated, it would seem that the sooner the township system can be done away with the sooner will the real effectiveness of the concrete road policy started, be realized.

Perth County

One of the principal items of construction undertaken in Perth County this year was the construction of 7,756 lineal feet of concrete pavement on County Roads 46 and

47 in the town of Listowel. The streets were paved the full width, and a concrete curb was also constructed on both sides. The Department subsidized the county to the extent of 40% on a width of 16 feet. The work was done by contract at a cost of \$2.10 per square yard, the total cost of the 16-foot width being \$36,331.61. The town itself constructed quite an area of concrete pavement on its main streets in 1917. This work, along with the present construction, gives the town quite a large area of permanently paved streets.

In addition to above, a few small concrete bridges were constructed, and 984 rods of tile laid on Provincial County Roads.

The County Road work consisted chiefly of grading, gravelling and tile draining. In all about 4.43 miles of road graded. 7.83 miles of gravel roads were constructed 8 feet wide, and 6 inches to 8 inches thick, and 155.4 rods of tile drains were laid.

On County Roads 50, 51 and 52, in the town of Mitchell, .88 miles of broken stone road were constructed, 16 feet wide and 10 inches thick.

Dufferin County

This is the third year for this county in the County Road System, having adopted the same in 1917.

The work on Provincial County Roads consisted of the construction of 2.33 miles of crushed stone road, 16 feet wide and 10 inches thick, while on County Roads .8 miles were graded and 1.9 miles of crushed stone road were built 9 feet wide and about 9 inches thick.

The principal item of bridge construction consisted of a 50-ft. span through girder concrete bridge, on Road 19, opposite lot 15, and was built at a total cost of \$3,761.55.

In addition to the above two other smaller bridges were built, one 12-ft. span concrete slab bridge with railing, on road 18, E. ½ concession 5, Amaranth, at a total cost of \$1,365.42; and the other one was a 20-ft. span deck girder bridge with railing, on road 22, opposite lot 26, East Luther, built at a total cost of \$1,578.26.

The County purchased this year two new road rollers and 3 complete crushing outfits, along with a number of road graders and drags. With the new machinery available, the outlook for increased and effective road construction, looks promising.

Simcoe County

Simcoe County's system consists of 451 miles of road; of this mileage 340 miles is county roads, and 112 miles Provincial County Roads.

The principal items of road construction consisted of 3.25 miles of slag and gravel road constructed from the town limits of Midland to the town limits of Penetang, .75 miles of concrete road 20 feet wide, constructed on Provincial County Road No. 73, from Orillia easterly, and one mile of gravel road constructed at Orr's Lake.

The principal items of bridge construction consisted of the Dumford Bridge, a 28-ft. span girder bridge with concrete floor slab and rail, built on the townline of Tay and Matchedash, at a total cost of \$2,500.63. The Tracy Bridge of similar construction on Con. 5 and 6, Adjala, built at a cost of \$2,129.60. The Vesper Bridge, a 30-foot span girder with a concrete floor slab, on lot 2, Con. 8 and 10, Vesper, built at a total cost of \$3,097.53, and the McMaster Bridge, a 40-foot span, concrete beam and slab, on lot 29, Con. 6 and 7, Vesper, built at a total cost of \$5,504.46. In addition to the above the Deadman Bridge, a 60-foot span, was completed, and three other smaller bridges were constructed, ranging from 12 feet to 15 feet in span.

The road at Orr's Lake was in very bad condition, as it was very little above the lake level, and was more or less of a mire hole. They have now graded it about 3 feet above lake level, ditched it and put on a double coat of gravel.

With the exception of the above, and the work in the towns which was covered by grants, very little construction was undertaken, the county contenting themselves with maintaining the roads with the funds available. In fact an elaborate system of construction could not be effectively undertaken until such time as the county obtains adequate road machinery for the purpose, which they do not possess at the present time.

Lennox and Addington

Lennox and Addington's system consists of 76 miles of Provincial County Roads, and 107 miles of county roads, or approximately 24 per cent. of the total road mileage in the area served by county roads.

The County did not undertake very much that could be called construction this year, but contented themselves principally with maintenance and the purchase of new machinery.

The maintenance on Provincial County Roads amounted to approximately \$272.00 per mile while the County road maintenance was approximately \$116.00 per mile.

The new machinery purchased consisted of 2 rock crushers, 1 screen and bin, 2 road rollers, 1 engine and 9 spreading wagons, as well as considerable smaller equipment. The chief drawback in this County is the narrow right-of-way. It will be necessary before effective construction work can be undertaken, especially on Provincial County Roads, that the fences be moved back to give them a clear right of way of 66 feet.

With the road machinery at their disposal, a vigorous road building campaign should be in evidence in this County in the near future.

Leeds and Grenville

Leeds and Grenville system consists of 433 miles of county roads, and 6 miles of suburban roads in Smith's Falls, or a total mileage of 439 miles. The total mileage road in the United Counties is 1,775, therefore, the county road mileage is 24.7 per cent. of the total mileage of the United Counties.

The work in this county this year consisted chiefly of grading and metalling with crushed granite and limestone. Considerable work has also been done in widening and straightening the roads in places, and also in the reduction of grades.

In addition to the above five small concrete bridges were built, ranging in span from 12 feet to 25 feet.

This county, as well as most of the others, has suffered from the scarcity and high price of labour. However, with advent of changed labour conditions along with the unlimited quantities of road material possessed by the county, an extensive road building programme should be in evidence.

Oxford

Oxford's system consists of 250 miles of County Roads and 26 miles of Provincial County Roads, or a total of 276 miles, being 21 per cent. of the total road mileage.

The work in this county consisted chiefly of grading and metalling, the greater part of the material used was crushed gravel, though in a few cases crushed stone was used.

The most extensive improvement consisted of 3½ miles of road graded and partially metalled, on County Road. No. 4, in East Oxford. The grading was completed, but owing to the lateness of the season and bad weather, the metalling was not all completed.

Similar work was undertaken on a number of other roads. In all about 15 miles of road was graded, and about 5 miles metalled, in addition to the ordinary maintenance and repair.

Very good work was also done in scarifying and re-shaping some of the rutted macadam roads.

APPENDIX No. 6

PROVINCIAL HIGHWAYS

W. A. McLEAN,
Deputy Minister of Highways.

SIR,—
In pursuance of provisions of the Provincial Highway Act, I have the honour to submit the attached statements of work and expenditures on Provincial Highways for the year 1919.
All charges included in the several totals cover pay sheets for men and teams, and accounts for materials used in maintenance and construction for the period January 31, 1919, to January 31, 1920, unless otherwise indicated.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. HOGARTH,
Engineer of Highways.

WENTWORTH COUNTY
Ancaster Township

Maintenance work was carried on through the entire township, and construction work only where it was absolutely essential because of the great difficulty in getting labour. The road was an old worn-out macadam, badly rutted in many places and for the most part without side ditches.
From Dundas turn to the Village of Ancaster, the ditches were deepened and widened and in the cuts it was necessary to do considerable wheeler and slusher work to put in even temporary ditches which were badly needed. West of the Village the cuts were very narrow and these were widened and the necessary ditches constructed, but none of the work was brought up to standard cross-section, as men and teams could be secured only periodically.
The following entrance culverts were put in, and the cost of the pipe was charged to construction and the laying to maintenance as they were not placed in their final location; 450 feet of 12-inch, 15-inch and 18-inch vit. pipe; 320 feet of 8-inch, 10-inch, 12-inch and 14-inch corrugated pipe; 84 feet of 8-inch and 10-inch concrete pipe were cleaned out and relaid. The maintenance charges in connection with laying and relaying entrance culverts, the cleaning out of existing pipe culverts and rebuilding a partially collapsed stone masonry culvert are \$79.60. The construction charges for entrance culverts include the cost of vitrified pipe, which is now in stock for future use, and, in addition to freight and delivery charges, make up a total of \$346.56. In January, 1920, preparations were made for building new culverts on Ancaster grade and expenses incidental to delivery of equipment and materials for this work amounted to \$62.55.
As soon as the road was taken over by the Department, the shoulders were trimmed off and the surface of the road evened up and given a proper crown by the use of an exceptionally heavy road grader pulled by a steam tractor. In addition temporary ditches were constructed by the grader with the result that the general condition of the road was greatly improved. In addition the ditches through the village of Ancaster were cleaned out and the surface of the road patched with crushed stone. This constitutes the maintenance work and the charges amount to \$2,168.03. Approximately 1½ miles were resurfaced without using a roller at cost of \$4,225.11.
Charges amounting to \$81.25 were incurred in connection with delivery of equipment and erection of buildings in preparation for operating Ancaster Quarry.

Construction

| | Total Expenditure. | Cost for Township. | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------|
| Earthwork | \$3,417 20 | \$1,025 16 | |
| Road Surface | 4,225 11 | 1,267 53 | |
| Bridges and Culverts | 62 55 | 18 76 | |
| Side Entrance Culverts | 346 56 | 103 97 | |
| Quarry | 81 25 | 24 37 | |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | |
| | \$8,132 67 | \$2,439 79 | \$2,439 79 |

Maintenance

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Road Surface | \$2,168 03 | \$650 41 | |
| Bridges and Culverts | 79 60 | 23 88 | |
| | <u>\$2,247 63</u> | <u>\$674 29</u> | <u>\$674 29</u> |
| Total Cost for Township..... | | | \$3,114 08 |

Saltfleet Township (Queenston Road)

Ditches were excavated on the permanent line to final grade for drainage; the road bed brought up to standard cross section for 2 1-5 miles; 3-5 mile was ditched to final grade on the north side of the road and 3-5 mile ditched on the south side.

The south side of road, where ditches were excavated on that side only, was brought up to final grade and cross section. The total cost of the work was \$6,748.32 and is chargeable to construction.

Forty-seven side entrance culverts (15-inch tile) and eighteen culverts (12-inch tile) were constructed, and in places these were lengthened. One hundred and ninety-three (193) feet tile were put in side road crossings at different points across the township. Three 18-inch tile were encased in concrete with standard head wall, the length of each being 33 feet across the road.

The total cost of this work, including tile on hand, was \$3,268.01, and is chargeable to construction.

The road from the Main Street intersection east was patched continually as required and oiled during the season. Two and three-quarter (2¾) miles were treated twice with refined coal tar and fine stone chips.

Continual dragging and grading with road machine was carried out when necessary.

Stone was put on in fairly large quantities without a roller to build out the present road to proper width.

The total cost of this work, chargeable to construction, was \$5,566.80, and the total to maintenance was \$9,105.49.

Maintenance

| | Total Expenditure | Cost for Township. |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Road Surface | \$7,199 42 | \$2,159 83 |
| Guard Rail | 90 | 27 |
| Oiling | 1,906 07 | 571 82 |
| | <u>\$9,106 39</u> | <u>\$2,731 92</u> |

Construction

| | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Earthwork | \$6,478 32 | \$1,943 50 |
| Tile and Pipe Draining..... | 10 95 | 3 27 |
| Road Surface | 5,566 80 | 1,670 04 |
| Bridges and Culverts | 2,044 62 | 613 39 |
| Side Entrance Culverts | 1,201 49 | 360 45 |
| | <u>\$15,302 18</u> | <u>\$4,590 65</u> |
| Total Cost for Township..... | | \$7,322 57 |

Barton Township

The road was resurfaced with stone without a roller for ¼ mile at the west end of the township on Main Street.

Maintenance

| | Total Expenditure. | Cost for Township. |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Road Surface | \$820 40 | \$246 12 |

Summary for Wentworth County

| | Construction | Maintenance | Total | 30% Payable by County |
|------------------------|--------------|-------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| Saltfleet, Twp..... | 15,302 18 | 9,106 39 | 24,408 57 | 7,322 57 |
| Barton " | | 820 40 | 820 40 | 246 12 |
| Ancaster " | 8,132 67 | 2,247 63 | 10,380 30 | 3,114 08 |
| | 23,434 85 | 12,174 42 | 35,609 27 | 10,682 77 |

LINCOLN COUNTY

Township of Clinton

Ditches were built on both sides of the road, which was graded to final cross-section for 3 9-10 miles across the township, earth from ditches being used to build up shoulders of road.

Two knolls were cut down and a slight fill made to even grade.

In one place a fill of about 3 feet was made, and a long stretch of road cut down to grade. One point was cut off to improve the vision, which is now good. The cost of this work was \$23,939.62.

Eighty side entrance culverts were built; also some 8-inch galvanized pipe where the tile could not be used. Two 3 x 2 standard concrete culverts were built, to replace old culverts in poor condition. The total cost of this work, \$3,475.92, is chargeable to construction.

Macadam foundation and surface were put down over 2½ miles of road where grading had already been completed. A heavy rubble foundation was laid where knolls had been reduced and a small fill made.

The road was patched as required during the season, and oiled, a coat of screenings being put on the oil.

The rubble foundation was taken out of Sutton's Quarry by the Department.

The total cost of construction on this work was \$40,552.23, which includes about 18,000 tons of stone stored at Beamsville for construction. Maintenance charges are \$5,491.20.

Maintenance

| | Total Expenditure. | Cost for Township. |
|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Road surface | \$3,541 76 | \$1,062 53 |
| Removing snow, etc. | 30 28 | 9 08 |
| Oiling | 1,919 16 | 575 75 |
| | \$5,491 20 | \$1,647 36 |

Construction

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Earthwork | \$23,939 62 | \$7,181 89 |
| Tile and pipe draining | 36 00 | 10 80 |
| Road surface | 40,140 51 | 12,042 15 |
| Bridges and culverts | 3,111 67 | 933 50 |
| Guard rail | 3 00 | 90 |
| Side entrance culverts | 325 25 | 97 58 |
| Hauling | 5 07 | 1 52 |
| Rockwork | 403 65 | 121 09 |
| | \$67,964 77 | \$20,389 43 |
| Total cost for township | | \$22,036 79 |

Township of Grantham

The road was ditched and brought up to standard cross-section for ¾ mile, and ditches were excavated on the south side of the road for ½ mile. Heavy fills were made and brought up to grade and final cross-section. Cuts taken out and grades reduced. Some fairly heavy cuts and fills were made in the township. The total cost of this work was \$11,371.72.

Seven entrance culverts were put in and two large culverts extended. One 18-inch pipe was enclosed in concrete with head-walls. The total cost of this work was \$2,691.15.

The road surface was patched continually and well oiled during the season.

Macadam foundation and surface was laid for about one mile, and foundation of stone put on fills and cuts east of St. Catharines. The road west of St. Catharines, where stone was put on, was rolled, and east of St. Catharines was not. The total cost of the work was: Construction, \$17,078.82; Maintenance, \$5,871.06.

Maintenance

| | Total Expenditure. | Cost for Township. |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Road surface | \$4,559 11 | \$1,367 73 |
| Removal of snow | 32 70 | 9 82 |
| Oiling | 1,279 25 | 383 77 |

Construction

| | | |
|------------------------------|-------------|------------|
| Earthwork | \$11,371 72 | \$3,411 52 |
| Road Surface | 17,078 82 | 5,123 65 |
| Bridges and culverts | 2,474 05 | 742 21 |
| Side entrance culverts | 217 10 | 65 13 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$31,141 69 | \$9,342 51 |

Total cost for township \$11,103 83

Township of Grimsby

Ditches were excavated to final grade for 2¼ miles on the south side of the road, and the earth was used to build up the shoulders of the road on that side to final cross-section. One-quarter mile was ditched on the north side. The total cost of this work, which is chargeable to construction, is \$5,062.29.

One 2 x 2 standard concrete culvert was built and 31 side entrance culverts put in. In some places these were lengthened on account of the H. G. & B. Railway being close to the ditch. One hundred and fifteen feet extra tile were required at stops 135 and 137, H. G. & B. Railway.

Ten galvanized iron pipes were put in at temporary side entrances, to insure drainage where road was not to final grade. The total cost of this work was \$1,157.09, and is chargeable to construction.

Stone was put on the road without a roller in some places to widen the present surface and to be used as a foundation, and in addition to this ¾ mile of foundation and surface was put in and rolled at the east end of the township. The road surface required a great deal of patching and resurfacing, which was done as required. The road through the township was oiled, in some sections twice during the season, screenings being used to hold the oil.

The cost of the work chargeable to construction was \$5,536.23, and to maintenance \$7,960.11. Guard rails were maintained at the cost of \$5.70.

Maintenance

| | Total Expenditure. | Cost for Township. |
|----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Road surface | \$6,163 96 | \$1,849 19 |
| Bridges and culverts | 2 90 | 87 |
| Guard rails | 2 80 | 84 |
| Oiling | 1,796 15 | 538 84 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$7,965 81 | \$2,389 74 |

| Construction | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|------------|
| Earthwork | \$5,062 29 | \$1,518 69 |
| Tile and pipe draining | 84 50 | 25 35 |
| Road surface | 5,536 23 | 1,660 88 |
| Bridges and culverts | 468 00 | 140 40 |
| Guard rails | 35 50 | 10 66 |
| Side entrance culverts | 604 59 | 181 35 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$11,791 11 | \$3,537 33 |
| <hr/> | | |
| Total cost for township | | \$5,927 07 |

Township of Louth

Ditches were excavated on both sides of the road, and the road brought up to final grade and cross-section for 1¾ miles. Several fills were raised and knolls cut down to improve grades. Two and one-eighth (2⅛) miles of ditches were constructed on the south side of the road, and that side of the road brought to final grade and cross-section. Total cost of this work, which is chargeable to construction, is \$13,632.91.

Four standard 2 x 2 concrete culverts were completed, and one 14 x 6 concrete culvert started, but not completed.

Seventeen (17) side entrance culverts were built to allow our ditches to carry water on. Culverts were cleaned out. The cost of this work was \$7,250.65, which is chargeable to construction, and \$7.91, chargeable to maintenance.

Macadam foundation and surface were laid over 1¾ miles of road at the east end of the township. Stone was put on the road near Jordan without a roller. This road was patched continually all season as required, which was often, considerable resurfacing being necessary. Oil was used in the west of township to within 1½ miles of the east end. The total cost of this work chargeable to construction is \$21,654.75, and cost chargeable to maintenance was \$7,887.42.

| Maintenance | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | Total Expenditure. | Cost for Township. |
| Road surface | \$6,404 33 | \$1,921 30 |
| Bridges and culverts | 7 91 | 2 38 |
| Guard rail | 16 78 | 5 03 |
| Patrol | 32 20 | 9 66 |
| Oiling | 1,434 11 | 430 23 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$7,895 33 | \$2,368 60 |

| Construction | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Earthwork | \$13,632 91 | \$4,089 87 |
| Road surface | 21,654 75 | 6,496 43 |
| Bridges and culverts | 6,975 20 | 2,092 56 |
| Guard rail | 45 83 | 13 75 |
| Side entrance culverts | 275 45 | 82 63 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$42,584 14 | \$12,775 24 |
| <hr/> | | |
| Total cost for township | | \$15,143 84 |

Summary for Lincoln County

| | Construction | Maintenance | Total | 30% Payable by County |
|------------------------|--------------|-------------|------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | |
| | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| Clinton, Twp. | 67,964 77 | 5,491 20 | 73,455 97 | 22,036 79 |
| Grantham, Twp. | 31,141 69 | 5,871 06 | 37,012 75 | 11,103 83 |
| Grimsby, Twp. | 11,791 11 | 7,965 81 | 19,756 92 | 5,927 07 |
| Louth, Twp. | 42,584 14 | 7,895 33 | 50,479 47 | 15,143 84 |
| Niagara, Two. | 14,552 33 | 4,557 37 | 19,109 70 | 5,732 91 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | 168,034 04 | 31,780 77 | 199,814 81 | 59,944 44 |

BRANT COUNTY

Brantford Township

From the Ancaster Township line to the city of Brantford the road was of clay, with but very little road metal, and during the wet weather it was very difficult to keep it in a passable condition. This was especially so in the cuts which, owing to lack of drainage, became deeply rutted and with numerous sink holes. Between Brantford and Paris conditions were vastly better, as the gravel road was in fairly good condition. West of Paris the road was also in fair shape for traffic.

There is considerable heavy earth grading to be done in this township, but east of Brantford no construction work of bringing the road up to standard cross-section was undertaken, owing to lack of labor and teams. The cuts which were narrow were widened and temporary ditches constructed, and the earth, which was removed by wheelers and slushers, was used in widening the adjacent fills. Between Brantford and Paris several heavy cuts were partially taken out but not completed, as widening had not been secured. Scott Hill cut was taken out, but the ditches were not entirely completed before the frost came. Northerly from Scott Hill for three-quarters of a mile the ditches were taken out to grade, and the earth used to build up the shoulders and bring the road up to standard cross-section. The total cost of all this earthwork was \$7,404.93.

Existing pipe culverts were cleaned out and extended where fills were widened. Temporary farm entrances were put in the temporary side ditches where needed. A total of 160 feet of 18-inch and 15-inch vitrified pipe was used for this purpose, and also 160 feet of 6-inch was used through Echo Place, where only shallow ditches could be put in. In addition, 194 feet of 8-inch and 68 feet of 12-inch concrete entrance pipes were taken up, cleaned out and relaid. The total labor charges for this work amounted to \$59.35. Where the road was graded to standard cross-section and ditches completed, 48 feet of 15-inch vitrified pipe entrances were laid, and the charge for this, together with the cost of the pipe that was laid temporarily and that of a considerable quantity of 15-inch and 18-inch vitrified pipe now in stock, was \$305.62.

For the entire distance through the township the road was graded, crowned and temporary ditches constructed with a road grader, and the road kept in shape thereafter by the use of road drags. Through Echo Place and Cainsville 2½ miles of road were treated with asphaltic oil to keep down the dust, which was excessive. From time to time the dust was removed from the shallow side ditches in these villages, the catch basins cleaned out and the road surface patched. Between Brantford and Paris the gravel road was cleared of dust and two cars of asphaltic oil applied. The total cost of this maintenance road surfacing was \$4,197.30. For approximately 1½ miles in Echo Place and Cainsville the road was surfaced with gravel, and near Paris, to the north of Scott Hill, approximately ¼ of mile of new fill was gravelled. The total cost of this was \$3,037.86.

Through the entire township the weeds were kept cut at an expenditure of \$184.52.

Construction

| | Total Expenditure. | Cost for Township. |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Earthwork | \$7,404 93 | \$2,221 48 |
| Side entrance culverts | 305 62 | 91 68 |
| Road surface | 3,037 86 | 911 36 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$10,748 41 | \$3,224 52 |

Maintenance

| | | |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Road surfacing | \$4,197 30 | \$1,259 19 |
| Side entrance culverts | 59 35 | 17 80 |
| Cutting weeds, etc. | 184 52 | 55 35 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$4,441 17 | \$1,332 34 |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|
| Total cost for township | \$4,556 86 |
|-----------------------------------|------------|

Brantford and South Dumfries

The road in this section is the boundary line between the two townships, and was of gravel construction with a fairly good traffic surface, but inadequate side ditches.

The sod was removed for the entire distance on both sides of the road where the ditches were to be constructed, and the ditches partially taken out and the earth hauled in wagons to make the fill to the east of the G. T. R. subway. The cost amounted to \$557.50.

Five 15-inch side entrance culverts were put in, at an expenditure of \$42.12.

The road was crowned and temporary ditches put in with a road grader and also with asphaltic oil, at a cost of \$104.79. A fill east of the G. T. R. subway was gravelled for about an 1/8 of a mile at an expenditure of \$248.45.

| Construction | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | Total Expenditure. | Cost for township. |
| Earthwork | \$557 50 | |
| Road surface | 248 45 | |
| Side entrance culverts | 42 12 | |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$848 07 | \$254 42 |
| Maintenance | | |
| Road surface | \$104 79 | \$31 43 |
| | | <hr/> |
| Cost for township | | \$285 85 |

Burford Township

The portion of the Highway in the township is less than a mile long, and the only work of any extent carried on was starting work on the erection of the Faulkland culvert.

The only work of this class was the removal of a considerable number of trees in the vicinity of Faulkland culvert, at a cost of \$35.50.

The gravel road was shaped up, given a crown and grader ditches constructed, and kept in shape by the use of a road drag at an expenditure of \$51.75.

The footings for the Faulkland culvert were taken out and some of the materials hauled for its construction. Cost of labour and materials, \$833.46.

| Construction | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | Total Expenditure. | Cost for township. |
| Earthwork | \$35 50 | \$10 65 |
| Bridges, 7 culverts | 833 46 | 250 04 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$868 96 | \$260 69 |
| Maintenance | | |
| Road surface | \$51 75 | \$15 52 |
| | | <hr/> |
| Total cost for township | | \$276 21 |

Blenheim and Burford Townships

The road which is the dividing line between these two townships was of very light gravel construction, with no crown, the grade narrow, and without ditches or very inadequate ones. Through several swampy places the roadbed had to be raised to secure proper drainage.

At Eatonias two cuts were taken out with wheelers and slushers, and the material used to raise the adjacent fills to grade. The ditches were also taken out on both sides and the road brought up to standard cross-section for 1/4 mile, and another 1/4 mile of grading was only partially completed. From Princeton Corner nearly to Creditville, with the exception of the cuts on either side of Princeton Creek, the road was graded and ditched to standard cross-section for a total distance of four miles. The cost for this construction work was \$15,627.65.

The steel bridge over Princeton Creek was replanked with 3-inch plank, at an expenditure of \$225.97. A total of 1,042 feet of side entrance culverts of 8-inch, 12-inch, 15-inch and 18-inch vitrified pipe were put in, and an additional 200 feet of 24-inch and 18-inch vitrified pipe used to extend existing pipe culverts under the roadbed. The cost of this work was \$1,800.52, and includes a considerable number of vitrified pipe on hand for future use.

From the easterly limits of Princeton Corner, about four miles, the road was crowned and grader ditches constructed. An additional mile at the west end was similarly treated, and the total cost of the five miles of this work was \$409.96. From Princeton Corner westerly the new grade was gravelled for nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile, at a cost of \$987.73.

The weeds and small brush along the road for the entire length of the township were cut at a cost of \$61.25.

In a number of cuts the earth was removed from around the poles, and this necessitated the lowering of them at an expenditure of \$22.80.

Construction

| | Total Expenditure | Cost for Township | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------|
| Earthwork | \$15,627 65 | | |
| Bridges and Culverts..... | 1,800 52 | | |
| Road Surface..... | 967 73 | | |
| Telephone Repairs | 22 80 | | |
| | | | |
| | \$18,418 70 | \$5,525 61 | \$5,525 61 |

Maintenance

| | | | |
|---------------------------|--------|----------|------------|
| Road Surface | 409 96 | | |
| Bridges and Culverts..... | 225 97 | | |
| Cutting weeds | 61 25 | | |
| | | | |
| | 697 18 | \$209 15 | 209 15 |
| | | | \$5,734 76 |

Total cost for Blenheim Twp.....\$2,867 38
Total cost for Burford Twp..... 2,867 38

Summary for Brant County

| | Construction | Maintenance | Total | 30% Payable by County |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| | | | | |
| | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| Brantford, Twp..... | 10,748 41 | 4,441 17 | 15,189 58 | 4,556 87 |
| Brantford " and (S. Dumfries)..... | 424 03 | 52 40 | 476 43 | 142 93 |
| South Dumfries and (Brantford)..... | 424 04 | 52 39 | 476 43 | 142 92 |
| Burford, Twp. | 868 96 | 51 75 | 920 71 | 276 21 |
| Burford " (Blenheim)..... | 9,209 35 | 348 59 | 9,557 94 | 2,867 38 |
| | | | | |
| | 21,674 79 | 4,946 30 | 26,621 09 | 7,986 31 |

OXFORD COUNTY

Blandford and E. Oxford

The easterly two miles of this section the road is clay, without any road metal for the greater part of the distance, and consequently in wet weather it was almost impassable. From Eastwood westerly for two miles there is a water-bound macadam road in fair condition, but for the remaining two miles to Woodstock the old macadam road was badly rutted and worn out.

From Eastwood easterly for one-quarter of a mile ditches were constructed and material removed used to widen the shoulders and bring the grade up to standard cross-section. For another half-mile easterly similar work was carried on, but was not completed. In addition a considerable amount of clearing was done. Total expenditure, \$658.60.

Several pipe culverts under the road were cleaned out and put in proper condition at an expenditure of \$6.00. A total of 82 feet of 8-inch vitrified pipe entrance culverts were put in the completed ditches and, with the cost of vitrified pipe on hand for future use, the expenditure amounted to \$326.61.

From the easterly limits to Eastwood the road was crowned and grader ditches constructed. From Eastwood to Bonn's Corners the existing side ditches were cleaned out and improved with the road grader. For the remainder of the distance to Woodstock the old macadam road was in very bad shape, but by using the grader the top of the road was shaved off, and this material was used in filling the ruts and there consolidated by the traffic. The shoulders, which were higher than the roadway, were then cut off and thrown outside of the temporarily constructed grade ditches by the use of the road grader, with the result that the roadway was greatly improved. In addition a considerable quantity of crushed stone was piled at convenient places between Eastwood and Bonn's Corners, and part of it used to patch the macadam road, and the remainder will be used for the same purpose, as needed. Total expenditure on this maintenance work was \$782.73. The completed new grade was surfaced with crushed stone and a quantity piled for future use. Total cost, \$1,039.46.

The weeds and small brush along the road were cut at a cost of \$65.00.

Construction

| | Total Expenditure | Cost for Township | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------|
| Earthwork | \$658 20 | | |
| Road Surface..... | 1,039 46 | | |
| Side Culverts..... | 326 61 | | |
| | <hr/> | | |
| | \$2,024 27 | \$607 28 | \$607 28 |

Maintenance

| | | | |
|--------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Road Surface..... | 782 73 | | |
| Culverts..... | 6 00 | | |
| Cutting weeds..... | 65 00 | | |
| | <hr/> | | |
| | \$853 73 | \$256 11 | 256 11 |
| | | | <hr/> |
| | | | \$863 39 |

Total cost for East Oxford Twp.... \$431 69
Total cost for Blandford Twp..... 431 70

West Oxford

For the entire distance between Woodstock and Ingersoll, with the exception of the portion in Beachville, the road was in very bad shape. Sections of it had recently been gravelled, but not properly spread before being consolidated by traffic, and the remainder was very much in need of proper patching and resurfacing. Drainage, especially on the south side between the radial and the road, was either entirely inadequate or there was none at all.

Between Woodstock and Beachville it was necessary to remove considerable earth by wagons to bring the road to grade, and excavate ditches. From Beachville to Woodstock considerable difficulty was encountered in construction because of the number of boulders it was necessary to excavate by hand. Over the entire section the trees and brush were cleared from the right-of-way. Total cost of work, \$8,510.71.

The entire road, with the exception of through Beachville, was gone over with the road grader and rounded into proper shape. Through Beachville the ditches were cleaned out and the surface patched as needed. Temporary side entrances were put in and gravelled for protection, as the ditches were very shallow next to the radial tracks. West of Beachville the grader was used in putting the road surface in shape and in constructing temporary ditches. The road, except through Beachville, was frequently dragged and kept in shape with a three-section road drag, used as one unit and as individual units with excellent results. A mile and a quarter of the road in Beachville was treated with asphaltic oil. Total cost of this maintenance work was \$2,153.95. East of Beachville ¾ mile of the road was gravelled, and west of the village of 1¼ miles, at a cost of \$992.22.

The numerous pipe culverts under the road were cleaned where necessary, and eleven of them extended with vitrified pipe. The temporary pipe culverts, one 12-inch—30 feet long, and one 15-inch—40 feet long of vitrified were put in. Total expenditure on this maintenance work, \$43.90. In addition 762 feet of entrance culverts of 6 feet—8-inch, 12-inch, 15-inch and 18-inch vitrified pipe were put in, and a considerable stock of vitrified pipe is still on hand for future use. Total cost, including pipe in stock, \$452.38.

The weeds and small brush were cut and kept out in the right-of-way at a cost of \$96.25.

| Construction | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|------------|
| | Total Expenditure | Cost for Township | |
| Earthwork | \$8,510 71 | | |
| Road surface..... | 992 22 | | |
| Culverts..... | 452 38 | | |
| | <hr/> | | |
| | \$5,955 31 | \$2,986 59 | \$2,986 59 |
| Maintenance | | | |
| Road surface | 2,153 95 | | |
| Bridges and Culverts..... | 43 90 | | |
| Cutting weeds | 96 25 | | |
| | <hr/> | | |
| | \$2,294 10 | \$688 23 | 688 23 |
| | | | <hr/> |
| | Total cost for Township..... | | \$3,674 82 |

North Oxford

The road in this township was in fair shape with the exception of the easterly end, which has become badly rutted. The under-drainage was exceptionally good, there being a line of tile on each side of the road for entire distance, and for the most part the road was sufficiently high to give good surface drainage.

The westerly three-quarters of a mile in this township was graded to standard cross-section, but was not entirely completed. A large cut about one-half mile east of the village of Thamesford was taken out, and the material used in making the fill at the Thamesford turn, to permit an increased radius of curvature. Cost of work, \$2,606.51.

The shoulders of the road were trimmed off and the road smoothly graded, and the large surface stones raked off. Sections previously gravelled were very wavy, and this condition was improved as much as possible. Road drags were used as much as possible to keep the road from rutting and to a proper crown. Two and one-half miles of the road were treated with asphaltic oil. Total maintenance expenditure, \$949.39. The easterly mile in the township was gravelled also two-thirds of a mile west of Dickenson's corner and one-eighth of a mile east of Thamesford. Total cost of this work was \$1,970.92. A 42-foot 24-inch vitrified pipe culvert was put in, and in addition 80 feet of 12-inch vitrified entrance culverts. Cost was \$31.73.

The weeds along the road were kept cut at a cost of \$50.10.

| Construction | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|------------|
| | Total Expenditure | Cost for Township | |
| Earthwork | \$2,606 51 | | |
| Road surface..... | 1,970 92 | | |
| Culverts..... | 31 73 | | |
| | <hr/> | | |
| | \$4,609 16 | \$1,382 75 | \$1,382 75 |
| Maintenance | | | |
| Road surface..... | \$949 39 | | |
| Cutting weeds | 50 10 | | |
| | <hr/> | | |
| | \$999 49 | \$299 85 | 299 60 |
| | Total cost for Twp..... | | <hr/> |
| | | | \$1,682 35 |

North Oxford and East Nissouri

A large portion of this section is through the village of Thamesford, and the gravel road was, for the most part, in good travelling condition.

To the west of the village the road was greatly improved by using a road grader to smooth out the ruts and to cut off the shoulders of the road, which in many places were too high. A road drag was then used to keep it in good shape. About a mile of the road west of the village was treated with asphaltic road oil. Total cost of this maintenance work was \$373.98. Three sections, making a total of half a mile, were gravelled at a cost of \$375.83.

The weeds along the road were kept cut at an expenditure of \$18.75.

| Construction | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------|
| | Total Expenditure | Cost for Township | |
| Road surface..... | \$375 83 | \$112 75 | \$112 75 |
| Maintenance | | | |
| Road surface | \$373 98 | | |
| Cutting weeds | 18 75 | | |
| | \$392 73 | \$117 82 | 117 82 |
| | | | \$230 57 |
| Total cost for North Oxford Twp..... | | | \$115 28 |
| Total cost for East Nissouri Twp..... | | | 115 29 |

East Nissouri and North Dorchester

Only maintenance work was done on this section, as the gravel road was in fair travelling condition.

The shoulders of the road were removed with a road grader, and afterwards kept in shape by the use of a road drag. A light coat of asphaltic road oil was applied to keep down the dust. Gravel was used to patch the road surface as needed. Cost of the work, \$103.94.

Weeds were cut at a cost of \$3.25.

| Maintenance | | | |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|---------|
| | Total Expenditure. | Cost for township. | |
| Road surface | \$103 94 | | |
| Cutting weeds | 3 25 | \$32 16 | |
| | \$107 19 | | |
| Total cost for East Nissouri Township | | | \$16 08 |
| Total cost for North Dorchester Township | | | \$16 08 |

Summary for Oxford County

| | Construction | Maintenance | Total | 30% Payable by Municipality |
|-----------------------|--------------|-------------|-----------|-----------------------------|
| | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| Blenheim, Twp..... | 9,209 35 | 348 59 | 9,557 94 | 2,867 38 |
| Blandford, " | 1,012 13 | 426 87 | 1,439 00 | 431 70 |
| Oxford, E " | 1,012 14 | 426 86 | 1,439 00 | 431 69 |
| West Oxford, Twp..... | 9,955 31 | 2,294 10 | 12,249 41 | 3,674 82 |
| North Oxford " | 4,609 16 | 999 49 | 5,608 65 | 1,682 60 |
| North Oxford " | 187 92 | 196 37 | 384 29 | 115 29 |
| East Nissouri " | 187 91 | 196 36 | 384 27 | 115 28 |
| East Nissouri..... | | 53 60 | 53 60 | 16 08 |
| | 26,173 92 | 4,942 24 | 31,116 16 | 9,334 94 |

MIDDLESEX COUNTY

East Nissouri and North Dorchester

Only maintenance work was done on this section as the gravel road was in fair travelling condition.

The shoulders of the road were removed with a road grader and afterwards kept in shape by the use of a road drag. A light coat of asphaltic road oil was applied to keep down the dust. Gravel was used to patch the road surface as needed. Cost of the work, \$104.94.

Weeds were cut at a cost of \$3.25.

Maintenance

| | Total Expenditure. | Cost for Township. |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Road surface | \$103 94 | |
| Cutting weeds | 3 25 | |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$107 19 | \$32 16 |

Total cost for East Nissouri Township, \$16.08.
Total cost for North Dorchester Township, \$16.08.

West Nissouri and North Dorchester

From the easterly limits of Doty's Creek the gravel road was in fairly good shape, but between Doty's Creek and Crumlin the roadway was of extra width, and as the shoulders were higher than the travelled road it became badly rutted.

Through the swamp from the fence lines to the edges of the road there was a thick growth of trees and underbrush, and this was cleared at a cost of \$137.80.

From Doty's Creek to Crumlin the work of removing the shoulders of the road which were too high with a road grader was not entirely completed. Before gravelling this section the old, badly rutted road surface was scarified and evened up with the road grader. East of Doty's Creek the road was kept in shape by use of road drags. Total cost of maintenance, \$276.22. For the entire distance the road was gravelled at a cost of \$5,218.24.

The cost of cutting the weeds along the road amounted to \$7.50.

Construction

| | Construction. | Cost for Township. |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| Road surface | \$5,218 24 | |
| Earthwork | 137 80 | |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$5,356 04 | \$1,606 81 |

Maintenance

| | | |
|---------------------|----------|------------|
| Road surface | \$276 22 | |
| Cutting weeds | 7 50 | 85 11 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$283 72 | \$1,691 92 |

Total cost for West Nissouri Township, \$845.96.
Total cost for East Dorchester, \$845.96.

Township of London

In this section the width of the road is from 30 to 40 feet, and the gravelled surface was very badly rutted, thus preventing the surface water from reaching the ditches. The result was that the road was in a very bad shape for traffic.

Just east of the concrete bridge at London a cut was taken out of the roadway and the material used to raise and widen the fill at the bridge. Ditches on both sides of the road for one-third of a mile were put in. Cost of this work amounted to \$984.35.

The old gravelled road was scarified and then smoothed and rounded into proper shape with a road grader. A road drag was used to keep it in proper condition. Cost of maintenance work was \$513.81. For the entire length of this section after the road was scarified and smoothed, it was gravelled, and the westerly half was consolidated with a road roller. Total cost was \$5,766.80.

The existing pipe culverts under the road were cleaned out at a cost of \$6.30. A total of 240 feet of 15-inch and 18-inch vitrified pipe entrance culverts were put in, costing \$125.29.

The guard rail along fill by concrete bridge east of London was repaired at an expenditure of \$3.32.

The cost of cutting the weeds along the road amounted to \$14.55.

Construction

| | Total Expenditure. | Cost for Township. |
|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Earthwork | \$984 35 | |
| Road surface | 5,766 80 | |
| Culverts | 125 29 | |
| | \$6,876 44 | \$2,062 93 |

Maintenance

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|------------|
| Road surface | \$513 81 | |
| Bridges and culverts | 6 30 | |
| Guard rail | 3 32 | |
| Cutting weeds | 14 55 | |
| | \$537 98 | \$161 39 |
| Total cost for Township | | \$2,224 32 |

Summary for Middlesex County

| | Construction | Maintenance | Total | 30% Payable by County |
|---|--------------|-------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| N. Dorchester (E. Nissouri) Twps | 53 59 | 53 59 | 53 59 | 16 08 |
| W. Nissouri and N. Dorchester, Twps | 5,356 04 | 283 72 | 5,639 76 | 1,691 92 |
| London, Twp | 6,876 44 | 537 98 | 7,414 42 | 2,224 32 |
| | 12,232 48 | 875 29 | 13,107 77 | 3,932 32 |

COUNTY OF ONTARIO

Pickering Township

West from Rouge Bridge to the top of Rouge Hill, a distance of fifteen hundred feet, very heavy grading was completed. Bad winds in the road were straightened, the grades were reduced and visibility given across the Rouge Valley. East of the Rouge the road was ditched and widened for six hundred feet. From Petticoat Creek east for half a mile the highway was ditched and graded to a width of thirty feet. Heavy grading was carried out on the hill east of Petticoat Creek and grades were raised in front of Holmes farm. From Dunbarton church east for seven-tenths of a mile, the road was ditched and graded; grade was reduced on the hill west of Liverpool Corners. From the east side of Bunker's Hill west for half a mile, the road was widened to thirty feet, ditched and grades reduced. This work involved heavy earthwork and rock work at Bunker's Hill and in front of Allison's farm. About a quarter of a mile east of Bunker's Hill eight hundred feet of the road was widened and a sharp knoll reduced at the cross-road. Very heavy earthwork was completed at Eagle Hill, where grades were reduced from 7.5% to 5% and a mile of highway was widened and ditched. The creek, west of Eagle Hill, was diverted for four hundred feet to allow for widening the road. From Whitby township line west for one mile, the road was ditched and widened. The total cost of the above earthwork was \$51,031.60.

Crushed stone was brought in from Point Anne Quarries and a coat of stone 5 inches deep and 20 feet wide has been hauled on 3.22 miles of road and a large quantity of stone is now stored for next season's work. A heavy coat of gravel was placed on 4.5 miles of highway. The total cost of this work was \$38,456.16.

Eight concrete culverts were installed under the highway as follows:
One 4 x 3 x 50.
One 17 x 7 x 33.
One 6 x 4 x 36.
One 17 x 7 x 58ft. 6in.
One 3 x 3 x 45.
One 10 x 6 x 39ft. 6in.
Two 18in. pipe culverts with 6in. concrete box reinforcement 40ft. long.
Independent telephone poles were moved off the new grading at Rouge Hill, Pickering Bridge, Bunker Hill and Eagle Hill. A total of 1.2 miles were moved at a cost of \$493.74.
Thirty-three culverts were installed under side entrances and side roads. This includes two 24in. galvanized iron pipe culverts 20 feet long, one 30in. galvanized 24 feet long, six hundred and ninety-three feet of 15in. vitrified pipe and two hundred and eighty-six feet of 18in. vitrified pipe. The total cost of these culverts was \$1,045.75.
Sufficient 18in. tile (vitrified) is on hand for the drainage of Rouge Hill. This tile cost \$1,423.10.
The maintenance charges cover the cost of placing a light coat of gravel on 1¼ miles of road, dragging the whole road, cutting the shoulders off the road in several places with the grader, and weed cutting. Floors of culverts at Liverpool Corner and Flemings were repaired.

| Construction | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | Total Expenditure. | Cost for Township. |
| Earthwork | \$51,031 60 | \$15,309 48 |
| Rockwork | 150 00 | 45 00 |
| Road surface | 38,456 16 | 11,536 85 |
| Bridges and culverts | 13,145 27 | 3,943 58 |
| Moving poles | 493 74 | 148 12 |
| Side entrance culverts | 1,045 75 | 313 73 |
| Tile and pipe draining | 1,423 10 | 426 93 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$105,745 62 | \$31,723 69 |
| Maintenance | | |
| Road surface | \$1,390 58 | \$417 17 |
| Bridges and culverts | 37 90 | 11 37 |
| Cutting weeds | 34 50 | 10 35 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$1,462 98 | \$438 89 |
| Total cost for township | | <hr/> |
| | | \$32,162 58 |

| Pickering Village | | |
|--|--------------------|-------------------|
| Two coats of oil were placed on the highway through the village at a total cost of \$539.45. | | |
| | Total Expenditure. | Cost for Village. |
| Road surface | \$539 45 | \$161 83 |

| Whitby Town | | |
|---|--|--|
| A heavy coat of gravel was placed on one and eight-tenths miles of the highway assumed inside the town limits. Hydro-Electric poles were moved off the new grading. The total length of road assumed inside the town was scarified, levelled and consolidated with a steam-traction outfit and four thousand feet of the highway was oiled. | | |

| Construction | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| | Total Expenditure. | Cost for Towns. |
| Road surface | \$1,307 03 | \$392 11 |
| Moving poles | 31 96 | 9 59 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$1,338 99 | \$401 70 |

Maintenance

| | | |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|
| Road surface | \$725 58 | \$217 67 |
| Total cost for town..... | | \$619 37 |

East Whitby Township

The highway was ditched and graded for a distance of 1,200 feet east from Oshawa town line, at a cost of \$493.00.

Two and eight-tenths miles of highway were gravelled at a cost of \$3,095.95.

Two-side entrance culverts were installed, and pipe is on hand for next year's work. The cost of this pipe was \$258.65.

A concrete culvert, 6 x 5 x 66 feet long, was constructed west of Oshawa Cemetery, and the excavation work for a culvert near Harmony was completed. The total cost of this work was \$2,667.19.

Two and one-quarter miles of highway were patched and oiled. Culverts and guard rails were kept in repair and weeds were cut.

Construction

| | Total Expenditure. | Cost for Township. |
|------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Earthwork | \$493 08 | \$147 92 |
| Road surface | 3,095 95 | 923 73 |
| Bridges and culverts | 2,667 19 | 800 16 |
| Side entrance culverts | 258 65 | 77 60 |
| | \$6,514 87 | \$1,954 46 |

Maintenance

| | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Road surface | \$1,104 70 | \$331 41 |
| Bridges and culverts | 67 50 | 20 25 |
| Guard rail | 25 61 | 7 68 |
| Cutting weeds | 9 75 | 2 93 |
| | \$1,207 56 | \$362 27 |
| Total cost for township | | \$2,316 73 |

West Whitby Township

From Pickering Township line east for eight-tenths of a mile, the highway was ditched, graded and the grades reduced. The cost of this earthwork was \$3,224.60.

Crushed stone was brought in from Point Anne Quarries and an 8 in. coat 20 feet wide was placed on the road for a distance of nineteen hundred feet. A coat of gravel 6 inches deep and 16 feet wide was placed on one mile of the highway. The total cost of this road surfacing was \$6,202.11.

Two concrete culverts, one 4 x 3 x 33 and one 3 x 3 x 33, were constructed about half a mile west of Whitby town line. These culverts replaced two wooden culverts which were in very bad condition. The total cost of these culverts was \$1,549.40.

Four vitrified tile culverts were installed under side entrances, and one culvert under a side road. A total of 112 feet of 15-inch vitrified tile pipe was installed, at a cost of \$193.33.

Maintenance charges cover the cost of scarifying and rolling about one mile of highway and repairing floors of culverts and guard rail.

Construction

| | Total Expenditure. | Cost for Township. |
|------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Earthwork | \$3,224 60 | \$ 967 38 |
| Road surface | 6,202 11 | 1,860 63 |
| Bridges and culverts | 1,549 40 | 464 82 |
| Guard rail | 25 00 | 7 50 |
| Side entrance culverts | 193 33 | 58 00 |
| | \$11,194 44 | \$3,358 33 |

Maintenance

| | Total Expenditure. | Cost for Township. |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Road surface | \$291 50 | \$87 45 |
| Bridges and culverts | 27 83 | 8 35 |
| Guard rail | 9 15 | 2 74 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$328 48 | \$98 54 |
| Total cost for township | | \$3,456 87 |

Ontario County

Masonry work was completed at Pickering Bridge and nineteen pedestals and one abutment constructed at the Rouge River Bridge. The total cost of this work was \$28,833.52.

Summary

| | Total Expenditure. | Cost to County. |
|----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Bridges and culverts | \$28,833 52 | \$8,650 06 |

Summary for Ontario County

| | Construction | Maintenance | Total | 30% Payable by County |
|-------------------------|--------------|-------------|------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | |
| | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| Pickering, Twp..... | 105,745 62 | 1,462 98 | 107,208 60 | 32,162 58 |
| Pickering, Village..... | | 539 45 | 539 45 | 161 83 |
| Whitby, Town..... | 1,338 99 | 725 58 | 2,064 57 | 619 37 |
| East Whitby, Twp..... | 6,514 87 | 1,207 56 | 7,722 43 | 2,316 73 |
| West Whitby, Twp..... | 11,194 44 | 328 48 | 11,522 92 | 3,456 87 |
| Ontario, County..... | 28,833 52 | ..... | 28,833 52 | 8,650 06 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | 153,627 44 | 4,264 05 | 157,891 49 | 47,367 44 |

| | |
|---|----------|
| Less amount overpaid by Whitby, W., 1919..... | \$280 33 |
| “ “ by Whitby Town..... | 647 23 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$927 56 |

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------|
| Total payable by County..... | \$46,439 88 |
|------------------------------|-------------|

UNITED COUNTIES OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM

Town of Brighton

From the west limits of the town east for thirty-two hundred feet, the road was ditched and graded to a width of 30 feet at a cost of \$249.40.

Two heavy coats of gravel were placed on the above grading at a cost of \$2,140.50.

Five culverts of 15-inch vitrified pipe 20 feet long were installed under side entrances at a cost of \$167.80.

Two-thirds of a mile of independent and hydro poles were moved at a cost of \$170.25.

Maintenance charges cover the cost of patching and dragging one-and-a-half miles of highway. The culvert at the mill, west side of the town was filled in at a cost of \$17.60.

Construction

| | Total Expenditure. | Cost for Municipality. |
|------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Earthwork | \$249 40 | \$74 82 |
| Road surface | 2,140 50 | 642 15 |
| Side entrance culverts | 167 80 | 50 34 |
| Moving poles | 170 25 | 51 07 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$2,727 95 | \$818 38 |

Maintenance

| | Total Expenditure. | Cost for Municipality. |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Road surface | \$330 30 | \$99 09 |
| Bridges and culverts | 17 60 | 5 28 |
| | \$347 90 | \$104 37 |
| Total cost for municipality | | 922 75 |

Brighton Township

One and two-tenths miles of highway were ditched and graded to a width of 30 feet at a total cost of \$1,850.

Two heavy coats of gravel were placed on the above grading at a cost of \$4,808.65.

Two 18-inch concrete pipes were lengthened and two concrete culverts 4 x 3 x 38 ft. were constructed under the highway at a total cost of \$2,118.50.

Nine culverts of 15-inch vitrified pipe 20 feet long were installed under side entrances and one carload of tile is on hand for next season's work. The total cost was \$569.66.

A quarter of a mile of independent telephone poles were moved at a total cost of \$103.16.

Maintenance charges cover the cost of patching and dragging the entire length of the highway, cutting the shoulders off the road with a grader in several places, keeping culverts and guard rails in repair and cutting weeds.

Construction

| | Total Expenditure. | Cost for Municipality. |
|------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Earthwork | \$1,850 00 | \$555 00 |
| Road surface | 4,808 65 | 1,442 59 |
| Bridges and culverts | 2,118 50 | 635 55 |
| Guard rail | 24 40 | 7 32 |
| Side entrance culverts | 569 66 | 170 90 |
| Moving poles | 103 16 | 30 95 |
| | \$9,474 37 | \$2,842 31 |

Maintenance

| | Total Expenditure. | Cost for Municipality. |
|----------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Road surface | \$840 65 | \$252 19 |
| Bridges and culverts | 11 94 | 3 58 |
| Cutting weeds | 8 00 | 2 40 |
| | \$860 59 | \$258 17 |

Total cost for municipality \$3,100 48

Town of Colborne

Three hundred feet of highway was ditched and graded over the new culvert constructed west of the town. The cost of this earthwork was \$51.20.

Two heavy coats of gravel were placed on sixteen hundred feet of road west of the town, and a heavy coat of gravel placed on a quarter of a mile of road east of the town at a total cost of \$1,348.29.

One culvert 5 x 4 ft. 6 in. x 47 ft. 6 in. was constructed at a cost of \$986.22.

A side entrance culvert was lengthened at a cost of \$19.80.

Maintenance charges cover the cost of patching one and one-quarter miles of highway and keeping guard rails and culverts in repair. Eleven barrels of oil are stored for next season's use.

Construction

| | Total Expenditure. | Cost for Municipality. |
|------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Earthwork | \$51 20 | \$15 36 |
| Road surface | 1,348 29 | 404 49 |
| Bridges and culverts | 986 22 | 295 86 |
| Side entrance culverts | 19 80 | 5 94 |
| | \$2,405 51 | \$721 65 |

Maintenance

| | Total Expenditure. | Cost for Municipality. |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Road surface | \$595 34 | \$178 60 |
| Bridges and culverts | 6 00 | 1 80 |
| Guard rails | 2 25 | 67 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$603 59 | \$181 07 |
| | | <hr/> |
| Total cost for municipality | | \$902 72 |

Cramahe Township

Ditching and grading to a width of 20 feet was completed over the following sections of highway; from Haldimand township line east for a quarter of a mile; from Salem west for eight-tenths of a mile; from a quarter of a mile west of Brighton township line west for a mile and a half. The cost of this earthwork was \$4,636.50.

Two and six-tenths miles of highway were given two heavy coats of gravel at a cost of \$8,089.08.

The following concrete culverts were constructed under the highway: One 3 x 3 x 48; one 3 x 3 x 54 box culvert; one 17 x 8 x 50. The total cost of the above culverts was \$5,552.79.

New guard rails were constructed at a cost of \$22.50.

One mile of independent telephone line was moved off the new grading at a cost of \$361.05.

Thirty-seven culverts of 15-inch vitrified pipe were installed under side entrance and four culverts of 15-inch vitrified pipe were installed under side roads. A total length of 912 feet of pipe at a cost of \$1,076.32.

Maintenance charges cover the cost of patching and dragging the entire length of highway, keeping culverts and guard rail in repair and cutting weeds.

Construction

| | Total Expenditure. | Cost for Municipality. |
|------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Earthwork | \$5,636 50 | \$1,690 95 |
| Road surface | 8,089 08 | 2,426 72 |
| Bridges and culverts | 5,552 79 | 1,665 84 |
| Guard rail | 22 50 | 6 75 |
| Moving poles | 361 05 | 108 32 |
| Side entrance culverts | 1,076 32 | 322 89 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$20,738 24 | \$6,221 47 |

Maintenance

| | Total Expenditure. | Cost for Municipality. |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Road surface | \$401 59 | \$120 47 |
| Bridges and culverts | 10 00 | 3 00 |
| Guard rail | 30 05 | 9 02 |
| Cutting weeds | 74 80 | 22 44 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$516 44 | \$154 93 |
| | | <hr/> |
| Total cost for municipality | | \$6,376 40 |

Haldimand Township

From Grafton west, a distance of nine-tenths of a mile, the highway was ditched and graded to a width of 30 feet. Grades were reduced and road straightened out at Grafton toll-house, which necessitated heavy earthwork. Road was graded from Fairview Cemetery west for one-third of a mile and grade was raised three feet over the new culvert. From Cramahe Township line west for one and seven-tenth miles, road was ditched, bad winds taken out and widened to a width of 30 feet. The total cost of the above earthwork was \$10,911.22.

Two miles of highway were very heavily gravelled at a cost of \$6,729.70.

Five concrete culverts were constructed as follows: One 12 x 6 x 39 two miles west of Colborne; one 5 x 5 x 44 two and one-half miles west of Colborne; one 10 x 6 x 42 half a mile east of Grafton; one 6 x 3 x 41 half a mile east of Grafton; one 12 x 5 x 42 one and one-half miles west of Grafton. The total cost of these culverts was \$8,936.51. Guard rail was constructed on the new grading at several places at a cost of \$67.50. Eleven hundred feet of independent telephone line was moved at a cost of \$99.42. Thirty-one culverts were installed under side entrances and side roads, including one 36-inch galvanized iron pipe 20 feet long and one 36-inch galvanized iron pipe 33 feet long. Five hundred and fifty feet of 15-inch tile are on hand for next season's work. Total cost of above was \$954.50.

Maintenance charges cover the cost of patching and dragging the entire road, placing a light coat of oil through Grafton Village, cutting the weeds and repairing and whitewashing guard rails.

Construction

| | <i>Total Expenditure.</i> | <i>Cost for Municipality.</i> |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Earthwork | \$10,911 22 | \$3,273 37 |
| Road surface | 6,729 70 | 2,018 91 |
| Bridges and culverts | 8,936 51 | 2,680 95 |
| Guard rails | 67 50 | 20 25 |
| Moving poles | 99 42 | 29 83 |
| Side entrance culverts | 954 50 | 286 35 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$27,698 85 | \$8,309 66 |

Maintenance

| | <i>Total Expenditure.</i> | <i>Cost for Municipality.</i> |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Road surface | \$624 10 | \$187 23 |
| Bridges and culverts | 46 60 | 13 98 |
| Guard rails | 19 50 | 5 85 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$690 20 | \$207 06 |
| | | <hr/> |
| Total cost for municipality | | \$8,516 72 |

Murray Township

One and three-quarters miles of highway were ditched and graded to a width of 30 feet at a cost of \$2,400.

Two heavy coats of gravel were placed on all the above earthwork at a cost of \$5,019.

Three 18-inch concrete pipe culverts under the highway were extended to allow for the extra widening at a cost of \$200.

Ten culverts of 15-inch vitrified pipe 20 feet long were installed under side entrances at a cost of \$218.28.

One-half a mile of independent telephone line was moved at a cost of \$105.17.

New guard rail was constructed when required at a cost of \$13.

Maintenance charges cover the cost of patching, dragging, cutting the shoulders off the road with a grader, cutting the weeds, and keeping the culverts in repair.

Construction

| | <i>Total Expenditure</i> | <i>Cost for Municipality.</i> |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Earthwork | \$2,400 00 | \$720 00 |
| Road surface | 5,019 05 | 1,505 72 |
| Bridges and culverts | 200 00 | 60 00 |
| Guard rail | 13 00 | 3 90 |
| Side entrance culverts | 218 28 | 65 48 |
| Moving poles | 105 17 | 31 55 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$7,955 50 | \$2,386 65 |

Maintenance

| | Total Expenditure | Cost for Municipality. |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| Road surface | \$706 60 | \$211 98 |
| Bridges and culverts | 15 00 | 4 50 |
| | <hr/> \$721 60 | <hr/> \$216 48 |
| Total cost for municipality | | \$2,603 13 |

Town of Cobourg

At the west limits of the town a sharp turn was cleared and partly graded. The cost of this work was \$48.75.
A light coat of gravel was placed on a half-mile road, at a cost of \$94.

Construction

| | Total Expenditure. | Cost for Municipality. |
|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Earthwork | \$48 75 | \$14 63 |

Maintenance

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------------|
| Road surface | \$94 00 | \$28 20 |
| Total cost for municipality | | <hr/> \$42 83 |

Bowmanville Town

From the east limits of the town west for 2,200 feet, the highway was ditched and widened to 38 feet, extra widening being made to accommodate a new sidewalk and heavy grading carried out. West of the town the road was graded for 600 feet. The total cost of the above earthwork was \$4,525.25.
A heavy coat of gravel and a coat of cinders was placed on the new grading east of the town, and the cinder walk was constructed. The cost of this work was \$698.75.
Construction of concrete abutments, piers, sidewalks and floors, the supply and erection of steel for three bridges in Bowmanville Town, to complete, \$50,927.04.
A quarter of a mile of road was gravelled and the total length of road assumed was patched and kept in repair.

Construction

| | Total Expenditure. | Cost for Municipality. |
|--|--------------------|------------------------|
| Earthwork | \$4,525 25 | |
| Tile and pipe draining | 4 05 | |
| Road surface | 698 75 | |
| Guard rail | 1 35 | |
| | <hr/> \$5,229 40 | <hr/> \$1,568 82 |
| Bridges and culverts as per attached statement | | 10,315 02 |

Maintenance

| | | |
|--|----------|-------------------|
| Road surface | \$620 00 | \$186 00 |
| Total cost for municipality (county) | | <hr/> \$12,069 84 |

Bowmanville Bridges

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--------------------|------------------------|
| STATION 4951-40 | | | Total Expenditure. | Cost for Municipality. |
| Cost to Jan. 31, 1919. | | | | |
| Cost from Feb. 1, 1919, to Jan. 31, 1920..... | | | \$7,177 21 | |
| Total cost to Jan. 31, 1920 | | | 1,522 82 | \$8,700 03 |
| STATION 4960 | | | | |
| Cost to Jan. 31, 1919. | | | | |
| Cost from Feb. 1, 1919, to Jan. 31, 1920 | | | \$2,992 20 | |
| Total cost to Jan. 31, 1920 | | | 4,999 29 | 7,991 49 |
| STATION 5026 | | | | |
| Cost to Jan. 31, 1920. | | | | |
| Cost from Feb. 1, 1920, to Nov. 30, 1920 | | | \$31,509 06 | |
| Total cost to Nov. 30, 1920 | | | 13,900 77 | 45,409 83 |
| Total cost of three bridges | | | | \$62,101 35 |
| Total due to province in accordance with statement to county.... | | | | \$17,019 60 |
| Statement rendered to Bowmanville June 24, 1919 | | | | 6,704 58 |
| Balance due from county | | | | \$10,315 02 |

Clarke Township

Between Darlington township line and Newcastle 1.44 miles of highway were ditched and graded to a width of 30 feet. Heavy earthwork was carried out at Wilmot Creek when the grades were raised 5 feet and approaches to the new bridge constructed. Wilmot Creek was diverted on the north side of the bridge to prevent wall on the highway, and trees were cut for better visibility. The road was graded and ditched for half a mile east from the C. P. R. subway and for five hundred feet in Newtonville village. At Thompson's culvert the grade was raised and a quarter of a mile of highway graded and ditched. The creek at this point was diverted and the channel deepened. The total cost of the above work was \$9,495.99.

A heavy coat of gravel was placed on the road from Darlington Township line to Newcastle, from the C. P. R. subway east for half a mile, seven hundred feet at Newtonville village, and from the Hope Township line west for two and six-tenths miles. The total cost of this work was \$4,814.90.

The following culverts and bridges were constructed:

- Two 18-inch concrete pipe culverts, 40 feet long.
 - One steel span bridge with concrete abutments and floor at Wilmot Creek.
 - One 7 x 6 x 38 feet long a mile west of Newcastle.
 - One 8 x 8 x 81 feet culvert at Thompson's.
- The total cost of these culverts was \$8,486.66.

Brush was cleared to the full width of the highway in the swamp, three miles east of Newcastle.

Three side entrance culverts of 18-inch vitrified pipe, 20 feet long; five side entrance culverts of 15-inch pipe, 20 feet long, and two culverts across side roads of 18-inch vitrified pipe, 33 feet long, were installed, at a total cost of \$126.20.

Maintenance charges cover light gravelling, patching and dragging the entire road, oiling Newtonville village and keeping the culverts in repair.

Construction

| | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| | Total Expenditure. | Cost for Municipality. |
| Earthwork | \$9,495 99 | \$2,848 80 |
| Road surface | 4,814 90 | 1,444 47 |
| Bridges and culverts | 8,486 66 | 2,546 00 |
| Moving poles | 126 20 | 37 86 |
| Brushing | 92 00 | 27 60 |
| Side entrance culverts | 616 87 | 185 06 |
| | <hr/> \$23,632 62 | <hr/> \$7,089 79 |

Maintenance

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|------------|
| Road surface | \$905 31 | \$271 59 |
| Bridges and culverts | 13 50 | 4 05 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$918 81 | \$275 64 |
| | | <hr/> |
| Total cost for municipality | | \$7,365 43 |

Darlington Township

All ditching and grading was completed between Bowmanville and Clarke Township line and twelve hundred feet of the highway situated about two miles west of Bowmanville was ditched. The total cost of above earthwork was \$2,121.70.

Two heavy coats of gravel were placed on seven and eight-tenths miles of the highway, at a cost of \$8,024.73.

A few independent telephone poles were removed from the new grading at a cost of \$21.

Thirteen culverts of 15-inch vitrified pipe were installed under side entrances and side roads, a total length of 360 feet of pipe, at a cost of \$254.63.

Maintenance charges cover the cost of oiling at Courtice and Tooley's Hill, patching and dragging over 7.8 miles of road, keeping culverts in repair and cutting weeds.

Construction

| | <i>Total Expenditure.</i> | <i>Cost for Municipality.</i> |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Earthwork | \$2,121 70 | \$636 51 |
| Road surface | 8,231 43 | 2,469 43 |
| Guard rail | 32 00 | 9 60 |
| Side entrance culverts | 254 63 | 76 39 |
| Moving poles | 21 00 | 6 30 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$10,660 76 | \$3,198 23 |

Maintenance

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Road surface | \$1,035 85 | \$310 75 |
| Bridges and culverts | 13 00 | 3 90 |
| Cutting weeds | 12 00 | 3 60 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$1,060 85 | 318 25 |
| | | <hr/> |
| Total cost for municipality | | \$3,516 48 |

Hope Township

Very heavy earthwork was undertaken and partly completed at Roseberry Hill. This work is half a mile long, and reduces the grade from 7% to 5%, and widens the road to standard width. Heavy earthwork was completed, reducing the grade and widening the road from Marvin's farm west for one mile. Four hundred feet of grading was finished one and one-half miles west of Welcome. Welcome corner was cleared and eight-tenths of a mile of highway graded and ditched between Welcome and Port Hope. From Hamilton Township line west for 3,700 feet the highway was ditched and graded to a width of 30 feet. The total cost of this earthwork was \$12,609.24.

Two heavy coats of gravel were placed on the above grading at a cost of \$7,093.70.

The following concrete culverts were constructed under the highway:

Two culverts, 3 x 3 x 33.

One culvert, 4 x 3 x 33.

One culvert, 4 x 3 x 38.

One culvert, 6 x 3 x 33.

One culvert, 6 x 4 x 44.

One culvert, 11 x 6 x 42.

Two culverts started before January 31, 1918, were completed. The total cost of the above culvert work was \$9,235.35.

Seven side-entrance culverts of 18-inch vitrified pipe, 20 feet long; one side-entrance culvert of 24-inch concrete pipe, 26 feet long, and one culvert across a sideroad 18-inch vitrified pipe, 33 feet long, were installed. Sixty feet of 18-inch concrete pipe were installed at Helm's Corner. One carload of 15-inch vitrified pipe is on hand for next year's work. The total cost was \$712.29.

One mile of independent and G. N. W. telephone lines was moved at a cost of \$512.78. Maintenance charges cover the cost of patching and dragging the entire length of highway, cutting weeds, repairing culverts and oiling from Welcome to Port Hope.

Construction

| | Total Expenditure. | Cost for Municipality. |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Earthwork | \$12,609 24 | \$3,782 78 |
| Road surface | 7,093 70 | 2,128 11 |
| Bridges and culverts | 9,235 35 | 2,770 60 |
| Guard rail | 4 50 | 1 35 |
| Moving poles | 512 78 | 153 83 |
| Side entrance culverts | 712 29 | 213 69 |
| | \$20,167 86 | \$9,050 36 |

Maintenance

| | Total Expenditure. | Cost for Municipality. |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Road surface | \$1,008 29 | \$302 48 |
| Bridges and culverts | 14 06 | 4 22 |
| Cutting weeds | 4 20 | 1 26 |
| | \$1,026 55 | \$307 96 |
| Total cost for municipality | | \$9,358 32 |

Newcastle Village

From the west limits of the village east for a quarter of a mile the highway was ditched and graded to a width of 30 feet at a cost of \$601.45.

A heavy coat of gravel was placed on half a mile of road at a cost of \$542.85.

A man-hole was constructed at a cost of \$28.

Maintenance charges cover the cost of patching, dragging, weed cutting and repairs to guard rails and culverts.

Construction

| | Total Expenditure. | Cost for Municipality. |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Earthwork | \$604 95 | \$181 48 |
| Road surface | 642 85 | 192 85 |
| Guard rail | 7 10 | 2 13 |
| Bridges and culverts | 28 00 | 8 40 |
| | \$1,282 90 | \$384 86 |

Maintenance

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Road surface | \$257 75 | \$77 33 |
| Total cost for municipality | | \$462 19 |

Town of Port Hope

The corner at Walton Street and Toronto Road was cleared, and hedge and trees cut down. This work cost \$18.50.

Half a mile of highway was heavily gravelled at a cost of \$547.70.

A light coat of gravel was placed on the road from King Street East, a distance of 1,000 feet and a light coat of oil placed on half a mile of the highway. A culvert was repaired at the west end of the town at a cost of \$12.

Construction

| | <i>Total Expenditure.</i> | <i>Cost for Town.</i> |
|------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Earthwork | \$18 50 | \$5 55 |
| Road surface | 547 70 | 164 31 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$566 20 | \$169 86 |

Maintenance

| | | |
|--------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Road surface | \$383 77 | \$115 13 |
| Bridges and culverts | 12 00 | 3 60 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$395 77 | \$118 73 |
| Total cost for town | | \$288 59 |

Hamilton Township

Two and one-half miles of highway were ditched and graded to a width of 30 feet. At Massey's Bridge heavy earthwork was required to widen the road and raise the grade three feet. The total cost of this work was \$3,656.15.

A heavy coat of gravel was placed on the above earthwork after grading was completed, at a cost of \$4,529.81.

One steel bridge, 26-feet span, with concrete abutments, was completed at Massey's Creek, and the concrete work complete and steel in place for a 45-foot span steel bridge at Gage's Creek. The cost of these bridges was \$11,481.46.

Eleven culverts of 15-inch vitrified pipe, 20 feet long; two culverts 36-inch galvanized iron pipe, 20 feet long, and one 24-inch galvanized iron pipe, 30 feet long, were placed under side entrances at a cost of \$688.05.

New guard rails were constructed at a cost of \$18.

Maintenance charges cover the cost of cutting off the shoulders of the road in several places, dragging the entire road, cutting weeds and repairing decking on Massey's Bridge. Danger-crossing signs were placed at C. P. R. and C. N. R. crossings. Three toll-gates and houses were removed and their foundations levelled.

Construction

| | <i>Total Expenditure.</i> | <i>Cost for Municipality.</i> |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Earthwork | \$3,656 15 | \$1,096 85 |
| Road surface | 4,529 81 | 1,358 94 |
| Bridges and culverts | 11,481 46 | 3,444 43 |
| Side-entrance culverts | 688 05 | 206 42 |
| Guard rail | 18 00 | 5 40 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$20,373 47 | \$6,112 04 |

Maintenance

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|------------|
| Road surface | \$226 81 | \$68 04 |
| Bridges and culverts | 66 74 | 20 02 |
| Cutting weeds | 42 00 | 12 60 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | | \$100 66 |
| Total cost for municipality | | \$6,212 70 |

Summary for Northumberland and Durham Counties

| | Construction | Maintenance | Total | Payable by County |
|---------------------------|--------------|-------------|------------|-------------------------|
| | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| Brighton, Town | 2,727 95 | 347 90 | 3,075 85 | 922 75 |
| Brighton, Twp | 9,474 37 | 860 59 | 10,334 96 | 5,100 48 |
| Colborne, Town..... | 2,405 51 | 603 59 | 3,009 10 | 902 72 |
| Cramahe, Twp..... | 20,738 24 | 516 44 | 21,254 68 | 6,376 40 |
| Haldimand, Twp..... | 27,698 85 | 690 20 | 28,389 05 | 8,516 72 |
| Murray, Twp..... | 7,955 50 | 721 60 | 8,677 10 | 2,603 13 |
| Cobourg, Town..... | 48 75 | 94 00 | 142 75 | 42 83 |
| Bowmanville, Town..... | 5,229 40 | 620 00 | 5,849 40 | 1,754 82 |
| Bowmanville, Bridges..... | 50,924 04 | ..... | 50,924 04 | 10,315 02 |
| Clarke Twp..... | 23,632 62 | 918 81 | 24,551 43 | 7,365 43 |
| Darlington, Twp..... | 10,660 76 | 1,060 85 | 11,721 61 | 3,516 48 |
| Hope, Twp..... | 30,167 86 | 1,026 55 | 31,194 41 | 9,358 32 |
| Newcastle, Village..... | 1,282 90 | 257 75 | 1,540 65 | 462 19 |
| Port Hope, Town | 566 20 | 395 77 | 961 97 | 288 59 |
| Hamilton, Twp..... | 20,373 47 | 335 55 | 20,709 02 | 6,212 70 |
| | 213,889 42 | 8,449 60 | 222,339 02 | 61,738 58 |

HASTINGS COUNTY

Sidney Township

The thickly-settled section between the Town of Trenton and the City of Belleville has necessarily caused the new road to follow very closely the old alignment. Advantage has been taken, however, of every situation that allowed the centre line to be shifted so as to flatten or obliterate the curve.

During the season an attempt was made to drain the highway across the entire township. Due to scarcity of labour, however, it was found that it was possible to bring only short lengths of road to the proper cross-section. Over the remaining sections the grader with tractor was used. The ditches were then cleaned, brush and rubbish cut out and removed, and drainage opened up. The following stations indicate the lengths of road graded to required cross-section:

| | | |
|-----------------------|----------|---------|
| Station 1300-57 | to | 1304-38 |
| “ 1351-61 | “ | 1355-00 |
| “ 1417-77 | “ | 1423-04 |
| “ 1527-00 | “ | 1532-00 |
| “ 1541-90 | “ | 1573-00 |

Stations 1640-00 to 1730-79—This section, was ditched. The cross-section is such that road is ready for surface construction. In all, approximately one mile of road was graded to cross-section.

In view of the close relationship between ditching, placing farm entrance tile and light earthwork, some difficulty was experienced in securing unit costs. A total of 562 feet of farm entrance pipe was laid, and one road intersection culvert of 40 feet in length. The total cost of the above work was \$1,747.33.

Culverts were constructed, one of each of the following sizes: 3 x 3 x 33, 16 x 5 x 36 ft. 3 ins., 6 x 5 x 33, 4 x 5 x 33, 5 x 5 x 33, and 12 x 5 x 33; also 11 15-inch concrete pipes reinforced with 6-inch concrete and masonry end walls. The total cost of this work was \$12,466.27.

The road was gravelled throughout the township, Stations 1248 to 1739-80, to an average depth of 5 inches and a width of approximately 18 feet. Log drags were used to maintain and help consolidate this material. The total cost for placing gravel and consolidating same was \$17,282.19. Approximately 8,470 cubic yards of gravel was used, making an average cost of \$2.40 per cubic yard. This section of road was considered in excellent shape at the end of 1919 season.

Construction

| | Total Expenditure. | Cost for Township |
|--|--------------------|-------------------|
| Earthwork and side-entrance culverts | \$1,747 33 | \$524 20 |
| Tile and pipe draining | 14 40 | 4 32 |
| Road surface | 17,282 19 | 5,184 66 |
| Bridges and culverts | 12,466 27 | 3,739 88 |
| Guard rail | 162 50 | 48 75 |
| | <hr/> \$31,672 69 | <hr/> \$9,501 81 |

Tyendinaga Township

Very little change of alignment is anticipated through this township, the only deviations necessary being in the Village of Shannonville, where the road crosses the Salmon River direct, and at Marysville, where the road turns south to Deseronto, passing behind the buildings at this point.

Temporary drainage was undertaken where it was impossible to attempt to bring the road to the proper cross-section. All culverts were also cleaned and repaired.

The following lengths of road were graded to proper cross-section: Stations 99-77 to 136-66, Stations 403-25 to 493-50, Stations 766-87 to 791-06, making a total of 3 miles at a cost of \$9,910.98. This also includes the laying of 180 feet of farm entrance tile. A heavy cut through hill half mile south of Marysville accounts for large percentage of this amount.

The following culverts were built: One, 6 x 4 x 38; two, 3 x 3 x 36; and 15-inch concrete reinforced tile with concrete end walls, at a total cost of \$2,998.73.

The road surface through this township was also in an extremely bad condition. Repairs were made as follows:

Stations 97-77 to 137-50—Four-inch limestone was used. This was spread to a width of 18 feet and consolidated to 6 inches in depth by rolling. Pit gravel was used as a filler.

Stations 403-20 to 682-35—Pit gravel was used. This was spread to an average width of 12 feet and 5 inches in thickness, the whole being consolidated by log drag.

Stations 682-35 to 780-00—Two-inch stone was spread to a width of 15 feet and 6 inches in depth, and covered with limestone screenings. This same method of repairing was used from Stations 780-00 to 824-58, except that the width of metal would not average over 12 feet. Approximately 11,740 cubic yards of material was placed on the road at a cost of \$23,368.39. Metalling was completed, as shown above, across the township, approximately 9 miles.

Construction

| | Total Expenditure. | Cost for Township. |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Earthwork and entrance culverts | \$9,910 98 | \$2,973 29 |
| Bridges and culverts | 2,998 73 | 899 62 |
| Road surface | 23,368 39 | 7,010 52 |
| | <hr/> \$36,278 10 | <hr/> \$10,883 43 |
| Total cost for township | | \$10,883 43 |

Indian Reserve

The alignment through the Reserve follows very closely the old road. No deviation from this at present has been assumed.

No attempt was made to maintain the present ditches. Some grading was undertaken, however, and the road finished to the proper cross-section from Station 65-00 to 97-77. Sucker Creek Hill, Station 30-00, was also lowered, 3,100 cubic yards being taken from same, but the work was not finished to grade. The total cost of earthwork was \$4,071.08.

One of each of the following sized culverts was constructed: 4 x 3 x 40, 6 x 2 ft. 6 in. x 38, 3 x 3 x 50, 3 x 3 x 33, 4 x 3 x 36.

No attempt was made to gravel the section from Deseronto West to Marysville side-road. From this point, however, beginning at Station 0-00 to Station 35-00, 2-inch stone, dressed with screenings, was used. From this point to Station 65-00 the road was given a light coat of pit gravel, these sections averaging 10 feet in width and 5 inches in thickness. From Station 65-00 to 97-75 4-inch stone was used, being spread to 18 feet in width and consolidated with roller to 6 inches in depth. Pit gravel was then used as a binder. Approximately two miles were metalled, 3,552 cubic feet of material being used at a total cost of \$7,359.27.

Construction

| | Total Expenditure. | Cost for Reserve. |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Earthwork and entrance culverts | \$3,457 08 | \$1,037 12 |
| Bridges and culverts | 3,579 43 | 1,073 83 |
| Road surface | 7,359 27 | 2,207 78 |
| | \$14,395 78 | \$4,318 73 |

Thurlow Township

Through this township some change in alignment has been found necessary. The land, generally of a shallow nature, lends itself quite readily to any deviations required, very little tillable land being interfered with. Deviations are short, however, the new centre line following the old grade fairly closely.

On account of lateness of season and scarcity of men, very little grading was undertaken, only 1,200 feet of road being brought to the proper cross-section. The ditches were cleared and all culverts were cleaned and rebuilt. The total cost for this work, including the laying of 120 feet of entrance culvert, was \$436.80.

The following culverts were constructed: Two 3 x 3 x 36; three 3 x 2 x 33, and one 4 x 3 x 36. The cost of this work was \$4,478.58.

Work was commenced in this township July 21st, and on account of the extremely bad condition of the road it was thought advisable to put the surface in passable condition at once. Crushed stone and gravel were used in all, approximately 7,000 cubic yards of material, at a total cost of \$16,862.24. The stone was spread to a width of 12 feet and an average depth of 6 inches, a layer of screenings placed over the surface, and the whole consolidated by the use of a split log drag. Metalling was completed, as shown above, across the township, approximately 6 miles.

Construction

| | Total Expenditure. | Cost for Township. |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| Bridges and culverts | \$4,478 58 | \$1,343 58 |
| Earthwork and farm entrance culverts | 436 80 | 131 04 |
| Road surface | 16,862 24 | 5,058 67 |
| | \$21,777 62 | \$6,533 29 |

Summary for Hastings County

| | Construction | Maintenance | Total | 30% Payable by County |
|----------------------|--------------|-------------|------------|-----------------------|
| | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| Sidney, Twp..... | 31,672 69 | ..... | 31,672 69 | 9,501 81 |
| Tyendinaga, Twp..... | 36,278 10 | ..... | 36,278 10 | 10,883 43 |
| Indian Reserve..... | 14,395 78 | ..... | 14,395 78 | 4,318 75 |
| Thurlow, Twp | 21,777 62 | ..... | 31,777 62 | 6,533 29 |
| | 104,124 19 | ..... | 102,124 19 | 31,237 28 |

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON

Ernesttown Township

Work was started in this township early in May. Grading commenced in the west boundary; Station 273-50 completed to Station 363-27. From this point to east boundary of township, Station 866-30, the cross-section is such that construction may be proceeded with at once.

Farm entrance and road intersection culverts were placed over the section graded, in all 440 feet being laid. The cost of earthwork and side-entrance culverts was \$2,133.83.

A new steel bridge, span 45 feet, and two culverts, 6 x 4 x 36 and 5 x 5 x 43, were constructed at a cost of \$9,758.83.

From Station 273-50 to 417-27 road was patched with broken limestone and consolidated with roller. Stations 417-10 to 542-13—the road was given a light surfacing with pit gravel. Stations 564-80 to 743-00—a rubble stone was used. This was spread to 18 feet in width, consolidated with roller, with pit gravel and sand as binder. It was intended that this course should act as base for future construction. On a short section near Village of Odessa screenings were used instead of sand as binder. Approximately 8 miles were metalled, 7,986 cubic yards of material being used at a cost of \$17,426.25.

Construction

| | Total Expenditure. | Cost for Township. |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| Earthwork and side-entrance culverts | \$2,133 83 | \$640 15 |
| Bridges and culverts | 9,758 96 | 2,927 68 |
| Road surface | 17,426 25 | 5,227 88 |
| | <hr/> \$29,319 04 | <hr/> \$8,795 71 |

North Fredericksburg Township

No change in alignment was considered in this township, the new road following the centre line of old location.

Light grading, such as ditch maintenance, had been undertaken during the Fall of 1918. This was continued in the Spring of 1919, and completed to cross-section in August. The cost of this earthwork, including the laying of 760 feet of entrance and road intersection culverts, was \$2,950.68.

The following culverts were constructed: Two 18-inch concrete pipe, reinforced with 6-inch concrete and concrete masonry end walls; one 5 x 4 x 36, and one 16 x 4 feet 5 inches x 36, at a cost of \$4,080.50.

Construction of macadam road was undertaken in this township and completed from Station 93-00 to 251-00. A rubble base 20 feet wide and 8 inches deep was consolidated, and on this a layer of 2-inch stone consolidated to 4 inches in depth, with limestone screenings as binder. The cost of this construction work was \$36,503.37, or approximately \$12,167.79 per mile, with 14,860 cubic yards of material used. These costs, as shown above, include placing crushed stone over all entrance culverts and building a short section across the highway at all cross-roads.

Construction

| | Total Expenditure. | Cost for Township. |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| Earthwork and side-entrance culverts | \$2,950 68 | \$885 20 |
| Bridges and culverts | 4,080 58 | 1,224 18 |
| Road surface | 36,503 37 | 10,951 01 |
| Rockwork | 118 50 | 35 55 |
| | <hr/> \$43,653 13 | <hr/> \$13,095 94 |

Napanee Hill

The rockwork at Napanee Hill was undertaken late in the Fall. The object of grade reduction at this point was partly to secure material for macadam construction and also to reduce a heavy grade.

The following amount was expended before the end of January:—

Construction

| | Cost in Township. |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| \$2,070 00 | \$621 00 |
| Total cost for township | <hr/> \$13,716 94 |

Richmond Township

The road allowance through this township when assumed had an average width of 40 feet. Before ditching or grading could be undertaken it was necessary to purchase additional land so that the road might be straightened and widened. This was done for 2½ miles directly west of Napanee, the remaining 3½ miles of road not being widened. Generally the new centre line follows closely the old alignment.

Grading commenced in this township about July 21st. From Station 58-60 to 120-30 the road was brought to the proper cross-section. Due to numerous small hills in this section the grading was comparatively heavy. This earthwork, including the placing of 275 feet of farm-entrance culverts, was done at a cost of \$4,258.62.

Culverts were constructed as follows: 2 24-inch tile, 40 feet long, reinforced with 9-inch concrete and concrete head walls, 5 x 4 x 44, 3 x 2 x 38, 3 x 2 x 36, 3 x 2 x 33, and the cost was \$3,538.70.

Construction and repairs were undertaken as follows:

Stations 63-00 to 120-00—Road macadamized. This work was completed in two courses, 8-inch rubble base, 20 feet wide, and 4 inches of 2-inch stone, and stone screenings being used as a binder.

Stations 120-00 and 188-00—Only light patchwork was undertaken, bad holes and ruts being filled.

Stations 188-00 to 302-50—Road received a heavy coat of 2-inch stone, spread loosely on the road, an average width of 12 feet and 6 inches deep. This was covered with stone screenings and consolidated with log drag. Approximately 5 miles of road was metalled, 7,770 cubic yards of material being used at a cost of \$25,468.74.

Construction

| | Total Expenditure. | Cost for Township. |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| Earthwork and side-entrance culverts | \$4,258 62 | \$1,277 58 |
| Bridges and culverts | 3,538 70 | 1,061 61 |
| Road surface | 25,468 74 | 7,640 62 |
| Guard rail | 3 17 | 96 |
| | \$33,269 23 | \$9,980 77 |

Summary for United Counties

| | Construction | Maintenance | Total | 30% Payable by County |
|--------------------------------|--------------|-------------|------------|-----------------------|
| | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ cs | \$ c. |
| Ernesttown, Twp..... | 29,319 04 | ..... | 23,319 04 | 8,795 71 |
| North Fredericksburg, Twp..... | 45,723 13 | ..... | 45,723 13 | 13,716 94 |
| Richmond, Twp..... | 33,269 23 | ..... | 33,269 23 | 9,980 77 |
| | 108,311 40 | ..... | 108,311 40 | 32,493 42 |

FRONTENAC COUNTY

Pittsburg Township

The surface of the road when taken over was in a very rough condition, badly drained, and of varying widths. From the Leeds Township line west, a distance of 35,700 feet, the curves were very sharp, and had to be eased. The road was very hilly and rough, it being close to the River St. Lawrence. From Grass Creek west, a distance of 11,300 feet, the road was almost impassable, making it necessary to ditch, widen and reduce grades. Just east of Kingston, through Barriefield Camp, for a distance of 7,800 feet, the alignment was fairly straight with the exception of one place, where the old road ran around a rock ledge. This was straightened by cutting out the rock. The curve at Barriefield Village was eased.

There were 4,900 feet of fence moved back to regulation width. We have considerable fence still down, but were unable to build same owing to the lateness of the season. As soon as the frost is out it will be erected in the proper location.

From Leeds Township line west for a distance of 35,700 feet we graded, ditched and reduced the grades. Owing to the lack of labour and plant, we were unable to

build the necessary culverts, so replaced 14 old culverts under the road with 18-inch vitrified tile. We placed 37 side-entrance culverts with 15-inch vitrified tile. West of Grass Creek there were two grades reduced from 7 and 8 per cent. to 5 per cent. Ten vitrified tile were placed under the road to replace old culverts which were blocked, and ten side culverts. The material moved was mostly earth. At Barriefield the road was ditched and widened to the regulation width of 30 feet through limestone. Crushed stone was placed on the above to a depth of 4 inches and 18 feet wide for a distance of 7,800 feet.

From Mr. Maxwell's to the top of Barclay's Hill the road was stoned 20 feet wide with stone quarried and crushed from Mr. Barclay's. From Barclay's west for 1½ miles the road was stoned 9 feet wide from MacFadden's Quarry. The haul was over two miles, but, from general appearance, it is better wearing stone than that placed on the east end.

We reduced a number of grades. The most important changes were raising the fill in front of Mr. Brash's from two to three feet, widening the road from fifteen to thirty feet. This fill was made by cutting down the hills east and west; the hill west, known as Barclay's Hill, had an 8 per cent. grade, which was reduced to 4.5 per cent. This hill was rock, and required a cut of 3 feet, with a vertical curve at its summit. At Barriefield there were four rock knolls cut through to reduce the grades and improve the vision.

The road west of the Half-way House was covered with weeds and brush; this was cut and the shoulders graded. The road at Long Grass Creek was deeply rutted, and after every rain the men had to dig across to let off the water. The bridge at Long Grass Creek was replanked. The bridge over Grass Creek was quite dangerous, the east abutment having settled over two feet. We raised the bridge by placing elm logs on the abutment, and replanked it. Twenty-one hundred feet of bituminous road west of Kingston was patched and resurfaced. Eight thousand feet was patched with gravel at the Half-way House.

Maintenance

| | Total Expenditure. | Cost for Township. |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| Road surface, bituminous patching, half mile | \$363 00 | \$108 90 |
| “ Patching with gravel | 426 30 | 127 89 |
| Cutting off shoulders and dragging..... | 1,093 59 | 328 08 |
| Bridges and culverts | 575 71 | 172 71 |
| | \$2,458 60 | \$737 58 |

Construction

| | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Grading, earth and rock, 5 miles | \$14,484 26 | 4,345 28 |
| Road surface, crushing, 2.5 miles, quarrying, hauling, spreading | 21,128 56 | 6,338 57 |
| Guard rail | 4 00 | 1 20 |
| Moving plant | 69 80 | 20 94 |
| Side entrance culverts, No. 47 15-inch vit. pipe | | |
| Pipe culvert under highway, No. 24, 18-inch | 1,621 23 | 486 37 |
| | \$37,307 85 | \$11,192 36 |
| Total cost for township | | \$11,929 94 |

Kingston Township

Grading work was generally undertaken in short sections and was principally rock work. It consisted chiefly of opening ditches through rock, ledges, cuts, etc. The cost of this work was \$1,629.60. Earthwork was also light and scattered; the cost of this, including the placing of 580 feet of entrance and road intersection culverts, was \$829.35.

Only patchwork was undertaken through this township. This work was handled by contract. An attempt was made to fill up bad holes, ruts, etc., preparatory to construction in 1920. Approximately 2,500 cu. yds. of broken stone was used across the entire township for this work, which cost \$5,950.43.

Construction

| | Total Expenditure. | Cost for Township. |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| Earthwork and side entrance culverts | \$829 35 | \$248 80 |
| Road surface | 5,950 43 | 1,785 13 |
| Moving poles | 62 47 | 18 74 |
| Permanent light | 45 33 | 13 66 |
| Rockwork | 1,629 60 | 488 88 |
| Guard rail | 90 | 27 |
| Totals | \$8,518 08 | \$2,555 42 |
| Total cost to township | | \$2,555 42 |

Summary for Frontenac County

| | Construction | Maintenance | Total | 30% payable by County |
|---------------------|--------------|-------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| Kingston, Twp..... | 8,518 08 | ..... | 8,518 08 | 2,555 42 |
| Pittsburg, Twp..... | 37,307 85 | 2,458 60 | 39,766 45 | 11,929 94 |
| | 45,825 93 | 2,458 60 | 48 284 53 | 14,485 36 |

CARLETON COUNTY

Marlborough Township

Two parties were working in this township during part of the season moving fences, clearing brush from the right of way, putting up a grade 30 feet wide to the top, with varying depths, and constructing entrances into farms. On this section 6,190 feet of grade has been completed and 1,400 feet half completed. Stone fills, in old ditches have been made for a new foundation, for a distance of 600 feet across some soft areas.

The cost of this work was as follows:

Construction

| | Total Expenditure. | Cost for Township. |
|------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Earth work | \$2,668 31 | \$800 49 |
| Road surface | 44 75 | 13 42 |
| Side entrance culverts | 417 95 | 125 39 |
| Total | \$3,131 01 | \$939 30 |

Nepean Township

During the season two parties were at work in this township, removing old fences, clearing right of way of brush, stumps, rock and similar materials, cutting down hills, making fills, constructing new grades and putting in pipe culverts for farm entrances. Grades were built with top surface of 30 feet as follows: 14,200 feet completed; 1,900 feet half completed; 800 feet about one-third completed. About 7,500 feet of this new grade has been surfaced with a heavy coat of gravel 20 feet wide. Stone fills across soft areas for a distance of 1,500 feet were constructed. In the vicinity of Ottawa the right of way for extra widening has not been acquired and conditions would permit of making the grade of top width of 24 feet, which was completed for a distance of 9,700 feet. A third party of men with a road roller, sprinkler and other necessary tools, and were employed in the vicinity of Ottawa from about July 1st to end of the season, putting down water-bound macadam, 20 feet in width, the crushed stone for same being supplied on the ground by the contractor. This party completed 8,250 feet of this road, laid first course of stone for a distance of 1,450 feet, and repaired the roadbed of the old toll road for a distance of 3,400 feet.

Side entrance cost includes cost of several hundred feet of pipe on the ground but not in place.

In addition to this work during the season Contractor Allen built four reinforced concrete culverts: 5 x 5 x 60; 4 x 4 x 33; 4 x 6 x 36; 7 x 4 x 55.

All charges included in the following totals for work done in the township of Nepean cover only paysheets for men and teams and accounts for material used in construction of the road for the period stated.

Construction

| | Total Expenditure. | Cost for Township. |
|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Culverts | \$4,455 77 | \$1,336 73 |
| Earthwork | 14,430 45 | 4,329 13 |
| Road surface | 31,441 84 | 9,432 55 |
| Side entrance | 1,243 12 | 372 97 |
| Total | \$51,571 18 | \$15,471 35 |

North Gower

During the season three parties were at work in this township removing old fences, clearing new right-of-way of brush, stumps, rock and similar materials, cutting down hills, making fills and building new grades with the top width of 30 feet. Of these grades 34,300 feet were completed, 7,100 feet half completed, and 4,450 feet one-third completed. Of the completed grades 10,000 feet have been surfaced with a heavy coat of gravel 20 feet wide, 4,900 feet of rubble bottom have been laid, and for a distance of 11,280 feet old ditches in soft areas have been filled with a base of rock. Many side entrances to farms were built, and the total cost of this work was as follows:

All charges included in the following totals for work done in the township of North Gower cover only pay sheets for men and teams and accounts for material used in construction of the road for the period stated.

Construction

| | Total Expenditure | Cost for Township. |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Earthwork | \$28,856 27 | \$8,656 88 |
| Road surface | 4,460 05 | 1,338 01 |
| Road foundation materials | 1,630 00 | 489 00 |
| Side entrance culverts | 456 55 | 136 97 |
| Total | \$35,402 87 | \$10,620 86 |

Summary for Carleton County

| | Construction | Maintenance | Total | 30 % Payable by County |
|----------------------|--------------|-------------|-----------|------------------------------|
| | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| North Gower Twp..... | 35,402 87 | ..... | 35,402 87 | 10,620 86 |
| Nepean Twp..... | 51,571 18 | ..... | 51,571 18 | 15,471 35 |
| Marlborough Twp..... | 3,131 01 | ..... | 3,131 01 | 939 30 |
| | 90,105 06 | ..... | 90,105 06 | 27,031 51 |

LEEDS AND GRENVILLE

Escott Township

This road was in a very bad condition, owing to its crooked alignment, trees and shrubbery overhanging the road, bad drainage, and heavy grades. This necessitated re-running and locating a new centre line for the road, clearing, ditching, building culverts, and reducing the grades. A large portion of this grading was through granite rock, which required drilling and dynamite, making progress very slow. Labour was scarce.

Between Lansdowne Township line and the village of Escott, a distance of 10,600 feet, the road was straightened, so that as much of the old road as possible could be used. In this distance the number of curves was reduced to five, whereas formerly there were from 10 to 15. There was considerable fencing done, and two miles of telephone poles, owned by the Lansdowne Rural Telephone Co., moved to their proper location. Four grades were reduced, the heaviest being half a mile west of the village of Escott; this necessitated a side hill cut off from 4 to 10 feet. The material from the cut was not used in the fill, but was crushed and spread over the graded road. The fill was 200 feet long and 8 feet deep over a swamp; the material was procured from a clay hill east of the fill. Moulton's Creek was diverted through soil rock, thus giving the water an outlet, whereas before it had always remained along the road. At this point we had to build a fill 6 feet deep and 150 feet long. It was rip-rapped with stone on the stream side, to save it from the ice in the spring. There was an 8 x 7 concrete culvert built to replace an old concrete arch. This was built late in the fall, as we could not get a concrete mixer earlier. In the fall half a mile west of Escott a 36-inch corrugated pipe was laid on a 6-inch concrete base, and a casing of concrete placed around the barrel. This was mixed by hand. Owing to the scarcity of labour and machinery we were unable to build culverts so placed—6 18-inch vitrified pipes under the highway and 16 15-inch vitrified in side entrances.

The road was surfaced with crushed stone to a width of 9 feet and 6 inches deep. The stone was procured through the township allowing me to use Mr. MacRow's crushing plant for a limited time, as there was no other crusher available.

From the village of Escott east to Yonge Township line the shoulders were graded, ditches opened, and a thin coat of gravel put on and dragged. One bridge at Escott was replanked.

Construction

| | Total Expenditure. | Cost for Township. |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| Grading, earth and rockwork, 2 miles | \$9,213 60 | \$2,764 08 |
| Surfacing, crushing, hauling, spreading, 2 miles | 4,032 97 | 1,209 89 |
| Concrete culvert under highway | 1,731 71 | 519 51 |
| Corrugated pipe under highway, 48-inch | 225 60 | 67 68 |
| Side entrance culvert 15 15-inch vit. pipe | 277 40 | 83 28 |
| | \$15,481 28 | \$4,644 38 |

Maintenance

| | | |
|---|-------------|------------|
| Surfacing—shoulders graded, road patching, gravelling 4 miles | \$2,900 26 | \$870 08 |
| One bridge replanked | 43 36 | 13 01 |
| | \$2,943 62 | \$883 09 |
| Total cost | \$18,424 90 | |
| Total cost for township | | \$5,527 47 |

Yonge Township

This township has fairly good roads, with the exception of the stretch running from Yonge Mills east to the Elizabethtown township line, which has not been finally located and approved of by the Department. However, we ditched, patched the worst places, and dragged the above stretch. A distance of 3,000 feet through the village of Mallorytown was ditched, and patched with crushed stone from Point Anne. Six pipe culverts were installed at farm entrances.

Construction

| | Total Expenditure. | Cost for Township. |
|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Half-mile graded | \$672 00 | \$201 60 |
| Half-mile stoned | 551 19 | 165 37 |
| | \$1,223 19 | \$366 97 |

Maintenance

| | | |
|--|------------|----------|
| Repairs to culverts | \$66 85 | \$20 05 |
| Shoulders cut with grader and road patched | 554 80 | 166 44 |
| | \$621 65 | \$186 49 |
| Total cost | \$1,844 84 | |
| Total cost for township | | \$553 46 |

Lansdowne Township

This road was in a fair condition. Shoulders were graded, ditches cleaned, culverts repaired, and the road gravelled for a distance of 15,300 feet east of the Leeds Township line. Between the two roads leading to Lansdowne, a distance of 9,200 feet, the undergrowth and weeds (which were very thick and obscured the vision to traffic) were cut and the road patched.

Owing to the lack of plant and labour, construction through this township was impossible. However, we gravelled two miles late in the fall.

Construction

| | Total Expenditure. | Cost for Township. |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| Road surfacing—two miles gravelled | \$658 85 | \$197 66 |
| Side entrance culverts—pipes under road.. | 389 32 | 116 79 |
| Moving telephone poles | 42 00 | 12 60 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$1,090 17 | \$327 05 |

Maintenance

| | | |
|---|------------|------------|
| Road surface—4 miles, shoulders graded, ditches and culverts cleared | \$2,677 04 | \$803 11 |
| Three stone culverts repaired | 37 50 | 11 25 |
| Two miles brushed and road patched | 309 50 | 92 85 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$3,024 04 | \$907 21 |
| Total cost | \$4,114 21 | |
| Total cost for township | | \$1,234 26 |

Leeds Township

This portion of the highway was in fair condition, so did very little permanent work.

Graded, ditched, straightened alignment, and reduced grades for 2,000 feet three miles west of Gananoque. The progress here was very slow, owing to the hardness of the rock, it being granite and very hard to handle.

From Gananoque west for a distance of 9,500 feet shoulders were graded, a light coat of gravel placed over the same and dragged. From Gananoque east for a distance of 13,600 feet shoulders were graded, surface patched with stone, and rolled. Seventeen pipe culverts were installed at farm entrances, and seven across the road. It was necessary to put in these new pipes, as the old ones were broken and blocked.

Construction

| | Total Expenditure. | Cost for Township. |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| Half-mile graded, ditched | \$1,321 80 | \$396 54 |
| Road surface— $\frac{1}{5}$ mile gravelled, dragged.... | 84 00 | 25 20 |
| Pipe culverts under highway—4 18-inch vitri- fied | 220 80 | 66 24 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$1,626 00 | \$487 98 |

Maintenance

| | | |
|---|------------|------------|
| Road surface—5 miles, shoulder graded, ditched and gravelled | \$4,834 08 | \$1,450 23 |
| Pipe culverts under highway, 3 18-inch vit- rified ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Side entrance culverts, 11 15-inch vitrified.... | 199 85 | 59 96 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$5,033 93 | \$1,510 19 |
| Total cost for township | | \$1,998 17 |

Elizabethtown Township

The surface of this road when taken over was in a very rough condition, badly drained, and varying in width, hilly and very poor alignment. From Yonge Township East to Powell's Hill it was a sand road. From Powell's for two miles west we re-located the road, as it was very crooked—in fact, some of the turns were quite

dangerous. On this two miles we graded 5,800 feet. This was sand and shale rock, but we were able to plow the same with a pick plow and two or three teams. Around Powell's Hill there were considerable trees to be cut, so located our line to avoid cutting the best. We reduced the grade at Lothums summer hotel by raising the fill 4 feet and widening. The two hills were solid rock, and the grades were reduced from 8% to 5%. This piece of work was very difficult to handle, owing to the house being so close to the present road. We have stone piled ready for crushing. This stone was taken from the fences along the road, and had to be moved to allow the ditches being made. Owing to lack of machinery we were unable to build permanent culverts or crush the stone. We placed six 18-inch vitrified tile and one 18-inch concrete pipe under the highway and built eight side entrance culverts. East of Brockville, for half a mile, the road was graded and ditched. One rock cut was taken out at the Ontario Hospital.

From Brockville west to the Cemetery, a distance of half a mile, the road was cleared of underbrush, ditches and old culverts cleaned. Three bridges were replanked and guard rails repaired. East of town the road was patched to town line of Augusta with crushed stone.

Construction

| | Total Expenditure. | Cost for Township. |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| One mile earth and rock grading | \$6,465 16 | \$1,939 54 |
| 1 18-inch concrete tile under highway | 121 25 | 36 37 |
| Side entrance culvert (8 15-inch vit. tile); culverts under highway (6 18-inch vit. tile) | 873 27 | 261 98 |
| Dragging road surface | 26 29 | 7 88 |
| Culvert pipes delivered to road | 445 05 | 133 51 |
| | \$7,931 02 | \$2,379 31. |

Maintenance

| | | |
|---|------------|------------|
| Shoulders graded, ditches cleared, brushed, and road patched | \$1,041 60 | 312 48 |
| Three bridges replanked | 132 99 | 39 90 |
| | \$1,174 59 | \$352 38 |
| Total cost for township | | \$2,731 69 |

Edwardsburg Township

The road surface on the Provincial highway through Edwardsburg Township was in a very rough condition when taken over, particularly the road for a distance of about one mile westerly from the east boundary. This section was almost impassable for traffic.

The road was graded, shoulders cut off, and crown formed with the road grader for a distance of about seven miles. One and one-quarter miles of road east of Cardinal were given a coat of cinders 10 feet wide by 6 inches deep.

Two miles of road from station 136-44 easterly were very badly drained. This necessitated ditching.

The total cost of above work was \$2,697.61.

The floorings on old timber culverts at station 32-00 and station 223-00 were in a dangerous condition; these were replaced at a cost of \$53.50.

The road from station 136-44 westerly was very narrow. The road was widened out to 30 feet, and standard cross-section constructed, with ditches on both sides for a distance of one mile. Three-quarters of a mile of road was given a coat of gravel 12 feet wide by 6 inches deep.

Fences were removed and the roadway widened out to 86 feet for a distance of three-quarters of a mile.

Three-quarters of a mile of road west of Cardinal was metalled 10 feet wide by 6 inches deep. This stone was shipped from Point Anne Quarries, Point Anne, Ont.

Total cost of above work was \$5,672.35.

One carload of 15-inch vitrified pipe was delivered, and seven 15-inch vitrified pipe culverts were built at side entrances and across the road at a cost of \$455.36.

About 300 cubic yards of concrete and sand have been delivered at culverts for culvert work during the season of 1920 at a cost of \$275.10.

Maintenance

| | Total Expenditure. | Cost for Township. |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| Road surface—grading 7 miles, dragging 7 miles, 1¼ miles cinder road 12 ft. wide, 6 in. deep; two miles ditched | \$2,697 61 | \$809 28 |
| Culverts—2 new floorings on old timber culverts | 53 50 | 16 05 |
| | <hr/> \$2,751 11 | <hr/> \$825 33 |

Construction

| | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| One mile standard cross-section, with ditches: ¾ mile gravelling, 12 feet x 6 inches deep; ¾ mile fences moved and rebuilt on 86 feet line; ¾ mile metalling, 10 feet by 6 inches deep | \$5,672 35 | \$1,701 70 |
| Bridges and culverts—300 cubic yards concrete sand delivered on side for culvert construction | 275 10 | 82 53 |
| One carload 15-inch vit. pipe delivered, and seven vit. pipe culverts built at side entrance and across the road | 455 36 | 136 61 |
| | <hr/> \$6,402 81 | <hr/> \$1,920 84 |
| Total cost for township | | \$2,746 17 |

OTTAWA—PRESCOTT HIGHWAY

The work carried on upon this section of the highway during this period was largely construction work, there being very little expenditure on maintenance. When this road was taken over, the right-of-way was very narrow, being only from 35 to 40 feet wide throughout the greater part of its length. The fences in many places were built of logs and rail, and considerable amounts of rubble stone and boulders had been piled against these fences, with thick brush coming out through and amongst them. For long stretches there were no ditches, and grades were flat or none at all, and brush grew along the roadside up to the edge of the wheel track. At certain seasons of the year long stretches of this road were almost impassable, particularly the section just east of Prescott, the section north of Kemptville to the Rideau River, the section through Cranberry Marsh, in the township of North Gower, and a long section in Nepean Township from near Manotick to near the city of Ottawa.

Edwardsburg Township

Throughout this township old fences have been removed in almost all instances, brush and stumps removed, and the stone piled along fences built into the roadbed over deep fills and through soft areas. Many side entrances to farms have also been constructed. Work was carried on simultaneously at many points with seven different parties of men and teams, each party working under a separate foreman. It cost considerable money to clear the right-of-way and remove rock and other debris. During this season grades of varying heights, from 24 inches to 36 inches, and 30 feet wide on top, were constructed as follows—47,925 feet completed grade; 17,156 feet of grade half completed; 6,100 feet of grade one-third completed.

Of these completed grades, 1,000 feet has been surfaced with water-bound macadam, 25,900 feet has been surfaced with a heavy coat of gravel 25 feet wide, which is now ready for rolling during the coming season. During the season of 1919 a roller was kept working upon the new grade from July 1st to the end of the season, with the object of consolidating the new material. A total of 25,900 feet of this new grade was built on a rubble stone base, and for 31,800 feet it was found necessary, because of the narrow travelled way, to fill the old ditches and make the sides of new roadbed with rock. The cost of the work done in this township was as follows:

The side entrance cost includes a few feet of pipe on the ground, but not placed to date.

On this section 41 reinforced concrete culverts, varying in size from 2 feet x 2 feet, with variable lengths of 33 to 69 feet, to culverts of 17 feet x 8 feet x 38 feet long, as well as the concrete abutments for the Spencerville Bridge, were constructed by contractor Lucius E. Allen, at a cost of \$25,936.80.

Construction

| | <i>Total Expenditure.</i> | <i>Cost for Township.</i> |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Bridges and culverts | \$25,936 80 | \$7,781 04 |
| Earthwork | 63,891 59 | 19,167 47 |
| Road surface | 9,231 59 | 2,769 47 |
| Rockwork | 8,241 63 | 2,474 48 |
| Hauling stone | 1,050 55 | 315 17 |
| Side entrance culverts | 1,309 42 | 392 82 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$109,661 58 | \$32,898 47 |
| Total cost for township | | \$32,898 47 |

Oxford Township

During the season three parties were working in this township under separate foremen, removing fences along the entire length of the road, clearing the right-of-way of brush, stumps and boulders, cutting down hills and building grades having a top width of 30 feet for a distance of over 45,100 feet. Of this finished grade 2,000 feet have been surfaced with crushed stone to a width of 20 feet, and 21,200 feet have been surfaced with a heavy coat of gravel 20 feet wide. Rubble stone base has been placed under 10,000 feet of this new grade, and for 25,033 feet stone fills have been made in the old ditches and across soft areas. A road roller was employed on this section continuously from about July 1st to the end of the season, working on the new grades to consolidate them and get the road in proper shape. A crushing plant was used at Kemptville for about a month. Side entrances to farms were constructed at many points.

This side entrance cost includes a few hundred feet of pipe on the ground, but not placed to date.

Construction

| | <i>Total Expenditure.</i> | <i>Cost for Township.</i> |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Brushing | \$53 20 | \$15 96 |
| Earthwork | 44,024 23 | 13,207 26 |
| Road surface | 6,432 90 | 1,929 87 |
| Rockwork | 677 20 | 203 16 |
| Road foundation material | 2,958 50 | 887 55 |
| Side entrance culverts | 429 85 | 128 96 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$54,575 88 | \$16,372 76 |

Augusta Township

There was no construction done in this township, but material was delivered for construction. There was one bridge replanked, and a few loads of gravel placed in holes.

All charges included in the following totals for work done in the township of Augusta cover only pay sheets for men and teams and accounts for material used in the construction and maintenance of this portion of the road during the period stated.

Maintenance

| | <i>Total Expenditure.</i> | <i>Cost for Township.</i> |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Road surface | \$4 80 | \$1 44 |
| Bridges and culverts | 43 25 | 12 97 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$48 05 | \$14 41 |

Construction

| | | |
|---------------------------|----------|----------|
| Road surface | \$30 42 | \$9 13 |
| Side entrance pipes | 526 16 | 157 85 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$556 58 | \$166 98 |

Summary for Leeds and Grenville Counties

| | Construction | Maintenance | Total | 30 % Payable by County |
|--|--------------|-------------|------------|------------------------------|
| | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| Escott Twp | 15,481 28 | 2,943 62 | 18,424 90 | 5,527 47 |
| Yonge Twp. (Front of) | 1,223 19 | 621 65 | 1,844 84 | 553 46 |
| Lansdowne Twp | 1,090 17 | 3,024 04 | 4,114 21 | 1,234 26 |
| Leeds Twp | 1,626 60 | 5,033 93 | 6,660 53 | 1,998 17 |
| Elizabethtown Twp | 7,931 02 | 1,174 59 | 9,105 61 | 2,731 69 |
| Edwardsburg Twp. (Ottawa, Prescott) 109,661.58 ; Prescott-Boundary 6,402.81 | 116,064 39 | 2,751 11 | 118,815 50 | 35,644 64 |
| Oxford Twp | 54,575 88 | ..... | 54,575 88 | 16,372 76 |
| Augusta Township | 556 58 | 48 05 | 604 63 | 181 39 |
| | 198,549 11 | 15,596 99 | 214,146 10 | 64,243 84 |

STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY

Williamsburg Township

The road surface on the Provincial Highway through Williamsburg Township, when taken over, was badly rutted. The road was graded, shoulders cut off, and crown formed with the road grader for a distance of about 7 miles. The road surface was patched and holes filled with broken stones. A new flooring was placed on an old timber culvert 9 feet x 5 feet, lot 3.

Two carloads of broken stone were unloaded for bridge construction, at a cost of \$37.10.

One carload of 15-inch vitrified pipe was delivered for side entrances, at a cost of \$322.75.

Maintenance

| | Total Expenditure. | Cost for Township. |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| Road surface—grading 7 miles; patching holes with broken stone—7 miles | \$1,462 64 | \$438 80 |
| Bridges and culverts, one new timber flooring | 30 99 | 9 30 |
| | \$1,493 63 | \$448 10 |

Construction

| | | |
|--|----------|----------|
| Bridges and culverts—unloading two carloads of broken stone | \$37 10 | \$11 13 |
| Side entrance culverts—one carload of 15-inch vitrified pipe, delivered | 322 75 | 96 82 |
| | \$359 85 | \$107 95 |
| Total cost for township | | \$556 05 |

Matilda Township

The road surface on the Provincial Highway through Matilda Township was in a very rough condition when taken over. The road was graded, shoulders cut off and crown formed with the road grader for a distance of about 8 miles. The road was patched throughout with gravel and broken stone. One-half mile of road was given a 6-inch coat of cinders. Ditches were cleaned out, to afford better drainage.

The road west of the Canal Bank Road for a distance of about half a mile was very narrow and badly drained. This necessitated widening the road out to 30 feet and ditching. For a distance of about 200 feet a stone fill was made.

Three miles east of Iroquois, for a distance of one mile, the road was very narrow, and this necessitated widening the road to 30 feet. Ditches were deepened to afford better drainage.

Eighteen 15-inch pipe culverts were constructed at side entrances and across the road. About one mile of road was given a base course of crushed stone 20 feet wide by 6 inches deep. 1,800 cubic yards of crushed stone were placed in a stock pile. This stone was mostly quarry stone from a local quarry; some fieldstone was used.

Maintenance

| | <i>Total Expenditure.</i> | <i>Cost for Township.</i> |
|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Road surface—grading, 8 miles; patching road with gravel and broken stone, 7 miles.... | \$1,397 30 | \$419 19 |
| Cinder road, ½ mile; culverts—2 12-inch cor. pipe repaired | 15 88 | 4 76 |
| | <hr/> \$1,413 18 | <hr/> \$423 95 |

Construction

| | | |
|---|-------------|------------|
| Earthwork, 1½ miles; stone fill, 200 feet; road surface | \$5,901 37 | \$1,770 41 |
| One mile metalled 20 feet wide x 6 inches deep | 11,055 70 | 3,316 71 |
| 1,800 cu. yd. in stock pile | 5,460 00 | 1,638 00 |
| Side entrances—18 15-inch vit. pipe culverts | 348 40 | 104 52 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Total cost in township | \$22,765 47 | \$6,829 64 |

Cornwall Township

The road surface on the Provincial Highway through Cornwall Township was in a very rough condition when taken over. Two and one-half miles of road were graded with the road grader. The road for a distance of some 6 miles was patched with gravel and broken stone. Two washouts at culverts were repaired.

The foundation of the road west of the N.Y. & O. Railway was very unstable. This necessitated putting in a cobble base. In order to obtain a uniform foundation, the surface of the old road was torn up, and a cobble base laid 20 feet wide by 9 inches deep for a distance of about one mile. Fieldstone was used for this work, the average haul being about 3½ miles. Since the freeze-up last fall about 3,000 cubic yards of fieldstone have been hauled to stock piles along the road for construction purposes during the season of 1920. East of Cornwall 1½ miles of road were metalled 12 feet wide by 6 inches deep. Fieldstone was used for this work.

One carload of 15-inch vitrified pipe was delivered, and six pipe culverts were built at side entrances and across the road.

Maintenance

| | <i>Total Expenditure.</i> | <i>Cost for Township.</i> |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Grading—2½ miles; patching road with gravel and broken stone, 6 miles | \$822 80 | \$246 84 |
| Culverts—repairing two washouts | 19 37 | 5 81 |
| | <hr/> \$842 17 | <hr/> \$252 65 |

Construction

| | | |
|---|-------------|------------------|
| Grading and ditching—1 mile; cobble base 20 feet wide x 9 inch deep, 1 mile; hauling 3,000 cubic yards fieldstone to stock piles. | \$22,194 60 | \$6,658 38 |
| Metalling 1½ miles 12 feet wide x 6 inches deep | 8,992 50 | 2,697 75 |
| Side entrances—one carload of 15-inch vitrified pipe was delivered, and six pipe culverts built at side entrances and across the road | 460 59 | 138 18 |
| Moving poles | 2 00 | 60 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Total cost for township | \$31,649 69 | \$9,494 91 |
| | | <hr/> \$9,747 56 |

Osnabruck Township

The road surface on the Provincial Highway through Osnabruck Township, when taken over, was in a very rough condition and badly drained. The road was graded, shoulders cut off and crown formed with the road grader for a distance of 10 miles. Six miles of road were maintained with road drags. Holes were patched with gravel and broken stone. A pipe culvert, 12-inch concrete tile, was constructed across the road at lot 7.

The former concrete culvert east of Farran's Point washed out early in June. A concrete bridge 16 feet x 8 feet x 47 feet 6 inches long, with reinforced concrete beams and slabs, was constructed. The road was brought to grade with a 7-feet fill over the bridge. One-third of a mile of road was widened and ditches cut. Two carloads of 15-inch and 18-inch vitrified pipe were delivered for side entrances. Two and one-half miles of road were given a coat of gravel 10 feet wide by 5 inches deep.

Maintenance

| | <i>Total Expenditure.</i> | <i>Cost for Township.</i> |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Road surface—grading 10 miles, dragging 6 miles | \$1,092 62 | \$327 79 |
| Bridges and culverts | 20 80 | 6 24 |

Construction

| | | |
|--|-------------|------------|
| Gravelling 10 feet x 5 inch deep, 2½ miles.. | \$3,478 55 | \$1,043 56 |
| Earthwork—1/3 mile | 564 77 | 169 43 |
| Bridges arc—16 feet x 8 feet x 47.5 feet long | 8,589 55 | 2,576 86 |
| Side entrance culverts—2 carloads 15-inch and 18-inch vit. pipe, delivered | 587 47 | 176 34 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$14,333 76 | \$4,300 13 |
| Total cost for township | | \$4,300 13 |

Lancaster Township

The road surface on the Provincial Highway through Lancaster Township when taken over was in a very rough condition. The existing road is an earth road. The road was graded, shoulders cut off and crown formed with the road grader for a distance of about 7¾ miles. Ditches were cleaned out to afford better drainage. The road was maintained with road drags for a distance of about 9 miles. Weeds were cut and brush cleared from the right of way for some 5 miles.

The timber culvert on lot 1 was straightened up and washout on approaches filled. Two stringers were placed in the timber bridge over Wood's Creek. Six 18-inch con. pipe were placed across the road at the Curry Hill side road.

One thousand seven hundred and sixty cubic yards of fieldstone were piled in stock piles. Two carloads of concrete pipe, sizes 18-inch to 30-inch, were delivered, at a cost of \$892.12. Two and one-half miles of fences were removed and rebuilt on the 86-foot line, and the right of way was cleared of brush, at a cost of \$213.78. A crushing plant was unloaded and set up, at a cost of \$159.85.

Maintenance

| | <i>Total Expenditure.</i> | <i>Cost for Township.</i> |
|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Road surface—grading, 7¾ miles; dragging, 9 miles; weeds cut and brush cleared, 5 miles | \$3,022 15 | \$906 64 |
| Bridges and culverts—lot 1, culvert straightened; Wood's Creek, 2 new stringers; Curry Hill side road, 6 18-inch con. pipe | 63 42 | 19 03 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$3,085 57 | \$925 67 |

Construction

| | Total Expenditure. | Cost for Township. |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| Road surface—1,760 cubic yards fieldstone placed in stock piles on road | \$4,228 70 | \$1,268 62 |
| Side entrance culverts—2 carloads 18 30-inch con. pipe delivered | 892 12 | 267 64 |
| Clearing and grubbing—2 miles | 213 78 | 64 13 |
| Unloading and setting up crushing plant..... | 159 85 | 47 95 |
| | \$5,494 45 | \$1,648 34 |
| Total cost | | \$8,580 02 |
| Cost for township | | 2,574 01 |

Charlottenburg Township

The road surface on the Provincial Highway through Charlottenburg township was in a very rough condition, and poorly drained, when taken over. About six miles of road were graded, shoulders cut off and crown formed with the road grader. Twelve miles of road were maintained with the road drags. Holes over some five miles of road were patched with gravel and broken stone. At Black River Bridge eleven new stringers and twenty-four planks were put in. New floorings were placed on old timber culverts at lots E, 1 and 26.

Seven thousand cubic yards of fieldstone have been hauled to stock piles along the highway for construction purposes during the season of 1920. About two miles of road were given a heavy coat of gravel, 12 feet wide by 8 inches deep.

Maintenance

| | Total Expenditure. | Cost for Township. |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| Road surface—grading, 6 miles; dragging, 12 miles | \$1,043 23 | \$312 97 |
| Bridges and culverts—Black River Bridge, 11 stringers, 20 floor planks, 3 new timber floorings to culverts | 210 30 | 63 09 |
| | \$1,253 53 | \$376 06 |

Construction

| | | |
|---|-------------|------------|
| Gravelling, two miles, 12 feet wide x 8 inches deep | 6,268 63 | 1,880 59 |
| Road surface—earthwork | 311 60 | 93 48 |
| 7,100 cu. yds. fieldstone, delivered to stock piles | 10,795 80 | 3,238 74 |
| | \$17,376 03 | \$5,212 81 |
| Total cost for township | | \$5,588 87 |

Summary for United Counties

| | Construction | Maintenance | Total | 30% Payable by County |
|-------------------------|--------------|-------------|------------|-----------------------|
| | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| Williamsburg Twp..... | 359 85 | 1,493 63 | 1,853 48 | 556 05 |
| Matilda Twp..... | 22,765 47 | 1,413 18 | 24,178 65 | 7,253 59 |
| Cornwall Twp..... | 31,649 69 | 842 17 | 32,491 86 | 9,747 56 |
| Osnabruck Twp..... | 13,220 34 | 1,113 42 | 14,333 76 | 4,300 13 |
| Lancaster Twp..... | 5,494 45 | 3,085 57 | 8,580 02 | 2,574 01 |
| Charlottenburg Twp..... | 17,376 03 | 1,253 53 | 18,629 56 | 5,588 87 |
| | 90,865 83 | 9,201 50 | 100,067 33 | 30,020 21 |

APPENDIX No. 7

MOTOR VEHICLES STATISTICS

W. A. McLEAN,
Deputy Minister of Highways.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following statistics for the year 1919 with regard to motor vehicles in the Province of Ontario.

Respectfully submitted.

J. P. BICKELL,
Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

| | | Automobiles | |
|--------------------------|-------|------------------------|-------------|
| Counties. | | Cities. | Total. |
| Algoma | 468 | Sault Ste. Marie | 661 1,129 |
| Brant | 1,355 | Brantford | 1,136 2,491 |
| Bruce | 2,337 | ..... | ..... 2,337 |
| Carleton | 1,186 | Ottawa | 2,778 3,964 |
| Dufferin | 1,229 | ..... | ..... 1,229 |
| Dundas | 876 | ..... | ..... 876 |
| Durham | 1,134 | ..... | ..... 1,134 |
| Elgin | 2,185 | St. Thomas | 771 2,956 |
| Essex | 3,919 | Windsor | 1,820 5,739 |
| Frontenac | 947 | Kingston | 910 1,857 |
| Glengarry | 492 | ..... | ..... 492 |
| Grenville | 578 | ..... | ..... 578 |
| Grey | 2,776 | ..... | ..... 2,776 |
| Haldimand | 1,642 | ..... | ..... 1,642 |
| Haliburton | 96 | ..... | ..... 96 |
| Halton | 1,481 | ..... | ..... 1,481 |
| Hastings | 2,597 | Belleville | 616 3,213 |
| Huron | 2,769 | ..... | ..... 2,769 |
| Kenora | 59 | ..... | ..... 59 |
| Kent | 4,057 | Chatham | 861 4,918 |
| Lambton | 2,488 | Sarnia | 604 3,092 |
| Lanark | 1,253 | ..... | ..... 1,253 |
| Leeds | 1,894 | ..... | ..... 1,894 |
| Lennox & Addington | 1,100 | ..... | ..... 1,100 |
| Lincoln | 2,079 | St. Catharines | 844 2,923 |
| Manitoulin | 314 | ..... | ..... 314 |
| Middlesex | 2,534 | London | 2,570 5,104 |
| Muskoka | 345 | ..... | ..... 345 |
| Nipissing | 455 | ..... | ..... 455 |
| Norfolk | 1,784 | ..... | ..... 1,784 |
| Northumberland | 1,646 | ..... | ..... 1,646 |
| Ontario | 2,305 | ..... | ..... 2,305 |
| Oxford | 2,845 | Woodstock | 413 3,258 |
| Parry Sound | 434 | ..... | ..... 434 |
| Peel | 1,376 | ..... | ..... 1,376 |
| Perth | 2,089 | Stratford | 639 2,728 |
| Peterboro | 1,064 | Peterboro | 818 1,882 |
| Prescott | 581 | ..... | ..... 581 |
| Prince Edward | 1,217 | ..... | ..... 1,217 |
| Rainy River | 207 | ..... | ..... 207 |
| Renfrew | 1,409 | ..... | ..... 1,409 |
| Russell | 360 | ..... | ..... 360 |
| Simcoe | 3,777 | ..... | ..... 3,777 |
| Stormont | 1,153 | ..... | ..... 1,153 |
| Sudbury | 466 | ..... | ..... 466 |
| Thunder Bay | 112 | Fort William | 583 |
| ..... | ..... | Port Arthur | 440 1,135 |
| Temiskaming | 339 | ..... | ..... 339 |
| Victoria | 1,513 | ..... | ..... 1513 |

| Counties. | | Cities. | | Total. |
|------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|---------|
| Waterloo | 2,236 | Kitchener | 951 | |
| | | Galt | 332 | 3,519 |
| Welland | 1,902 | Welland | 570 | |
| | | Niagara Falls | 719 | 3,191 |
| Wellington | 1,835 | Guelph | 883 | 2,718 |
| Wentworth | 2,140 | Hamilton | 4,948 | 7,088 |
| York | 3,463 | Toronto | 21,747 | 25,210 |
| | 80,898 | | 46,614 | 127,512 |
| | | Foreign . . . | | 348 |
| | | | | 127,860 |

Occupations

| | |
|--|---------|
| Farmers . . . | 46,997 |
| Business . . . | 13,837 |
| Tradesmen . . . | 15,042 |
| Professional . . . | 5,119 |
| Manufacturers . . . | 4,362 |
| Doctors . . . | 3,157 |
| Firms . . . | 1,714 |
| Liverymen . . . | 3,442 |
| Travellers . . . | 3,219 |
| Agents . . . | 4,709 |
| Real estate agents . . . | 644 |
| Insurance agents . . . | 819 |
| Contractors . . . | 2,238 |
| Undertakers . . . | 319 |
| Labourers . . . | 1,250 |
| Managers and foremen . . . | 5,595 |
| Police . . . | 195 |
| Drovers . . . | 557 |
| Unclassified . . . | 5,194 |
| Unoccupied . . . | 8,146 |
| Municipal corporations and public service . . . | 279 |
| Private corporations, banks and railways . . . | 151 |
| Soldiers . . . | 521 |
| Dominion Government . . . | 39 |
| Ontario Government . . . | 112 |
| Royal Air Force . . . | 31 |
| Military units . . . | 16 |
| Munition Board . . . | 17 |
| Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment . . . | 91 |
| Department of Militia and Defence . . . | 47 |
| Military hospitals . . . | 1 |
| | 127,860 |

Horse Power

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| Fords, 22.5 . . . | 59,306 |
| 15 . . . | 240 |
| 16-20 . . . | 16,420 |
| 21-25 . . . | 32,178 |
| 26-30 . . . | 15,219 |
| 31-35 . . . | 2,409 |
| 36-40 . . . | 1,293 |
| 41-45 . . . | 382 |
| 46-50 . . . | 233 |
| 51 and up . . . | 26 |
| Electric . . . | 154 |
| | 127,860 |

Motive Power

| | |
|----------------|---------|
| Gasoline . . . | 127,705 |
| Electric . . . | 155 |
| | 127,860 |

Registrations

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| New registrations . . . | 27,596 |
| Renewal registrations . . . | 100,264 |
| | 127,860 |

Descriptions

| | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| Touring | 113,930 |
| Runabout | 8,471 |
| Coupe | 2,339 |
| Sedan | 2,828 |
| Taxi | 212 |
| Bus | 80 |
| | <hr/> 127,860 |

COMMERCIAL VEHICLES

| Counties and Districts. | | Cities. | | Total. |
|--------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| Algoma | 14 | Sault Ste. Marie | 67 | 81 |
| Brant | 64 | Brantford | 174 | 238 |
| Bruce | 24 | . . . . . | .... | 24 |
| Carleton | 40 | Ottawa | 539 | 579 |
| Dufferin | 28 | . . . . . | .... | 28 |
| Dundas | 19 | . . . . . | .... | 19 |
| Durham | 29 | . . . . . | .... | 29 |
| Elgin | 42 | St. Thomas | 15 | 57 |
| Essex | 282 | Windsor | 262 | 544 |
| Frontenac | 24 | Kingston | 112 | 136 |
| Glengarry | 1 | . . . . . | .... | 1 |
| Grenville | 13 | . . . . . | .... | 13 |
| Grey | 81 | . . . . . | .... | 81 |
| Haldimand | 33 | . . . . . | .... | 33 |
| Haliburton | 2 | . . . . . | .... | 2 |
| Halton | 114 | . . . . . | .... | 114 |
| Hastings | 66 | Belleville | 70 | 136 |
| Huron | 66 | . . . . . | .... | 66 |
| Kenora | 3 | . . . . . | .... | 3 |
| Kent | 55 | Chatham | 85 | 140 |
| Lambton | 58 | Sarnia | 69 | 127 |
| Lanark | 19 | . . . . . | .... | 19 |
| Leeds | 42 | . . . . . | .... | 42 |
| Lennox and Addington | 55 | . . . . . | .... | 55 |
| Lincoln | 135 | St. Catharines | 245 | 380 |
| Manitoulin | 13 | . . . . . | .... | 13 |
| Middlesex | 90 | London | 394 | 484 |
| Muskoka | 11 | . . . . . | .... | 11 |
| Nipissing | 21 | . . . . . | .... | 21 |
| Norfolk | 39 | . . . . . | .... | 39 |
| Northumberland | 67 | . . . . . | .... | 67 |
| Ontario | 130 | . . . . . | .... | 130 |
| Oxford | 62 | Woodstock | 77 | 139 |
| Parry Sound | 13 | . . . . . | .... | 13 |
| Peel | 109 | . . . . . | .... | 109 |
| Perth | 43 | Stratford | 48 | 91 |
| Peterborough | 29 | Peterborough | 101 | 130 |
| Prescott | 15 | . . . . . | .... | 15 |
| Prince Edward | 47 | . . . . . | .... | 47 |
| Rainy River | 3 | . . . . . | .... | 3 |
| Renfrew | 35 | . . . . . | .... | 35 |
| Russell | 8 | . . . . . | .... | 8 |
| Simcoe | 149 | . . . . . | .... | 149 |
| Stormont | 26 | . . . . . | .... | 26 |
| Sudbury | 58 | . . . . . | .... | 58 |
| Thunder Bay | 9 | Fort William | 103 | |
| | | Port Arthur | 46 | 158 |
| Temiskaming | 45 | . . . . . | .... | 45 |
| Victoria | 56 | . . . . . | .... | 56 |
| Waterloo | 95 | Kitchener | 128 | |
| | | Galt | 60 | 283 |
| Welland | 144 | Niagara Falls | 28 | |
| | | Welland | 45 | 217 |
| Wellington | 36 | Guelph | 73 | 109 |
| Wentworth | 205 | Hamilton | 689 | 894 |
| York | 450 | Toronto | 4,390 | 4,840 |
| | <hr/> 3,317 | | <hr/> 7,820 | <hr/> 11,137 |
| | | Foreign | | 291 |
| | | | | <hr/> 11,428 |

COMMERCIAL VEHICLES

Occupations

| | |
|---|--------|
| Farmers | 825 |
| Business | 2,705 |
| Tradesmen | 532 |
| Professional | 19 |
| Manufacturers | 458 |
| Doctors | 20 |
| Firms | 3,076 |
| Liverymen | 268 |
| Travellers | 24 |
| Agents | 417 |
| Real Estate Agents | 1 |
| Insurance Agents | 3 |
| Contractors | 1,758 |
| Undertakers | 225 |
| Labourers | 53 |
| Managers and Foremen | 57 |
| Police | 2 |
| Drovers | 16 |
| Unclassified | 116 |
| Unoccupied | 108 |
| Municipal Corporations and Public Service | 197 |
| Private Corporations and Banks and Railways | 344 |
| Soldiers | 5 |
| Dominion Government | 32 |
| Ontario Government | 48 |
| Royal Air Force | 3 |
| Military Units | 7 |
| Munition Board | 2 |
| Dept. of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment | 24 |
| Dept. of Militia and Defence | 78 |
| Military Hospitals | 5 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 11,428 |

11,428

Capacity

| | |
|---------------------|--------|
| 1/2 ton | 1,526 |
| 1 " | 8,254 |
| 1 1/2 " | 524 |
| 2 " | 528 |
| 2 1/2 " | 57 |
| 3 " | 171 |
| 3 1/2 " | 193 |
| 4 " | 37 |
| 4 1/2 " | 4 |
| 5 " | 110 |
| 5 1/2 " | 4 |
| 6 " | 12 |
| 6 1/2 " | 5 |
| 7 tons and up | 3 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total | 11,428 |

11,428

Motive Power

| | |
|----------------|--------|
| Gasoline | 11,373 |
| Electric | 55 |
| Steam | ... |
| | <hr/> |
| | 11,428 |

11,428

Registrations

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| Originals | 3,784 |
| Renewals | 7,644 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 11,428 |

11,428

Descriptions

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| Delivery | 2,469 |
| Trucks | 8,718 |
| Ambulance | 85 |
| Hearse | 138 |
| Casket Wagon | 11 |
| Patrol | 7 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 11,428 |
| | <hr/> |

11,428

MOTORCYCLES

| Counties and Districts. | | Cities. | | Total. |
|----------------------------|----|------------------------|-------|--------|
| Algoma | 20 | Sault Ste. Marie | 51 | 71 |
| Brant | 34 | Brantford | 53 | 87 |
| Bruce | 22 | ..... | ..... | 22 |
| Carleton | 36 | Ottawa | 185 | 221 |
| Dufferin | 13 | ..... | ..... | 13 |
| Dundas | 9 | ..... | ..... | 9 |
| Durham | 26 | ..... | ..... | 26 |
| Elgin | 16 | St. Thomas | 25 | 41 |
| Essex | 65 | Windsor | 68 | 133 |
| Frontenac | 15 | Kingston | 38 | 53 |
| Glengarry | 3 | ..... | ..... | 3 |
| Grenville | 6 | ..... | ..... | 6 |
| Grey | 52 | ..... | ..... | 52 |
| Haldimand | 19 | ..... | ..... | 19 |
| Haliburton ..... | .. | ..... | ..... | .. |
| Halton | 39 | ..... | ..... | 39 |
| Hastings | 26 | Belleville | 22 | 48 |
| Huron | 35 | ..... | ..... | 35 |
| Kenora | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Kent | 36 | Chatham | 24 | 60 |
| Lambton | 26 | Sarnia | 17 | 43 |
| Lanark | 15 | ..... | ..... | 15 |
| Leeds | 22 | ..... | ..... | 22 |
| Lennox and Addington | 7 | ..... | ..... | 7 |
| Lincoln | 44 | St. Catharines | 39 | 83 |
| Manitoulin | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Middlesex | 52 | London | 122 | 174 |
| Muskoka | 4 | ..... | ..... | 4 |
| Nipissing | 15 | ..... | ..... | 15 |
| Norfolk | 18 | ..... | ..... | 18 |
| Northumberland | 21 | ..... | ..... | 21 |
| Ontario | 54 | ..... | ..... | 54 |
| Oxford | 59 | Woodstock | 20 | 79 |
| Parry Sound | 3 | ..... | ..... | 3 |
| Peel | 68 | ..... | ..... | 68 |
| Perth | 35 | Stratford | 41 | 76 |
| Peterborough | 16 | Peterborough | 22 | 38 |
| Prescott | 7 | ..... | ..... | 7 |
| Prince Edward | 26 | ..... | ..... | 26 |
| Rainy River | 7 | ..... | ..... | 7 |
| Renfrew | 34 | ..... | ..... | 34 |
| Russell | 7 | ..... | ..... | 7 |
| Simcoe | 79 | ..... | ..... | 79 |
| Stormont | 10 | ..... | ..... | 10 |
| Sudbury | 4 | ..... | ..... | 4 |
| Thunder Bay | 1 | Fort William | 36 | .. |
| | | Port Arthur | 22 | 59 |
| Temiskaming | 22 | ..... | ..... | 22 |
| Victoria | 21 | ..... | ..... | 21 |
| Waterloo | 64 | Kitchener | 48 | .. |
| | | Galt | 59 | 171 |
| Welland | 95 | Niagara Falls | 63 | .. |
| | | Welland | 28 | 186 |
| Wellington | 13 | Guelph | 27 | 40 |

| Counties and Districts. | | Cities. | Total. |
|-------------------------|-------|--------------------|--------|
| Wentworth | 69 | Hamilton | 330 |
| York | 256 | Toronto | 2,523 |
| | 1,648 | | 3,863 |
| | | Foreign | 5 |
| | | | 5,516 |

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

| Counties and Districts. | | Cities. | Total. |
|--------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|-----------|
| Algoma | 7 | Sault Ste. Marie | 6 |
| Brant | 1 | Brantford | 10 |
| Bruce | 14 | | 14 |
| Carleton | 1 | Ottawa | 28 |
| Dufferin | 5 | | 5 |
| Dundas | 7 | | 7 |
| Durham | 4 | | 4 |
| Elgin | 8 | St. Thomas | 10 |
| Essex | 15 | Windsor | 20 |
| Frontenac | 2 | Kingston | 10 |
| Glengarry | 2 | | 2 |
| Grenville | 2 | | 2 |
| Grey | 25 | | 25 |
| Haldimand | 6 | | 6 |
| Haliburton | | | |
| Halton | 14 | | 14 |
| Hastings | 14 | Belleville | 8 |
| Huron | 17 | | 17 |
| Kenora | 4 | | 4 |
| Kent | 24 | Chatham | 15 |
| Lambton | 10 | Sarnia | 6 |
| Lanark | 9 | | 9 |
| Leeds | 17 | | 17 |
| Lennox and Addington | 4 | | 4 |
| Lincoln | 2 | St. Catharines | 13 |
| Manitoulin | 2 | | 2 |
| Middlesex | 6 | London | 17 |
| Muskoka | 2 | | 2 |
| Nipissing | 6 | | 6 |
| Norfolk | 8 | | 8 |
| Northumberland | 15 | | 15 |
| Ontario | 36 | | 36 |
| Oxford | 8 | Woodstock | 5 |
| Parry Sound | 1 | | 1 |
| Peel | 8 | | 8 |
| Perth | 8 | Stratford | 4 |
| Peterborough | 2 | Peterborough | 10 |
| Prescott | 3 | | 3 |
| Prince Edward | 6 | | 6 |
| Rainy River | 2 | | 2 |
| Renfrew | 11 | | 11 |
| Russell | 3 | | 3 |
| Simcoe | 22 | | 22 |
| Stormont | 12 | | 12 |
| Sudbury | 1 | | 1 |
| Thunder Bay | 2 | Fort William | 5 |
| | | Port Arthur | 4 |
| Temiskaming | 3 | | 11 |
| Victoria | 10 | | 3 |
| Waterloo | 6 | | 10 |
| | | Kitchener | 8 |
| | | Galt | 4 |
| Welland | 9 | Welland | 7 |
| | | Niagara Falls | 13 |
| Wellington | 3 | Guelph | 5 |
| Wentworth | 8 | Hamilton | 43 |
| York | 13 | Toronto | 184 |
| | 430 | | 435 |
| | | Foreign | 213 |
| | | | 1,078 |

CHAUFFEURS

| Counties. | | Cities. | | Total. |
|----------------------------|-------|------------------------|--------|--------|
| Algoma | 124 | Sault Ste. Marie | 181 | 305 |
| Brant | 58 | Brantford | 192 | 250 |
| Bruce | 132 | ..... | ..... | 132 |
| Carleton | 47 | Ottawa | 527 | 574 |
| Dufferin | 10 | ..... | ..... | 10 |
| Dundas | 52 | ..... | ..... | 52 |
| Durham | 76 | ..... | ..... | 76 |
| Elgin | 35 | St. Thomas | 107 | 142 |
| Essex | 158 | Windsor | 335 | 493 |
| Frontenac | 38 | Kingston | 144 | 182 |
| Glengarry | 29 | ..... | ..... | 29 |
| Grenville | 69 | ..... | ..... | 69 |
| Grey | 229 | ..... | ..... | 229 |
| Haldimand | 45 | ..... | ..... | 45 |
| Haliburton | 12 | ..... | ..... | 12 |
| Halton | 82 | ..... | ..... | 82 |
| Hastings | 193 | Belleville | 129 | 322 |
| Huron | 224 | ..... | ..... | 224 |
| Kenora | 14 | ..... | ..... | 14 |
| Kent | 110 | Chatham | 125 | 235 |
| Lambton | 68 | Sarnia | 73 | 141 |
| Lanark | 98 | ..... | ..... | 98 |
| Leeds | 128 | ..... | ..... | 128 |
| Lennox and Addington | 84 | ..... | ..... | 84 |
| Lincoln | 55 | St. Catharines | 176 | 231 |
| Manitoulin | 42 | ..... | ..... | 42 |
| Middlesex | 55 | London | 539 | 594 |
| Muskoka | 39 | ..... | ..... | 39 |
| Nipissing | 86 | ..... | ..... | 86 |
| Norfolk | 41 | ..... | ..... | 41 |
| Northumberland | 160 | ..... | ..... | 160 |
| Ontario | 210 | ..... | ..... | 210 |
| Oxford | 146 | Woodstock | 92 | 238 |
| Parry Sound | 32 | ..... | ..... | 32 |
| Peel | 38 | ..... | ..... | 38 |
| Perth | 81 | Stratford | 67 | 148 |
| Peterborough | 55 | Peterborough | 183 | 238 |
| Prescott | 33 | ..... | ..... | 33 |
| Prince Edward | 75 | ..... | ..... | 75 |
| Rainy River | 14 | ..... | ..... | 14 |
| Renfrew | 69 | ..... | ..... | 60 |
| Russell | 23 | ..... | ..... | 23 |
| Simcoe | 361 | ..... | ..... | 361 |
| Stormont | 84 | ..... | ..... | 84 |
| Sudbury | 56 | ..... | ..... | 56 |
| Thunder Bay | 3 | Fort William | 73 | |
| | | Port Arthur | 43 | 119 |
| Temiskaming | 105 | ..... | ..... | 105 |
| Victoria | 120 | ..... | ..... | 120 |
| Waterloo | 88 | Kitchener | 130 | |
| | | Galt | 89 | 307 |
| Welland | 222 | Niagara Falls | 146 | |
| | | Welland | 111 | 479 |
| Wellington | 16 | Guelph | 65 | 81 |
| Wentworth | 45 | Hamilton | 1,033 | 1,078 |
| York | 229 | Toronto | 6,102 | 6,231 |
| | 4,689 | | 10,662 | 15,351 |
| | | Foreign | | 49 |
| | | | | 15,400 |
| Registrations. | | | | |
| Originals | | | | 6,329 |
| Renewals | | | | 9,071 |
| | | | | 15,400 |
| Chauffeurs—No fee | | | | 1,009 |

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-
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| Pub. No. | Title. |
|----------|---|
| 9. | Report of the Ontario Highways Commission, 1914. |
| 10. | Regulations respecting Township Road Superintendents, 1916. |
| 11. | Regulations respecting County Roads, 1920. |
| 14. | Township Road Improvement, 1918. |
| 15. | The Motor Vehicles Act, The Highway Travel Act, The Load of Vehicles Act, The Public Vehicles Act, 1920. |
| 16. | General Specifications for Concrete Highway Bridges, 1917. |
| 17. | General Specifications for Steel Highway Bridges, 1917. |
| 18. | Highway Bridges, 1917. |
| 19. | General Plans for Steel Highway Bridges, 1917. |
| 20. | Description of Road Models Exhibit, 1917. |
| 21. | Short Forms for Bridge Tenders, 1917. |
| 22. | Report on Street Improvement, 1917. |
| 23. | Bituminous Surfaces for Macadam Roads, 1917. |
| 24. | Specifications for Bituminous Materials, 1917. |
| 25. | County Road Legislation, as enacted by The Highway Improvement Act, The Ontario Highways Act, and The Obstructions on Highways Removal Act, 1920. |
| 26. | Motor Vehicle Headlamps and Glare Elimination, 1918. |
| 27. | Widening the Provincial Highway, 1919. |
| 28. | Main Road Legislation, 1919. |
| 29. | Regulations respecting Township Roads, 1920. |
| 30. | Township Road Legislation, as enacted by The Ontario Highways Act, 1920. |
| 31. | Motor Vehicle Headlamps. |

The Fourth Annual Report
OF THE
Superintendent of the
Trades and Labour Branch
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

INCLUDING THE REPORTS OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF
The Stationary and Hoisting Engineers' Act, The Factory,
Shop and Office Building Act, The Steam Boiler Act,
The Employment Agencies Act, The Ontario
Government Employment Bureaus, and
Investigation and Research

Province of Ontario

1919

(PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR)

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO



TORONTO:

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1920

Printed by
THE RYERSON PRESS.

TO HIS HONOUR LIONEL H. CLARKE, ESQ.,

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I have the pleasure to present herewith for your consideration the Report of the Superintendent of the Trades and Labour Branch for the year 1919.

This Branch, during the period covered by this report, was under the administration of the Department of Public Works. In November, 1919, it became the Department of Labour.

Respectfully submitted,

W. R. ROLLO,

Minister of Labour.

Toronto, 1919.

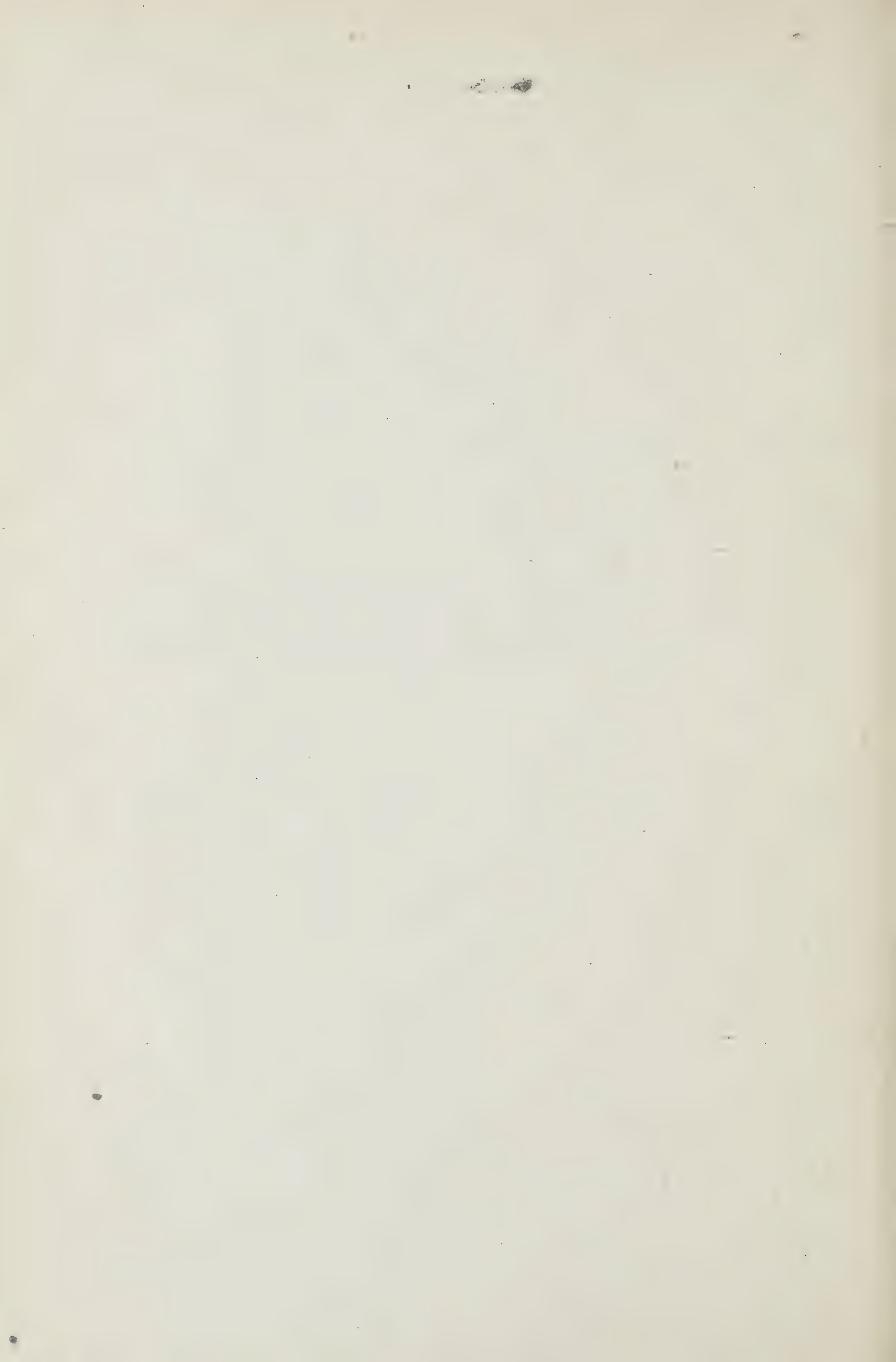
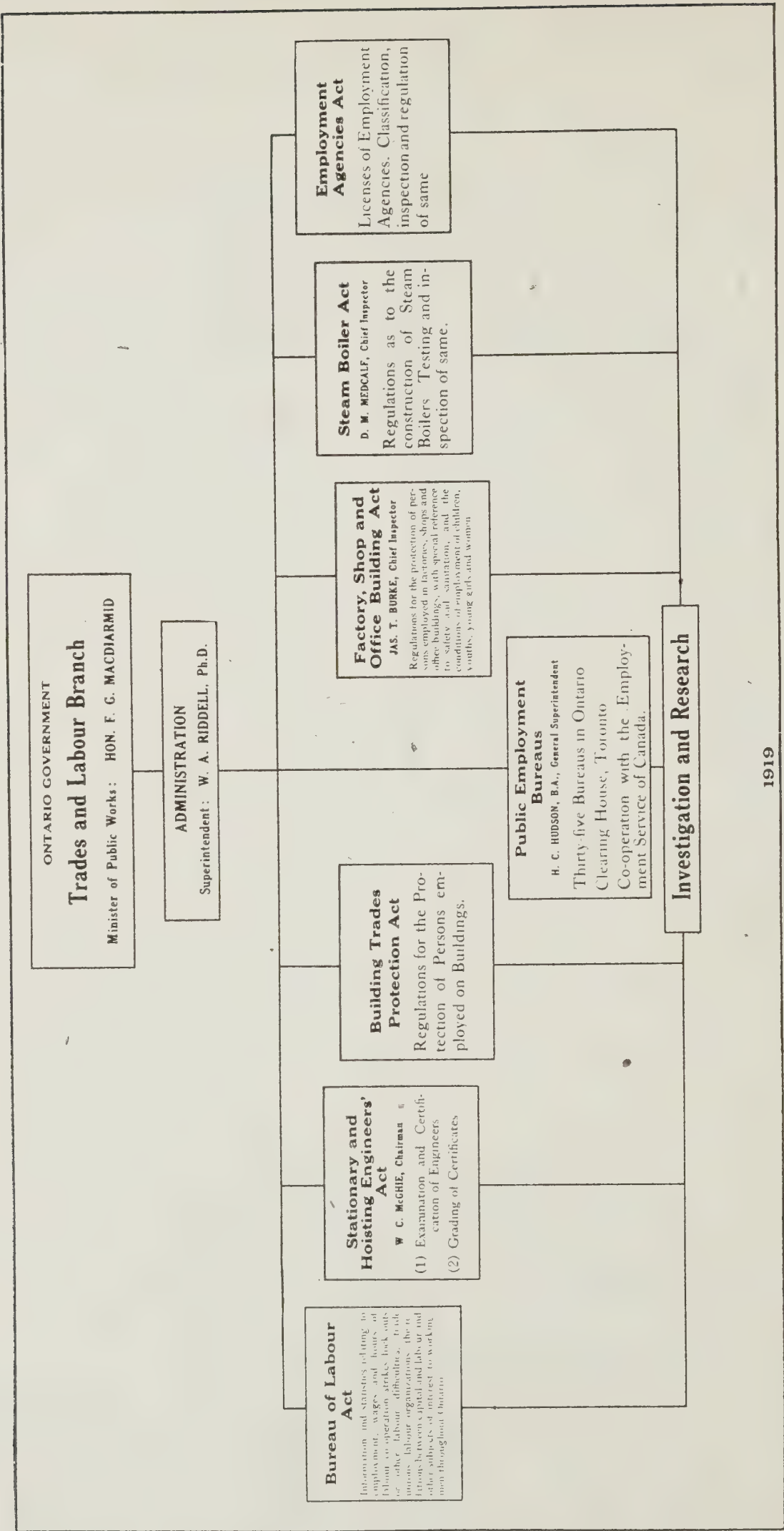


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1919

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN ONTARIO, 1919

In presenting the reports of the various administrative divisions of the Trades and Labour Branch of the Department of Public Works, a brief survey of labour conditions may also be of interest.

Employment.—The adjustment from war to peace conditions and the re-establishment of soldiers in civilian life have been the outstanding employment problems of the past twelve months. The fact that the close of the year finds a demand for both skilled and unskilled labour in excess of the available supply is an indication that Ontario has come through this difficult period successfully and can face 1920 with an assurance of industrial progress. The thirty-six offices of the Ontario Government Employment Bureau system have been largely instrumental in replacing the soldier in employment.

Wages.—In practically every industry there has been an appreciable upward tendency in the wages paid. Extensive industrial operations in certain Ontario towns, e.g., Windsor and Oshawa, have resulted in keen competition for skilled workers, with the consequence that wages considerably in excess of union rates are being paid at the present time. An unusual movement of labour from one centre to another has also been a noteworthy phenomenon incidental to the situation.

Unskilled labour remains in greater demand than during the war period. The postponement of railway and industrial construction work during four years, followed by the activity which manifested itself with the signing of the armistice, has created a demand for unskilled workers, which has exceeded the supply, and this in spite of the fact that the general rate of wages offered has risen during the year from 37½c. to 45c. per hour. As the rate paid to the unskilled worker is the one which is most quickly affected by change in the industrial situation, these figures may be taken as a fair indication of the wage trend during 1919.

Hours.—With the closing of munition plants and other industries engaged in war work, the hours of labour decreased temporarily, but the speeding up of production in other lines has practically counterbalanced this tendency, and factories throughout the entire Province are showing as much activity as during the war period. The demand for a forty-four hour week has manifested itself from time to time in various sections, but the forty-eight hour week probably more nearly approaches the standard desired by the majority of employers and workers, and a large percentage of plants are still operating on nine hour and ten hour schedules. The whole question of hours of labour is one of increasingly active discussion in the public press, in industrial conferences and generally in industrial administration everywhere and it is one in which the general community has a right to an active interest. At present the only legislative limitations of hours for adult men in Ontario are found in The Mining Act which forbids employment underground for a longer period than eight hours at a shift; and the Ontario Railway Act, which states that railway employees must not work more than six days of ten hours each in anyone week; nor on two successive Sundays.

Any general enquiry into the effects of the legal limitation of working hours will necessarily take into consideration the industries of the Province, the industries of Canada, production, wages, employment and export trade.

Industrial Unrest.—The year 1919 was marked by increased strike activity throughout the world, and Canada and Ontario were not without industrial unrest. Of the total of some 298 strikes and lockouts in Canada during the calendar year the Department of Labour reports that 39 per cent. were in Ontario. The total time loss in Canada has been estimated as 3,942,189 working days and of this total, 26 per cent. was lost in Ontario. The class of industry most affected was metals and machinery, although the strike of miners at Kirkland Lake from June 12 to October 16 was outstanding, involving 525 employees and a time loss of 56,175 working days.

Fortunately for Ontario, no situation comparable to the general sympathetic strike at Winnipeg developed here, and in spite of numerous disputes, especially in Toronto, during the summer, the better judgment of the less radical element in organized labour did much to avert disaster. On the whole, the industrial life of the Province has not been seriously interfered with and the numerous controversies and conferences which have marked this reconstruction period can be interpreted in terms of progress.

Administration.—The reports of the various administrative divisions of the Branch which follow tell their own story of undertaking and accomplishment. Constructive legislation has been added to the Statutes of Ontario, the Branch has extended its activities in Investigation and Research, and it is believed that a good foundation has been laid for the Ministry of Labour which it is expected will soon take its place as one of the executive departments of the Ontario Government.

W. A. RIDDELL,

Superintendent Trades and Labour.

LABOUR LEGISLATION, 1919

A survey of the "Labour Legislation of Ontario" was compiled in the Trades and Labour Branch after the 1919 legislative session and may be had on request. The complete text is available in the Statutes of Ontario, or in a publication of the Department of Labour, Ottawa, "The Labour Laws of Canada."

The Department of Labour Act, 1919, provides for a Department of Labour under the control of a Minister of Labour, as a department of the Public Service; the duties of the Trades and Labour Branch to be transferred to this department and a Deputy Minister and staff appointed.

The Stationary and Hoisting Engineers Act, 1919, provides for increased safety in steam and hoisting plants by further restrictions, and for the grading of the certificates of stationary engineers in four classes, according to qualifications and experience. The fourth class is a certificate for firemen.

An amendment to the *Employment Agencies Act* gives the Government power to classify employment agencies according to the class of employment secured, and to prohibit the granting of licenses to any particular class.

Amendments to the *Factory, Shop and Office Building Act*:

1. Employers of women and girls who during their employment lodge in a camp are required to secure permits for the same and to operate the camp according to regulations for health, etc., as provided by Order-in-Council.

2. In cities of 50,000 or over, workers receiving goods for manufacturing purposes are required to hold permits, and employers letting out such goods are responsible for ascertaining that such permits are held.

In all cases, copies of the above Acts, amendments and regulations may be secured by application to the Department of Labour. In accordance with the Department of Labour Act, the duties of the Trades and Labour Branch were transferred thereto early in the fiscal year, 1919-1920, the Hon. W. R. Rollo was appointed Minister and the superintendent, W. A. Riddell, was appointed Deputy Minister.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Report of

THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS

(EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA)

General Superintendent,
H. C. Hudson.

Office,
15 Queen's Park, Toronto.

At the beginning of the fiscal year, 1918-1919, there were eleven Ontario Government Public Employment Bureaus in operation in this Province. The necessity for expansion to meet post-war industrial conditions resulted in an increase in the number of offices to 38. Of this number, 15 were operated as "one-man" offices, in co-operation with the Federal Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. In these offices the representative of that department handled the employment work, together with the other functions of the Information and Service Branch of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. In the remaining 23 offices an arrangement was effected whereby the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment had one or more representatives in each Employment Bureau, whose function was to assist in the placement of the returned men.

Early in 1919 the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act came into effect, whereby all the Public Employment Bureaus in the Dominion were linked up through the Federal Department of Labour, and the title "Employment Service of Canada" was adopted to designate the chain of offices which brought together employers and employees from coast to coast.

When the changes noted above went into effect, there was an immediate increase in the extent to which the Employment Bureaus were utilized throughout Ontario, with the result that 100,299 men, and 14,033 women registered for employment throughout Ontario during the 12 months ending October 31st, 1919. In the same period employers called for 116,232 men, and 21,809 women. There were 80,886 men, and 11,298 women referred to positions and definite work was received that 67,311 men, and 7,840 women were placed.* These figures indicate that the value of the Employment Service is being appreciated by both employers and employees. It is difficult, if not impossible, to measure in dollars and cents the saving effected by the existence of a means of bringing together employer and employee with the minimum of delay. There is no doubt, however, that the Employment Service has more than justified its existence when it has found employment within a year for more than 75,000 workers many of whom would doubtless have had great difficulty in securing immediate employment had it not been for the assistance of the bureaus.

The development of an Employment Clearance system whereby accurate information regarding vacancies in any part of Canada is made available to applicants for employment has been of inestimable value in regulating the transfer of workers from one part of the country to another. The procedure adopted in connection with this Employment Clearance work is briefly as follows:—

* See table, page 12. These figures do not include casuals. The number of casual positions filled by men, was 592; by women, 15,328.

An employment superintendent receiving an order for workers whom he is unable to obtain locally, transfers the information to a Zone Clearance office, five of which are situated within the Province at Port Arthur, Toronto, London, North Bay and Ottawa. The Zone Clearance officer then endeavours to obtain the required help in the other offices in the district. If he is unable to fill the order within a reasonable time, he forwards it to the Provincial Employment Clearing House in Toronto, from which office it is circulated throughout all the other bureaus in the Province. If still unfilled, particulars of the order are transferred to the Department of Labour at Ottawa, by means of a Federal Clearance Bulletin. The order is then brought to the attention of Employment superintendents throughout the Dominion. It will be seen, accordingly, that efforts are made in ever-widening circles to obtain the assistance required by any employer who makes application to the Employment Service. In the same way applications for positions are circulated, in cases where the applicant is prepared to leave the locality in which he registers. Arrangements made with the railway companies for a reduced transportation rate have greatly facilitated the movement of workers from centres where employment was difficult to obtain, to districts where employers were in more urgent need of assistance. With the further development of the details of the Employment Clearance methods there is every reason to believe that unemployment in the Province will be materially reduced, as it will be possible to maintain a more equitable balance of the labour supply and demand in various sections of the Province.

A study of the industrial groups in which placements were effected is most interesting, as it indicates the wide range of positions obtained through the employment bureaus. Of the 67,311 men placed during the 12 months ending October 31st, 1919, 23,558 or 35 per cent. were classified as "General Labourers." There were 8,968 men placed in lumbering operations which represented 13.32 per cent. of the total placements. In the manufacture of metals there were 6,045 placements made, while the building and construction trades accounted for practically the same number, or 6,031 placements. The next largest group placed was in agricultural work, for which 7,472 vacancies were notified by employers, 6,803 men were referred to positions and 4,391 men were reported placed. From the table on page 13 will be seen the groups in which the balance of the placements were made.

TABLE 1.—Report of the Ontario Government Public Employment Bureaus. November 1st, 1918—October 31st, 1919

| Offices | Applications | | Vacancies | | Referred to Positions | | Placements | |
|------------------------|--------------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------------------|--------|------------|-------|
| | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women |
| Arnprior..... | 163 | ..... | 516 | ..... | 171 | ..... | 161 | ..... |
| Belleville..... | 484 | 7 | 818 | 10 | 474 | 7 | 480 | 5 |
| Brantford..... | 2,096 | 181 | 2,009 | 298 | 1,774 | 175 | 1,748 | 175 |
| Brockville..... | 855 | 3 | 812 | 12 | 834 | 4 | 765 | 3 |
| Chatham..... | 2,038 | 1 | 2,070 | 1 | 1,998 | 1 | 1,998 | 1 |
| Cobalt..... | 1,351 | 14 | 1,655 | 15 | 1,171 | 13 | 1,161 | 10 |
| Fort William..... | 4,542 | 73 | 6,719 | 141 | 3,070 | 40 | 2,301 | 27 |
| Galt..... | 489 | ..... | 640 | 6 | 482 | ..... | 475 | ..... |
| Guelph..... | 1,880 | 60 | 2,483 | 63 | 1,598 | 54 | 1,172 | 52 |
| Hamilton..... | 5,777 | 1,729 | 6,948 | 2,445 | 5,278 | 1,459 | 4,671 | 776 |
| Kingston..... | 1,275 | 3 | 1,380 | 4 | 1,194 | 3 | 1,105 | 3 |
| Kitchener..... | 694 | 2 | 808 | 19 | 669 | 2 | 642 | 2 |
| Lindsay..... | 339 | 2 | 324 | 2 | 360 | 2 | 302 | 2 |
| London..... | 2,634 | 1,106 | 2,423 | 1,452 | 1,966 | 1,010 | 1,765 | 727 |
| Niagara Falls..... | 565 | 11 | 583 | 15 | 525 | 11 | 510 | 11 |
| North Bay..... | 1,240 | 4 | 2,111 | 1 | 1,153 | 1 | 1,153 | 1 |
| Orillia..... | 410 | 7 | 346 | 35 | 338 | 7 | 337 | 5 |
| Oshawa..... | 621 | 42 | 695 | 42 | 611 | 42 | 610 | 42 |
| Ottawa—Dalhousie St.. | 132 | ..... | 2,106 | ..... | 126 | ..... | 119 | ..... |
| Ottawa—Queen St..... | 9,341 | 493 | 10,197 | 874 | 9,396 | 477 | 8,425 | 389 |
| Owen Sound..... | 575 | 41 | 647 | 58 | 509 | 35 | 482 | 33 |
| Pembroke..... | 1,020 | 26 | 1,748 | 29 | 1,043 | 26 | 979 | 17 |
| Perth..... | 120 | ..... | 141 | ..... | 117 | ..... | 103 | ..... |
| Peterborough..... | 2,470 | 47 | 1,787 | 72 | 1,943 | 53 | 1,839 | 32 |
| Port Arthur..... | 5,128 | 32 | 4,899 | 82 | 4,104 | 24 | 3,858 | 24 |
| Sarnia..... | 717 | 1 | 723 | 5 | 702 | 1 | 698 | 1 |
| Sault St. Marie..... | 2,558 | 29 | 3,052 | 35 | 2,500 | 25 | 2,469 | 22 |
| St. Catharines..... | 3,244 | 72 | 2,870 | 184 | 2,964 | 69 | 2,703 | 56 |
| St. Thomas..... | 1,633 | 54 | 1,698 | 131 | 1,367 | 63 | 1,297 | 54 |
| Stratford..... | 546 | 6 | 838 | 19 | 564 | 1 | 486 | 1 |
| Sudbury..... | 4,689 | 38 | 7,782 | 52 | 4,203 | 25 | 3,894 | 19 |
| Timmins..... | 915 | ..... | 1,149 | ..... | 890 | ..... | 876 | ..... |
| Toronto—Industrial ... | 20,742 | 2,343 | 26,059 | 5,329 | 13,986 | 2,452 | 7,226 | 1,751 |
| —Farm..... | 4,223 | 953 | 2,896 | 998 | 2,719 | 1,011 | 939 | 638 |
| —Clerical..... | ..... | 3,621 | ..... | 1,745 | ..... | 1,710 | ..... | 1,129 |
| —Domestic..... | ..... | 2,722 | ..... | 7,314 | ..... | 2,254 | ..... | 1,610 |
| —Professional .. | 2,463 | ..... | 772 | ..... | 1,023 | ..... | 691 | ..... |
| —Handicap | 84 | ..... | 48 | ..... | 49 | ..... | 46 | ..... |
| —Bloor Street.. | 2,403 | ..... | 1,640 | ..... | 1,647 | ..... | 1,480 | ..... |
| —Front Street.. | 4,871 | ..... | 7,060 | ..... | 3,172 | ..... | 3,156 | ..... |
| Walkerville..... | 364 | 4 | 167 | 5 | 144 | 4 | 144 | 4 |
| Welland..... | 775 | 41 | 861 | 86 | 747 | 33 | 654 | 25 |
| Windsor..... | 3,833 | 265 | 3,843 | 230 | 3,305 | 204 | 3,391 | 193 |
| Totals..... | 100,299 | 14,033 | 116,323 | 21,809 | 80,886 | 11,298 | 67,311 | 7,840 |

TABLE 2.—Comparative Industrial Statement of the work of the Ontario Government Public Employment Bureaus, November 1st, 1918—October 31st, 1919

MEN

| Kind of Work | Applications | Vacancies | Referred to Positions | Placements | Percentage of Total Placements |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------|--------------------------------|
| Agriculture..... | 8,634 | 7,472 | 6,803 | 4,391 | 6.52 |
| Building and Construction | 7,819 | 9,880 | 7,156 | 6,031 | 8.96 |
| Commercial and Clerical | 7,868 | 4,380 | 4,823 | 3,386 | 5.03 |
| Domestic and Personal.. | 2,709 | 2,843 | 2,446 | 1,796 | 2.67 |
| Fishing and Hunting.... | 43 | 42 | 27 | 24 | .04 |
| General Labour..... | 32,223 | 34,246 | 27,247 | 23,558 | 35.00 |
| Lumbering | 9,621 | 20,666 | 9,116 | 8,968 | 13.32 |
| Mfg. Clay Products, Etc. | 155 | 385 | 140 | 97 | .14 |
| Mfg. Chemicals, Rubber Etc..... | 655 | 1,408 | 620 | 535 | .79 |
| Mfg. Food, Drink, Tobacco Etc | 858 | 1,311 | 712 | 599 | .89 |
| Mfg. Leather Goods..... | 398 | 529 | 311 | 208 | .31 |
| Mfg. Metals..... | 9,935 | 9,766 | 7,343 | 6,045 | 8.98 |
| Mfg. Paper and Printing | 522 | 616 | 431 | 288 | .43 |
| Mfg. Textiles | 472 | 1,204 | 372 | 247 | .37 |
| Mfg. Vehicles..... | 1,003 | 1,162 | 931 | 893 | 1.33 |
| Mfg. Furniture and Wood-working | 1,065 | 3,052 | 1,023 | 748 | 1.11 |
| Professional and Technical..... | 2,215 | 838 | 1,064 | 744 | 1.11 |
| Quarrying and Mining... | 1,085 | 1,643 | 969 | 951 | 1.41 |
| Rly. Construction..... | 1,265 | 3,078 | 1,211 | 1,124 | 1.67 |
| Rly. Operation..... | 1,943 | 2,218 | 1,402 | 1,214 | 1.80 |
| Shipping and Longshore. | 1,251 | 1,338 | 1,043 | 937 | 1.39 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 8,560 | 8,246 | 5,696 | 4,527 | 6.73 |
| Totals..... | 100,299 | 116,323 | 80,886 | 67,311 | 100.00 |

In the Women's Departments of all the bureaus the largest number of placements in any one group was in the Domestic and Personal section. Of the 7,840 women placed in permanent positions by all the bureaus during the 12 months ending October 31st, 1919, 3,216, or 41.02 per cent. were placed in Domestic and Personal service. There were 1,497 placements in commercial and clerical work, representing 19.09 per cent. of the total placements made. It is interesting to note that the next largest industry served by the Women's Departments was the manufacture of metals, 822 women being placed in positions of this kind, representing 10.49 per cent. of the total placements. It is also a fact of interest that there were 1,064 women referred to positions in various phases of agricultural work, and 712 were referred to positions in the textile industries. The balance of the placements made in the various industries will be seen from the table on page 14. The work done in the placing of casual labour is in addition to this and is shown in the respective reports of the individual bureaus, notably in the Domestic and Personal section of the Toronto Bureau.

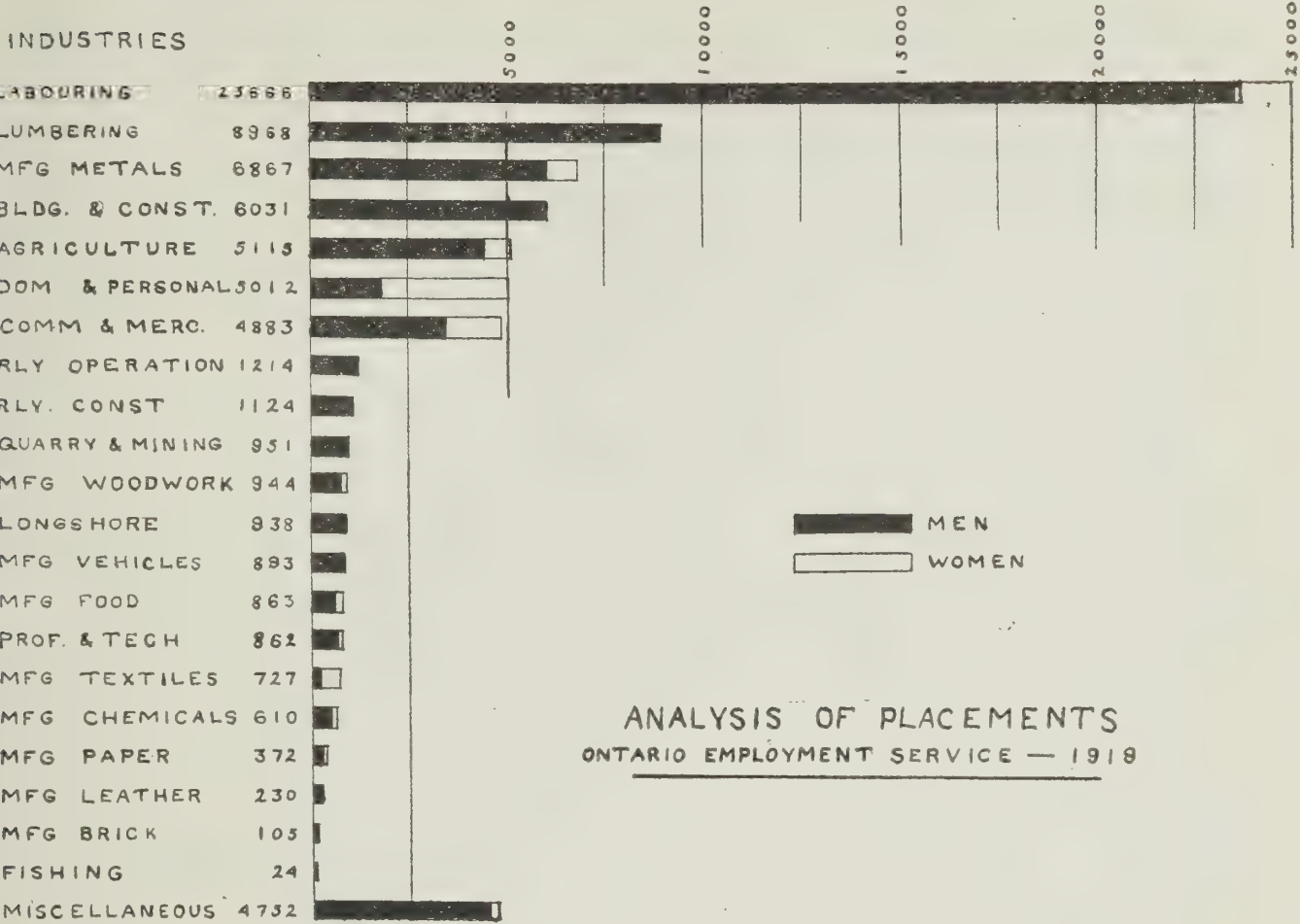
TABLE 3.—Comparative Industrial Statement of the work of the Ontario Government Public Employment Bureaus. November 1st, 1918—October 31st, 1919

| WOMEN | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| Kind of Work | Applica- tions | Vacancies | Referred to Positions | Place- ments | Percentage of Total Placements |
| Agriculture | 1,105 | 1,272 | 1,064 | 724 | 9.24 |
| Commercial and Clerical..... | 4,459 | 2,236 | 2,282 | 1,497 | 19.09 |
| Domestic and Personal..... | 5,099 | 11,017 | 4,671 | 3,216 | 41.02 |
| General Labourers..... | 417 | 130 | 123 | 108 | 1.38 |
| Manufacturing Clay Products, etc. ... | 5 | 23 | 14 | 8 | .10 |
| “ Chemicals, Rubber, etc. | 66 | 201 | 91 | 75 | .96 |
| “ Food, Drink, Tobacco . | 274 | 1,204 | 382 | 264 | 3.37 |
| “ Leather Goods | 31 | 467 | 45 | 22 | .28 |
| “ Metals..... | 952 | 1,387 | 1,061 | 822 | 10.49 |
| “ Paper and Printing ... | 93 | 380 | 125 | 84 | 1.07 |
| “ Textiles | 728 | 2,426 | 712 | 480 | 6.12 |
| “ Furniture, Woodworking | 145 | 239 | 231 | 196 | 2.50 |
| Professional and Technical..... | 340 | 213 | 171 | 118 | 1.51 |
| Shipping, etc. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| Miscellaneous | 317 | 613 | 325 | 225 | 2.87 |
| Totals..... | 14,033 | 21,809 | 11,298 | 7,840 | 100.00 |

TABLE 4—Applications and Placements of Soldiers and Civilians, March 1st, to October 31st, 1919, inclusive

| District | Applications | | Total | Placements | | Total |
|------------------|--------------|-----------|--------|------------|-----------|--------|
| | Soldiers | Civilians | | Soldiers | Civilians | |
| Kingston | 4,033 | 1,257 | 5,290 | 3,632 | 825 | 4,457 |
| London..... | 8,275 | 5,024 | 13,299 | 7,613 | 3,814 | 11,427 |
| North Bay | 2,714 | 7,420 | 10,134 | 2,539 | 6,576 | 9,115 |
| Ottawa | 4,150 | 5,261 | 9,411 | 3,122 | 5,200 | 8,322 |
| Port Arthur..... | 2,376 | 4,931 | 7,307 | 1,537 | 3,420 | 4,957 |
| Toronto..... | 18,509 | 21,121 | 29,630 | 13,907 | 9,445 | 23,352 |
| | 40,057 | 45,014 | 85,071 | 32,350 | 29,280 | 61,630 |

INDUSTRIES



ANALYSIS OF PLACEMENTS
ONTARIO EMPLOYMENT SERVICE — 1918

ARNPRIOR

A branch of the Employment Service was conducted in Arnprior during the month of October, with Mr. G. Lodge as Superintendent. One hundred and sixty-three applications for work were received at this office. Employers notified the Superintendent of 516 vacancies, and 161 placements were made.

Many of the vacancies noted were duplications of orders previously received by the Ottawa and Pembroke offices, and it was considered inadvisable to retain the Arnprior Office as a permanent unit in the employment system. The majority of placements made and orders received were in connection with lumbering operations in the Ottawa Valley.

BELLEVILLE

The Belleville Employment Office was opened in March, 1919, with Mr. W. J. Nesbitt in charge. He was succeeded by Mr. J. D. O'Flynn, who resigned on July 31st, 1919, and Mr. L. F. Green is now Superintendent of the office.

There has been considerable industrial activity in Belleville during the past eight months, such as street paving, factory and warehouse building construction, and the Ontario Government has commenced the erection of a large institute for the deaf. Such plants as the local cement works furnish steady employment for a comparatively large number of labourers.

Belleville is situated in the centre of a prosperous agricultural district, and the Belleville office was of some assistance in supplying the needs of the farmers during the past season.

In common with other smaller centres, the wages paid in Belleville are slightly lower than in the larger cities of the Province, but the lower cost of living largely compensates for the wage scale.

A total of 480 men secured employment through the office during the six months ending October 31st, the largest number placed in any one month being 110, in the month of August.

BRANTFORD

The Brantford Office was one of the first to be established, having been in operation from 1913-1917 as a part time office. The comparatively large number of industries in Brantford provide steady employment for both skilled and unskilled workers. The closest co-operation exists between the local office and the various plants, which have learned to depend upon the Employment Bureau for their assistance to a greater extent than in any other industrial centre of the same size in the Province. This close co-operation has made itself evident in many ways, amongst them being the willingness of the local manufacturers to release men for short periods during the summer at the request of the local superintendents to assist the farmers of the vicinity in their busy season.

It is expected that at least four new industries will be opened in Brantford during the next six months, which will provide additional employment for between 300 and 400 men and women.

Piece rates are paid in practically every industry in Brantford. Outdoor labourers were in receipt of 45 cents an hour, and inside labourers 35 cents an hour during the past season. The majority of factories have adopted a 48 hour

week, with a schedule of pay equal to the 50 hour week. All industrial disputes during the past 12 months have been settled without resorting to strikes or lockouts.

There has been the same fluctuation in the number of placements throughout the different months as is seen in other bureaus. The largest number of placements made was in the month of June, when 188 men and 26 women were referred to positions. During the 12 months ending October 31st, the Bureau placed 1,748 men and 175 women in regular employment, in addition to which casual jobs were obtained for 227 men and 326 women.

BROCKVILLE

Reporting on the work done by the Brockville Employment Bureau, Mr. H. G. Breakell, Superintendent of that office makes the following statement:—

“Since the opening of this office at 137 King Street West, Brockville, on March 14th, 1919, we have experienced fair success in adjusting the difficulties coincident with the requirements of the unemployed and returned men. After insuring the co-operation of the managers and employers, it was an easy matter to obtain notice of prospective vacancies to such an extent that at the present time it is unnecessary for a man seeking employment to apply at any factory, except one, for information regarding positions. This can be immediately supplied at this office.”

The wages paid unskilled labour during the summer season of 1919 averaged \$3 for a nine hour day, although a few factories paid slightly higher wages, and worked less than nine hours.

During the seven months ending October 31st, 855 men applied for work at the Brockville Bureau, and during the same period employers notified the superintendent of 812 vacancies. There were 765 men placed in positions during the seven months, the largest number in any one month being 152 placed in September.

CHATHAM

The Chatham Branch of the Employment Bureau System was opened at 189 King Street West, Chatham, in March, 1919, with Mr. G. W. Wands as Superintendent. At the time the office was opened there were approximately 60 returned soldiers out of employment, together with a number of civilians, but within two weeks all of these unemployed workers had been placed and since that time no unplaced applicants have been carried over a week-end. This is a record unsurpassed by any office in the Province.

The Superintendent reports that “the relation of supply and demand in different occupations was kept well balanced by the assistance of other employment offices in the Province. In the early part of April and May we secured for the Canadian Des Moines Steel Company through the Employment Clearance House 127 expert structural steel workers to send to France to erect wireless stations. These men received extra good pay. As this work required men able to climb 850 feet and we were able to fill the order in less than three weeks, the efficiency of the Employment Service was demonstrated.”

In July, 1919, the Industrial Relations Committee of the Chatham Chamber of Commerce recommended to all manufacturers in the district that they should secure all their help through the Government Employment Bureau. This has resulted in a close degree of co-operation between the local bureau and the em-

ployers. The fact that the Superintendent of the office is first Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce, and is also Chairman of the Public Utilities Commission has been of decided benefit, both in securing employment for men, and in planning the expenditures of the city's money in a way which would best meet the unemployment situation.

The bureau was instrumental in placing a large number of men and boys on farms, particularly during the months of April, May and June. A number of expert farm workers, who drifted in from Ohio and Michigan were placed on farms in the vicinity of Chatham, and rendered satisfactory service.

During the seven months ending October 31st, 1,998 men were placed in positions, and during the same period employers notified the office of 2,070 vacancies. The greatest volume of business was handled in July, when 434 men registered for work and 428 placements were made.

The wages paid in Chatham and the district surrounding are slightly higher than in other centres of a similar size elsewhere in the Province. General labourers have been receiving from 35 to 50 cents an hour, working nine hours a day. Machinists, working on an eight and nine hour day basis have received 60 to 70 cents an hour; painters, 50 to 60 cents an hour; carpenters, 50 to 65 cents an hour; bricklayers, 75 to 90 cents an hour; structural steel workers 85 to 90 cents; semi-skilled labour in the sugar factory 40 to 42½ cents an hour, working on a 12 hour shift. Cabinetmakers, the majority of whom are employed in the auto body plants, receive 50 to 60 cents an hour, while auto-machinists were paid 50 to 75 cents an hour. Other auto body builders working on a piece-rate basis average from \$3.50 to \$5 a day.

Single men working on farms are paid \$35 to \$50 a month. Married men, who are experienced are paid \$500 to \$600 a year, with free house, and frequently many privileges. Farm labourers paid by the day receive \$2 to \$4, together with their board.

COBALT

The Cobalt Bureau was opened on March 7th, 1919, with Mr. H. P. Charlton as Superintendent. During the first three weeks 153 men registered for work, and 64 placements were made. The local employers of labour had been accustomed to deal with private agencies, and also to obtain some of their help through a free employment bureau operated by the Mine Managers' Association. When the office established itself with the employers the placements showed a steady increase, employment being found for 188 men during the month of October. During the eight months ending October 31st, 1,351 men and 14 women applied for positions, and 1,161 men and 10 women were placed.

Reporting on the industrial situation in the Cobalt district, the Superintendent writes:—

“The chief industries in this zone—mining and lumbering—have, in the past, been in constant need of men, and it has always been difficult to secure a sufficient number for work of this nature. The strikes at the Kirkland Lake Gold Camp, and the Cobalt Camp hindered the absorption of a large number of men, during the summer months of this year, but as both of these disputes are now at an end, development work on a larger scale at the mines will, in all probability, be gone ahead with.”

The Bureau was of considerable assistance in obtaining workers on the government roads, but the attraction of higher wages in the mines rendered it difficult to meet the demand for men for this class of work.

With regard to wages, the Superintendent reports that the greatest demand for labour is in the Porcupine Camp, due to the fact that higher wages and better accommodation are available in the Cobalt Camp. "The wages in this camp (Cobalt) are based on a bonus paying scheme, while those of the gold camps are not. As a result of the strike the base wage in Cobalt was raised from \$2.50 to \$3, but the bonus which was calculated on the price of silver at 60 cents and over, is now determined on silver at 80 cents and over. As the wages are regulated according to the value of silver, it is rather difficult to state a scale, but at the present time the minimum wage is \$4 per day for surface men, and a rising scale for underground and mill men. In the Gowganda and Boston Creek Camps, the wages are on a par with those in Cobalt, some of the mines in Boston Creek having a level rate for all underground men. The mines in Kirkland Lake pay a lower rate, the wages being on a par with those of the Porcupine Camp. In this camp a mucker and machine-runner receive usually the same rate, the wage being \$4 per day, \$1 a day being deducted for board, while in the case of shaft work and mill work, the wages are sometimes higher. In all the mines the length of the working day is the same, an eight hour shift underground and nine hours on the surface.

"As a result of interviews with the unemployed and employers, I have found that the Employment Bureaus, as established by the Government, are greatly appreciated and their popularity assured, particularly owing to the unsatisfactory manner in which the private employment agents have, in the past, conducted their offices. Both returned soldiers and civilians are using this office to a great extent, and I am pleased to state that unemployment is at a minimum in this country.

CORNWALL

The Cornwall Office was opened on October 1st, 1919, with Mr. J. C. Broderick, of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment as Superintendent, and another returned soldier, Mr. E. W. Hodge, as stenographer. As the office was opened such a short time before the close of the fiscal year, it has been impossible to estimate with any degree of accuracy the extent to which the Bureau will be able to serve the community in which it is located, although the first month's work—64 placements out of 75 applications—may be considered as very satisfactory. The Cornwall Office is located in a prosperous farming community, comprising the counties of Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry, and in the future should be of considerable assistance to the farmers of that district in securing satisfactory farm help.

The largest employer of labour in Cornwall is the Canada Cottons Limited, a firm employing over 2,000 workers. Other industries in the town are engaged in the manufacture of furniture and paper. There is no shortage of employment in Cornwall, as all the plants in the vicinity are working full time, and have unfilled contracts ahead of them, which will take many months to complete. It is expected that a large textile firm will furnish employment to a large number of skilled and unskilled workers. Employment will also be furnished to the workers who will be needed to build houses for the employees of the proposed company.

FORT WILLIAM

The Fort William Office is one of the older bureaus and shows a very creditable increase over the placements reported during the first year of its existence. There has been marked industrial activity in Fort William and Port Arthur, which has been reflected in the large number of placements made in both offices. The registrations for the 12 months ending October 31st, 1919, show that 4,615 workers applied to the office for positions, 3,110 were referred to positions, and 2,328 placements were made. The greatest volume of business was handled during the month of October when 327 men secured employment through the office. It was impossible to fill all the orders received in the Fort William Bureau, employers notifying the office of 6,860 vacancies during the 12 months. The largest number of workers called for in any one month was in September, when the demand shows requests for 1,523 workers.

The Employment Clearance system has accomplished much in helping to meet the local demand for help, workers having been brought from other sections of Ontario, and from the Western Provinces through the Employment Clearance system to fill positions in this vicinity.

Wages have been high. Carpenters receive 65 to 75 cents an hour; labourers, 40 to 55 cents an hour; bricklayers, 90 cents an hour; plumbers, 82½ cents an hour. As in a few other centres in the Province, the Employment Bureau has unintentionally served as a medium for stabilizing wages. In this connection, the Superintendent reports that "We have been asked what men are being paid in various occupations and when I have informed them of the wages, employers have accepted my statement as official, and paid their help accordingly."

GALT

The Employment Bureau at Galt was opened on March 3rd, 1919, with Mr. A. E. Lamond as Superintendent. The industrial life of Galt is of a more conservative type than many other towns in Ontario, an extremely large percentage of the workers owning their own homes, and the city having practically no floating population. There is a continuous demand for workers in the textile and woodworking plants in Galt, and it has been at all times possible to place anyone experienced in these lines of activity.

Factory labourers are paid from 35 to 40 cents an hour. Unskilled outside labour receives from 40 to 45 cents. Experienced carpenters receive 50 cents an hour, and bricklayers and masons 60 cents an hour. Journeymen in the metal trades are paid from 45 to 55 cents an hour. These wages are considerably lower than the wages paid in 1919 in the larger centres, but this is offset to a certain extent by the lower cost of living in Galt, rents particularly being below the average of the Province.

Civic employees work eight hours a day, but the majority of the other outside occupations are operated on a 10 hour a day basis. Most of the foundries are working on a nine hour day basis, with a half day Saturday. The textile industries are operated on the same 50 hour week basis.

Four hundred and eighty-nine men applied for work at the Galt Bureau during the seven months ending October 31st, 482 of these were referred to positions and 475 were reported as placed. The largest number of placements in any one month was in June when 87 positions were secured through the office. Practically the entire registration at this bureau consisted of returned soldiers.

GUELPH

The Employment Office which was opened in Guelph in March, 1919, with Mr. A. W. Taylor as Superintendent commenced immediately to have the support of the local employers of labour. A personal canvass was made of the larger firms, and orders for workers were secured from the majority of the manufacturers. Building contractors have also secured through the Employment Bureau a large percentage of the skilled mechanics and labourers which they required.

Guelph is situated in one of the finest farming districts in the Province, and the Bureau has been able to serve the farmers of that section of the country to a large extent, although the demand for farm help has exceeded the supply at all times.

As in other offices throughout the Province, every effort has been made to induce civilian, as well as ex-soldier workers to make use of the bureaus, and the large number of civilian placements made indicates the extent to which this result has been accomplished. During the eight months ending October 31st, 1,880 men and 60 women applied at the Guelph Employment Office for assistance in securing work; 1,598 men and 54 women were referred to positions during the same period; while 1,172 placements of men, and 52 placements of women were reported during the eight months. The greatest number of placements were made in July, when 302 men and 23 women were referred to positions.

HAMILTON

MEN

The Hamilton Employment Office, which is situated at 85 James Street North, Hamilton, was one of the first to be opened in the Province, and the continued progress it has made indicates the extent to which a service such as that rendered by the Employment Bureau becomes appreciated and utilized by employers of labour. During the 12 months ending October 31st, 1918, 1,361 men were referred to positions, while during the 12 months ending October 31st, 1919, 5,278 men were sent out from the Bureau, representing an increase of almost 300 per cent. It is interesting to note that the vacancies during 1918 and during 1919 were in excess of the supply of men available, 4,269 positions being reported vacant in the former year and 6,948 in 1919. The peak of the Bureau's activities was reached in March, 1919, when 801 men were placed in positions. The records show that slightly over 60 per cent. of the men who applied during the past year have been returned soldiers. As in all other offices preference has been given to these men in every instance. The total placements for the year were 4,671 in permanent positions and 31 in casual jobs.

The demand and supply in agriculture and stock-raising occupations have been about equal in the Hamilton district; in railway construction work the demand has exceeded the supply by approximately 30 per cent., as was also the case in the labouring group. It has never been possible for the Bureau to supply the number of tailors, weavers and textile workers generally for whom application has been made to the Bureau.

An attempt was made in Hamilton to organize an Advisory Council to the Bureau, representatives of manufacturers, trade unions and employees being included in the group which was known as the Triangle Committee. The scheme failed to accomplish the objects for which it was organized and was discontinued.

WOMEN

Miss Myrtle Fraser was appointed Director of the Women's Section of the Employment Bureau in Hamilton, in August, 1919.

In every phase of the work done by this Bureau as compared with the previous 12 months, progress is apparent. This was due in part to the change in location of the office and in part to the natural increase in the extent to which an Employment Bureau is used as the service it renders becomes more widely known. There were 1,729 applicants for work at the Bureau in the 12 months ending October 31st, 1919, as compared with 1,552 applicants during the previous 12 months. The vacancies of which the Bureau was notified totalled 1,779 in 1918 and 2,445 in 1919; while there were 1,434 referred to positions in the previous year and 1,459 in the year ending October 31st, 1919. In 1919, 776 women were placed in permanent positions, and 409 in casual jobs.

With regard to the relation of the demand and supply of women workers in Hamilton the Director reports that, in the commercial field the supply exceeds the demand by approximately 10 per cent., due largely to the number of applicants who have only clerical experience whereas the employers are anxious to secure workers with a knowledge of stenography or typewriting or a combination of these.

The demand for household workers in Hamilton is greater than the supply and the number of workers who are willing to go out by the day has not materially affected the situation because of the wage demands of these workers and the short hours they are willing to work.

Reporting on the Employment Clearance system as it affects the Women's Department in the Hamilton office, Miss Fraser says:—

"Through co-operation with the Clearance House we have succeeded in securing employment for women whom we were unable to place otherwise, as well as filling orders we were unable to fill locally. This is a great asset in our work."

The modern idea of employment management is in evidence in Hamilton where five firms employing women have officials with the title of Employment Manager. These officials have more or less complete control over the personnel of the plants in which they are employed and their appointment is a step in the right direction inasmuch as frequently labour problems may be readily solved when workers know that there is an executive in the plant whose sole duty it is to look after the mutual interests of employer and employee.

Reporting on the difficulty of placing certain classes of workers the director states: "The inefficient worker and the drifter are daily problems. These are constantly seeking new ground. The mother with one or two children to accompany her and desiring a position as housekeeper is also difficult to place particularly when unwilling to leave the district."

KINGSTON

Captain H. D. Wightman was appointed as Superintendent of the Employment Bureau in Kingston early in June, 1919, and served in that capacity until after the close of the fiscal year. He reports that the Kingston office has been of very material assistance in re-establishing the returned soldiers in the Kingston district. In view of the fact that Kingston has always been an important military centre rather than a manufacturing city the greater part of the work in the Kingston office has been the placing of soldiers.

Although only in operation five and a half months prior to the close of the fiscal year the Kingston office placed 1,105 men in positions out of the 1,275 who applied for assistance in securing work. During the period covered employers asked for 1,380 men the greatest demand being in September when 436 workers were called for. The largest number of applicants in any one month was in July when 328 men registered at the Bureau.

The Superintendent reports that the supply and demand in the various trades and manufacturing plants appear to be about equal. In the case of unskilled labour the supply during the summer was slightly above the local demand. The Bureau in Kingston was known to the farmers of the district in previous years through the co-operation of the employment service with the local Agricultural Representative. As a result quite a few farmers applied to the Bureau for help and every effort was made to secure the required assistance, the Superintendent emphasizing to applicants the advantages of securing a position where board and lodging are provided.

By the use of circular letters addressed to trade union secretaries, to employers of help, and to soldiers' organizations around Kingston an attempt has been made to extend the work of the Bureau to the greatest possible efficiency.

KITCHENER

The Employment Bureau in Kitchener was opened in April, 1919, in conjunction with the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment with Mr. W. J. Caswell as Superintendent. During the early months of its existence the Kitchener Bureau dealt with ex-soldiers almost entirely and was of great value in assisting to re-establish the returned men. The industrial activity of Kitchener has been so great that it has been possible to place practically all the applicants who have applied to the Bureau for assistance in securing work, 642 placements having been made from the 694 applicants at the Bureau during the seven months ending October 31st, 1919. In this period employers asked for 808 men, a large percentage of the workers required being cabinet makers, whom it has been impossible to secure either locally or through the employment clearance system.

The high wages paid to factory help in Kitchener and the other towns in the immediate vicinity have made it almost impossible for the Kitchener Bureau to be of great assistance to farmers, although many applications for farm help have been received from time to time. With regard to the situation in general, the Superintendent reports that there is a marked shortage of help in Kitchener due largely to the difficulty workers coming into the city experience in securing accommodation, particularly in the case of married men. With the expansion of several of the factories in Kitchener there is no doubt but that the Employment Bureau could induce large numbers of workers to accept positions in Kitchener provided there was any guarantee of suitable housing conditions. This state of affairs is not confined to Kitchener alone but is noted in many other towns and cities in Ontario at the present time.

LINDSAY

The Lindsay Office was opened on March 17th, 1919, with Mr. W. S. Page, of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment in charge. Up to the close of the fiscal year the Bureau was instrumental in placing 304 persons in positions. Of these, 257 were returned soldiers.

Local employers and farmers in the vicinity have made fairly extensive use of the office, which has effectively fulfilled its purpose as a medium for re-establishing the returned men of Lindsay and district. As in some other centres in Ontario the impression seems to have prevailed in Lindsay, particularly during the early months of the year that the Employment Office was meant only as a means of placing soldiers. This has prevented the development of the work of the office to the point which it might otherwise have acquired.

The majority of the clients in Lindsay operate on the 10 hour day basis. The Dominion Arsenal, however, is run on a 44 hour week basis. The wages paid in Lindsay are slightly lower than in the larger centres. Labourers, for instance, received 30 to 45 cents per hour during the past summer.

LONDON

MEN

The London Employment Bureau, which has been situated at the corner of Talbot and Dundas Streets in London since it was opened in February, 1917, continues to make progress in service to the local employers of labour, and to the farmers in the London district. As in other centres of the Province a considerable number of men were thrown out of employment at the time of the signing of the armistice when local firms ceased to manufacture munitions. Reporting on the situation, the Superintendent of the office, Mr. H. Tutt, states:

"Apparently owing to the high rate of wage paid munition workers, those affected did not immediately make heavy demands on the Bureau and unemployment was not noticeable until after Christmas when it became quite pronounced. During the subsequent winter months, lists were compiled weekly showing the number and qualifications of applicants listed at the Bureau for work. Copies of these lists were sent to the Secretary of the London Chamber of Commerce, who posted them in a conspicuous place in his office. Lists were also sent to all of the leading manufacturers and employers and also the Mayor and City Engineer.

"Apparently owing to this publicity, municipal public works were commenced at least one month earlier than originally anticipated.

"With the breaking up of winter, contractors and construction companies commenced operating on several large buildings and since that time the demand for general labourers and practically all classes of workers has been in excess of the supply."

The placing of a representative of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment in the London office was of benefit to all concerned. In this connection Mr. Tutt writes as below:

"The placing of a D.S.C.R. representative in this office occasioned large numbers of returned soldiers seeking work to apply here. This was very beneficial to the bureau as it eliminated to a great extent the overlapping which heretofore existed, as previously returned soldiers in a large number of cases applied to the Soldiers' Aid Commission or other recognized soldiers' associations. It also gave the Bureau an opportunity to give extensive service to the returned soldier not only as an establishment where employment could be found, but also as a service from which they could secure all information *re* pensions, vocational training, etc.

The demand for farm help was not nearly as heavy as the preceding year; nor yet was the supply. However, the Bureau was able to find a job for every applicant for that class of work. The report of the Bureau reads:—

"The wage paid farm labourers for 1919 ranged from \$20 to \$60 per month according to experience and season. This spring when the City of London commenced public works, sewer excavation, gutter and cement work they filed an order with us for labourers at 30c. an hour. This wage was gradually increased until it is now 45c. to 47c., nine hour day. Other building and construction labourers are now receiving from 45c. to 47c., but this wage did not exist until after the demand became excessive, previous to which 35c. to 40c. was the wage offered, 8 to 10 hour day. Carpenters, bricklayers and all mechanics in this group received wages in excess of that called for by the unions, eight hour day, time and a half for overtime. Candy and biscuit-makers are rated as follows: Boys, 17c. to 25c. per hour; labourers, 25c. to 35c.; experienced candy-makers 35c. to 40c.; biscuit-makers, 35c. to 45c., 9 hour day. In the group metals and machinery, wages vary according to the article manufactured. Labourers and handymen receive from 30c. to 40c. per hour. One firm places labourers on machines at a nominal wage say, 35c. per hour. After a few weeks' training, they are supposed to work on a piece rate basis, which gives the industrious man an opportunity of making better wages. Another firm puts labourers in their moulding shop on sectional work at 32½ cents an hour, and after about two months' tuition, places them on a piece rate basis. Experienced moulders, core-makers, etc., employed by this firm work at piece rates. Other moulders receive from 65c. to 80c. per hour; machinists 45c. to 65c.; machine hands 35c. to 45c.; toolmakers 65c. to 80c.; tinsmiths (mostly piece work); boilermakers from 65c. to 80c., and shippers 35c. to 40c. per hour, 9 to 10 hour day. In the manufacture of leather the scale of wage is as follows:—

Boys (mostly piece work) earn \$10 to \$14 per week.

Sole cutters (piece work) earn \$25 to \$35 per week.

Machine men 45c per hour and 10% bonus.

Rolling machine (piece work) \$35 per week.

Labourers 42½c per hour and 10% bonus (50-hour week).

Woodworkers, such as cabinetmakers, finishers, turners, machinists, etc., from 35c to 40c per hour (nine to ten-hour day).

R.R. steam operatives and construction workers as per the McAdoo award.

During the 12 months ending October 31st, 1919, 2,634 men applied for work at the London Bureau, an increase of 736 over the number applying during the previous twelve months. During the same time employers called for 2,423 workers, and 1,966 men were referred to positions, the increase in the number who were referred to positions being 612 more than the number who were sent to jobs during the previous year. The largest number of men applying in any single month was 338 in March, 1919. The highest number of placements was in May when 232 workers received employment through the Bureau. The total number of placements in permanent positions was 1,765 with 93 in casual jobs.

With the division of the Province into Employment Clearance zones, the importance of the London office has increased, and the London Superintendent has been placed in charge of the clearance work in South-western Ontario.

WOMEN

The Women's Department of the London Employment Bureau is now in charge of Miss S. B. Sutherland, who succeeded Miss Ethel McRobert in October, 1919.

During the year employers called for 1,452 workers. As there were only 1,106 registered during the year, it was impossible to meet the local demands.

Of the 1,106 who were registered 1,010 were referred to positions, and definite information was received that 727 of these had been hired. In addition, 186 workers were placed in 624 casual jobs during the year.

On page 27 will be found a summary of the employment situation in London, as indicated by the records of the Women's Department. This statement has been reproduced in detail as a typical example of the extent of the information in the possession of employment superintendents. The possession of this information enables them to render the highest possible degree of service, both to employers and employees.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS FOR WOMEN
LONDON, ONTARIO.

OCTOBER 31, 1919.

| Class of Help. | Hours of Work. | Wages. | Demand. | Supply. | Remarks. |
|--|--|--|---------------|--|---|
| <i>Domestic:</i> | | | | | |
| (a) Day | 8.00-5.00..... 8.30-4.30-5.00..... 9.00-5.00..... | \$1.50—\$2.00..... | Constant..... | Sufficient until June, afterwards few..... | New applicants after June, though few, were mostly Canadians and good type. |
| (b) House | Half day and every alternate Sunday holiday..... | \$18.00—\$35.00..... | Overwhelming | Scanty..... | Women prefer definite hours and companionship. |
| (c) Hotel..... Waitresses..... Chambermaids..... | 7.00-9.30—12.00-2.00..... 6.00-7.45—7.30-3.00..... 6.30-7.00—6.30-7.00 or 7.30 | London, \$20.00—\$25.00..... Outside, \$25.00—\$35.00..... | Constant..... | Short in summer | Demand from all Western Ontario and Muskoka. |
| (d) Institutions.. | 6.45-7.00..... Two hours off in P.M. 7.30-7.30..... Two hours off in P.M. | Other than cooks \$25.00—\$30..... Cooks \$35.00—\$50.00..... | Constant..... | Insufficient..... | Military and civic hospitals, homes, etc., forced to accept help by day. |
| <i>Factories:</i> | | | | | |
| (a) Biscuit and candy and other foods... | 7.30-5.30..... 8.00-5.30..... Sat. P.M. off in Summer.. 8.00-5.00..... Sat. P.M. off all year..... | \$18.00—\$23.00..... | Constant..... | Low..... | Forced to employ housekeepers for afternoons. |
| (b) Boxmaker..... | 8.00-6.00 Saturday P.M. off | \$8.50—\$9.50..... | Constant..... | Poor..... | Bonus given if no time lost. |
| (c) Cuff Factory. | 8.00-5.30 Saturday P.M. off | \$7.50..... | Constant..... | Very poor..... | Few employees. Work easily learned, but monotonous. |
| (d) Corset Factory..... | 8.00-5.30 Saturday P.M. off | \$8.00 Inexperienced..... \$11.00 Experienced..... | Constant..... | Poor..... | Few employees. |

SUMMARY AND EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS—Continued

| Class of Help. | Hours of Work. | Wages. | Demand. | Supply. | Remarks. |
|--|---|---|---------------------------------|---|--|
| (c) Cigars..... | 8.00-5.00 or 5.30 Saturday P.M. off..... | \$8.00..... | Occasional..... | Few applicants..... | |
| (f) Enamel and Tinware..... | 7.30-5.30 Saturday P.M. off..... | \$8.50—\$9.90..... | Small..... | Sufficient..... | |
| (g) Gloves..... | 8.00-5.30 Saturday P.M. off..... | \$8.00—\$8.50..... | Light..... | Sufficient..... | Good pay and hours. |
| (h) Hats and Caps..... | 8.00-5.30 Saturday P.M. off..... | \$7.50..... | Seasonal..... | Fairly adequate..... | London has one of few straw hat factories. Will always take experienced help. |
| (i) Men's Clothing..... | 8.00-5.00 Saturday P.M. off..... | \$7.00—\$8.00..... | Constant..... | Poor..... | Few skilled, but a fair number of applications from unskilled. |
| (j) Women's Clothing..... | 8.00-5.30 Saturday P.M. off..... | \$7.50..... | Constant..... | Poor..... | |
| (k) Overalls..... | 8.00-5.00 Saturday P.M. off..... | \$7.50—\$8.00..... | Constant..... | Poor..... | Unskilled applicants fairly numerous. Skilled preferred. |
| (l) Textiles..... | 7.30-5.30 Saturday P.M. off..... | \$8.00—\$8.50..... | Constant..... | Low..... | One new factory and two factories building new large plants; also new silk weaving. |
| (m) Shoes..... | 7.30-5.00 Saturday P.M. off..... | \$7.50—\$8.00..... | Constant..... | Low..... | Mostly experienced workers asked for. |
| (n) Printing, Bookbinding, etc..... | 7.30-5.30 Saturday P.M. off 8.00-5.30 Saturday P.M. off..... | \$6.00—\$8.00..... One at \$10.00..... | Light..... | Fairly adequate..... | Experienced workers asked for mostly. |
| Saleswomen | 9.00-5.30 .9.00-6.00 .8.30-6.00..... | \$7.50—\$9.00..... | Poor..... | Abundant..... | Good type of applicant. Pay low. |
| Bookkeepers, actuaries, accountants, etc. | 9.00-5.00 and half holiday average..... | Inexperienced \$8.00—\$10.00..... Experienced \$15.00—\$20.00—\$22.00..... | Poor..... | Over supply..... | Usual applicant experienced. |
| Stenographers..... | 8.30-4.00 and half day in summer months..... 9.00-5.00 and half holiday..... | \$7.00—\$18.00..... | Exp. Great... Inexp. Small.. | At first of year good. Too many..... Few applicants..... | Too many girls take business training with insufficient preliminary education. Few vacancies since closing of the war office. |
| Typists..... | 9.00-5.00 and half holiday..... | \$7.00—\$15.00..... | Poor..... | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|------------------|-----------------------------|---|---------------|--|
| Clerks..... | 9.00-5.00..... | \$6.00—\$10.00..... | Poor..... | Abundant..... | |
| Dietitians..... | ..... | ..... | None. (Posi- tions have t o b e sought)..... | | Women with excellent training and experience difficult to place. |
| Employment man- agers..... | ..... | ..... | None. (Posi- tions have t o b e sought)..... | Few..... | Placed one who is doing good work. London slow to recog- nize value. |
| Public Health nurse H o m e Economics and Sanitary Ex- pert..... | At hospital..... | \$1,100—\$1,450 a year..... | None..... | One..... | No opportunity here. |
| | | | One opening.. | One..... | Excellent English training and experience. |

NIAGARA FALLS

The Employment Office at Niagara Falls was opened early in April, 1919, with Mr. W. H. Race as Superintendent, and has proved of great value in the re-establishment of returned soldiers. A marked degree of co-operation between the manufacturers and the Bureau has resulted in very successful placement work being done.

During the seven months ending October 31st, 1919, 510 men and 11 women were placed in positions through the Niagara Falls Bureau, the largest number of placements in any one month being in July when positions were obtained for 98 men and 9 women.

On account of its position as a border city, Niagara Falls has been the centre of a comparatively large ebb and flow of workers, the majority of whom have secured positions through the Employment Bureau. The alternate periods of activity and inactivity on the power development work in the district has made the Bureau the centre for a greater degree of employment work than it might otherwise have become, as workers have realized ever since the inception of the Bureau that the local superintendent could obtain positions for them either in Niagara Falls or elsewhere through the Clearance system.

The majority of the factories in Niagara Falls are operated on a nine hour basis, while the building trades work 8 hours. The wages paid in Niagara Falls are approximately the same as the wages paid for the same work in other sections of the Province. Carpenters and bricklayers receive 75c. to 85c. per hour; iron workers 85c. to \$1 per hour; and labourers for outside work from 45c. to 50c. per hour.

NORTH BAY

The Employment Bureau in North Bay was opened March 15th, 1919, in the Banner Block, which is situated on the main street of the town, and has proven a most satisfactory location. Because of North Bay's position as the gateway to a mining and lumbering country of almost unlimited extent the bureau has been able to provide employment for large numbers of workers and the placements show a decided increase month after month as the work of the office becomes more widely known. During the month of June, 108 men were placed in positions; in July, 156; in August, 259, and in September, 328. Between the middle of May and end of October, employers asked for 2,111 men, which represented approximately 1,000 more workers than the office was able to supply. With the development of the Employment Clearance system, it is now found possible to bring workers in from other sections of the Province to fill unusual demands, such as those experienced in this case. The total number of men placed from May to October was 1,153.

The majority of placements through the North Bay office have been miners, lumbermen and track workers. On account of the nature of the country around North Bay there is very little demand for farm help.

Reporting on the rates of wages in and around North Bay, the Superintendent states that bushmen are receiving from \$60 to \$65 a month and board; trackmen 40c. per hour, working 8 to 10 hours a day. Other classes of unskilled outdoor labour received as high as 50c. per hour, which is somewhat offset by a charge of from \$1 to \$1.20 a day for board.

With the approaching development of Northern Ontario the North Bay Employment Office should serve a most useful purpose in providing the labour required to open up the country.

ORILLIA

The Employment Office in Orillia was opened on March 10th, 1919, in co-operation with the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment as a one-man office, with Mr. R. L. Clark as Superintendent. By careful selection of workers and by the same thorough canvassing which has marked the work of many of the other employment offices in the Province the Superintendent has been enabled to render a real service to the manufacturers of Orillia and the surrounding territory.

During the eight months ending October 31st, 1919, 410 men and 7 women applied for work at the Bureau and positions were found for 337 men and 5 women. Employers notified the office of 381 vacancies, 35 of which were for women.

OSHAWA

The Employment Bureau in Oshawa was opened on April 1st, 1919, as a one-man office, with Mr. C. J. Wilcox of the D.S.C.R. in charge. The fact that this office is not situated on the ground floor has possibly affected the extent to which it has been utilized locally, but in spite of this, 621 men and 42 women applied to the Bureau for assistance in securing employment during the six months ending October 31st, 1919. Positions were found for all of the women who applied and for 610 of the men. An exceptionally high percentage of the men applying were placed.

The greatest volume of business as indicated by the records of the Oshawa office was during the month of July when 163 men and 12 women applied for work and 159 men and 12 women were placed. The Superintendent reports that "industrial conditions in Oshawa have been good since the Bureau was opened, and the result is that the majority of returned men have been taken back by their former employers and, therefore, they have had no cause to patronize the Bureau.

"Touching upon the question of the relationship of supply and demand in the various occupations, I would say that as a good deal of construction work has been going on in this district, the demand has exceeded the supply. Almost all the construction companies have been unable to secure enough carpenters and bricklayers, and at times the general labourers have not been sufficient. This situation seems to be general throughout the Province, as use has been made of the Clearance Bulletin in this connection but without results, as practically every office in Ontario seemed unable to supply the demand for this class of work. There has been no scarcity in the supply of factory hands for the different factories as the majority of men who patronize this Bureau are men of no trade or occupation, nor are they the real construction worker, and in most cases after a few days' work in the factory, the man has picked up his part of the work and can carry on.

"The number of men placed with farmers through this office is very small. It seems almost impossible to get men to go on the farm. As a matter of fact, a number of applicants for employment in this office were men who had been working on farms and were coming into the city for work."

OTTAWA
Queen Street

MEN

The main avenues of employment in the Ottawa zone are agriculture, lumbering and bush work, and in the city itself the headquarters of the Federal Civil Service. In connection with the agricultural activities of the Ottawa Bureau the Superintendent, Mr. J. C. Spencer, writes:—

“Placements in agricultural positions for the present year have shown a very healthy growth. Office records show that during last year with all the production propaganda inducing the civil servants, high school pupils, and other citizens to give the farmer their assistance, our placements were 990. The first eleven months of the present year shows 1,015 placements. This was accomplished without any popular movement of free Government transportation of former years.”

Large numbers of workers have been referred to positions in the Civil Service through the close co-operation of the Bureau with the Civil Service Commission. The majority of such placements have, of course, been returned soldiers. Approximately 40 per cent. of the placements in the Ottawa office are building construction workers. The great demand for construction to meet war emergencies made it necessary to employ the rough carpenter or handy man for this work, but with building more or less back to normal only first class tradesmen are now in demand and the result is that the handy man has been forced to return to the ranks of unskilled labour.

Commenting upon the placement of workers in the various phases of the lumbering industries, Mr. Spencer writes:

“The growth in handling labour for this industry has been the most encouraging of all departments, due to the tremendous increase in lumber production, and the one cent per mile concession granted by the railroad companies. Then, too, the lumber companies have been for years so victimized by the private employment agent, who controlled that labour that they were more than anxious to turn to the Government Bureaus for relief.

“Some idea may be formed of future work to be accomplished in this department by comparing placements of last year with those of the present. Records show 46 lumbermen placed in 1917-18, while eleven months of the present year give 2,006, mostly in July, August and September.

“The season of employment for loggers and general bushmen covers from mid-July to the following April or May, when they come back to the lumber mills, farms and cities. For years they have been handled entirely by the private employment agent and, therefore, will require considerable educating before they use freely the Government Bureaus in seeking employment.

“The heavy season will be August to December with small orders coming in to keep camps up to full strength until the end of the season. At that time lumber mills are put in operation, so we may reasonably expect the replacement of many returned men in that capacity. Throughout the whole year there is always a demand for pick and shovel, and railway constructional labourers, so that in a very short time the branch could be developed into a permanent busy institution.”

The Ontario Government Employment Bureaus have proved of almost inestimable value to the returned soldier in Ottawa, as well as throughout the rest

of the Province. "Up to the time when the majority of the men left Canada, the Employment Service was not well known, and the reputation of the private employment agent was none too good. Accordingly, when the returned man found himself anxious to re-enter civil life he was pleased to learn that the Government Employment Office and the Information and Service Branch of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment stood ready to help him solve the tremendous problem of re-establishment. The realization that "preference for the returned man" was not merely a meaningless phrase, but was an actual principle upon which the Bureaus were operated gained the confidence of the returned soldiers to such an extent that the records show that one-third of the men discharged from the Canadian Expeditionary Force have applied to the Bureau for assistance in obtaining employment.

During the twelve months ending October 31st, 1919, 9,341 men applied at the Ottawa Bureau. The largest number in any one month was in August when there were 1,698 registrations. During the 12 months employers called for 10,197 workers, 3,911 of which were asked for during the months of July and August, when the majority of the orders for lumbermen were placed with the service. There were 8,425 men placed during the year, 1,618 of whom secured positions in August, which represented the greatest volume of business handled by the Bureau in any one month.

Dalhousie Street

In order to handle the volume of extra business occasioned by the wholesale placement of bushmen throught the Ottawa Bureau a branch office was opened at 271 Dalhousie Street on October 1st, 1919. During the month of October orders were received for 2,106 men while 132 workers registered at the Bureau and 119 were placed in positions.

The convenient location of this office in the centre of the lumbermen's hotel district, and its close proximity to the station, quite justified the opening of this branch to assist in the placement of bushmen and other unskilled workers.

WOMEN

Previous to the month of July, 1919, the employment of women constituted part of the duties of the regular staff of the office. At that time, however, it was decided to open a separate Women's Department, and Miss Edith Appleton was placed in charge.

Reporting on the demand for help in the Ottawa district, the Superintendent states that the supply is insufficient to meet the situation in practically every occupation, particularly, of course, in domestic work. It seems necessary to make domestic work more attractive in order to induce girls to enter this field. The establishment of a hostel in the larger cities where girls may entertain friends is suggested, while a shortening of the hours is also necessary in order to meet the competition of other lines of work.

Wages for work in Ottawa appear to be somewhat lower than elsewhere in the Province, factory workers receiving an initial wage of \$6 to \$7 a week, and sales clerks receiving from \$6.50 to \$8 a week. This condition has made it easier to fill out of town positions from the City of Ottawa, the girls preferring to leave town to accept employment where they are guaranteed minimum wages of at least \$10, and where possibilities of advancing to \$13, \$15, or even \$18 depend practically upon their own ability.

The discrepancy between the demand and supply is indicated by the fact that employers called for 874 workers during the 12 months ending October 31st, while only 493 girls and women registered during this period. Of this number, 477 were referred to positions, and information was received that 389 had been placed. In addition, 156 casual workers were placed in 186 jobs.

OWEN SOUND

The Owen Sound Bureau was opened on April 1st, 1919, as a one-man office, with Mr. C. R. Little as Superintendent. Although the district around Owen Sound had not previously been served by an employment agency of any description, local employers, almost without exception, soon availed themselves of the facilities of the office, with the result that it has been possible to find positions for the majority of the workers who have applied during the seven months ending October 31st. In this period, 575 men and 41 women applied for employment and 482 men and 33 women were placed. The greatest volume of business in any one month was handled in October, when 114 men and 8 women were placed in positions.

Reporting upon the question of wages and hours, the Superintendent states:

“Wages offered here are lower in many lines than in most places, particularly in the furniture trade where the ordinary machine operator averages from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per day. Unskilled labour receives from 30 cents to 35 cents per hour. In the iron and steel industries, the wages here are almost as high as in the other parts of the Province. Nine hours is the standard working day in the various industries in Owen Sound.”

PEMBROKE

The Pembroke Employment Bureau was opened as a one-man office on March 6th, 1919, with Mr. C. R. Stewart as Superintendent. On account of the fact that private employment agents have for years monopolized the hiring, particularly in the lumber industry in and around Pembroke, it was difficult for the Government Employment Office to obtain the co-operation of local employers. By careful attention to the trial orders which were placed with the Bureau, however, local firms soon realized the fact that the Pembroke Employment Bureau could serve their best interests quite as efficiently and much less expensively than the private agents. As a result, at the time of writing, the difficulty is not to secure orders, but to secure a sufficient number of men to fill the orders which are on hand.

The unjustifiable suspicion shown by some classes of workers was evidenced in the Pembroke Bureau by the diffidence on the part of applicants to fill out the application forms required for record purposes. It appeared at first that the information thus obtained would be used to their disadvantage in some mysterious fashion, possibly in connection with a Military Service Act.

Pembroke is essentially a lumbering centre, and the Employment Bureau has served as a distributing point for bushmen sent through other sections of the Province. At the same time, there has been good demand for farm hands, the supply of which was not by any means equal to the call for help of this kind.

During the eight months ending October 31st, 1919, 1,020 men and 26 women applied to the Bureau for assistance in securing work. Of this number, 979 men and 17 women were definitely reported as placed. The greatest volume

of business handled in any one month was during September, when 189 men and 8 women registered, and 188 of the men and 5 women were placed in positions. Between March 6th and October 31st, employers asked for 1,777 workers, which is an indication of the extent to which the Bureau has entered into the industrial life of the community.

PERTH

On account of the comparatively large number of men, who were recruited for overseas service in Perth and vicinity, an Employment Office was opened in the Town of Perth in the month of April. It was found, however, that the number of men handled by this office did not reach the anticipated figure, and the office was closed at the end of August.

While the Bureau was open, with Mr. G. A. Scott as Superintendent, 120 men applied for work, 141 vacancies were notified, and 103 placements were made. As Perth is the centre of a rich agricultural district the majority of the placements were on farms in Lanark County.

PETERBOROUGH

The Ontario Government Employment Bureau has been in operation in Peterborough since February 4th, 1919, with Mr. Hugh Robertson as Superintendent. The fact that there is a great deal of manufacturing carried on in Peterborough has made it possible for this office to place 1,839 men and 32 women in positions in nine months. During the same period 2,517 workers applied at the Bureau for positions.

Commenting upon the difficulties of placing returned soldiers in positions, the Superintendent reports as follows:

"The extent to which the Bureau has been of service to the returned soldiers has been very great, and many firms have helped that Department all they could. I find that an appeal for ex-soldiers meets with a ready response, but some of the returned men are not in shape to hold down a job in competition with civilians who have been employed during the war at their usual occupations. The result is they very often become discouraged and leave. We also have another class, which I am pleased to say is not very large, who are not looking for work, or if they do, want jobs which should properly go to disabled men. This is the hardest class we have to deal with, and sometimes employers make them an excuse for not hiring the returned men. There are also the young men who went overseas under age, and the disabled men, who are either taking vocational training, or have already received same, who are not fit to carry on the work for which they were supposed to have been trained. Many firms are not very anxious to engage such men. However, we expect that in time they will fit in some place and become self-supporting."

As in other centres the impression has been more or less prevalent that the Employment Bureaus were established solely for the placement of returned men, although the idea of the Government was, and is, that these Bureaus should serve ex-soldiers and civilians alike, with the general understanding, of course, that preference in employment be given to returned soldiers. In this connection the Superintendent states:

"The majority of civilians making application here are under the impression that the Labour Bureaus are only for the benefit of returned men, and that we do not give them a chance when vacancies do occur. However, I have explained

to a great many that it is our duty to place the soldier back in his old job, or in one that he is capable of doing. There are still some that will not make use of the Bureau, but we hope that as the benefit derived from same becomes better known it will be recognized by all those seeking work and workmen."

Every attempt was made by the Superintendent to secure the farm help requested by farmers in the vicinity of Peterborough, but it proved difficult at first to bring together the applicant and the employer, until the plan was adopted of sending out cards to the farmers and farm labourers, asking them to be at the Bureau at a certain hour on Saturdays. This proved to be a very satisfactory means of effecting farm placements.

"The wages offered in some of the different occupational groups were increased, but this was mostly in the organized trades. Labourers received from 30c. to 45c. per hour with an eight hour day on city work, nine hours in the majority of the factories and in one large plant ten hours. Skilled mechanics in the iron trade averaged 75c. an hour.

"Building Trades.—Carpenters, 65c.; bricklayers, stonemasons, 75c.; painters and decorators, 50c., 60c., and 65c. per hour; weavers averaged \$15 per week for 50 hour week; canoe builders, \$3 to \$4 per nine hour day; linemen, 40c. to 50c. per hour; electricians, 60c. per hour; farm labourers, \$35 to \$50 per month and board."

PORT ARTHUR

The Port Arthur Employment Bureau was opened for business on March 1st, 1918, and each month furnishes more positive evidence of the extent to which the office is of service to local employers and employees. During the 12 months ending October 31st, 1919, 5,128 men and 32 women applied at the Bureau, and 3,858 men and 24 women were placed in positions. During the same period employers called for 4,899 men and 82 women. The largest volume of business handled in any one month was in September, 1919, when 696 men applied for work and 679 of these were placed in positions. Each month in the year shows a registration of over 200 men, in itself an indication of the extent to which the Bureau is used.

Reporting on the co-operation between the Employment Bureau and the local employers, the Superintendent, Mr. Frederick Urry, states:

"In this work I have been very generously supported by the employers of the city and district, the returned men receiving first consideration in all positions that have been open. This work, however, would have been too much for me to have handled satisfactorily, as the soldiers began to arrive in large numbers, so that I more than welcomed the presence in this office of Sergeant A. C. Wood, of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, who since the first of February of this year has been associated with me at this office, and whose duty it is to register and look after the interests of returned men."

The demand and supply of skilled workers have been approximately equal, except in the case of carpenters, where the number of requests have exceeded by 20 per cent. the number of men available. In this connection the Superintendent reports:

"General labourers, especially for railway work have been very hard to get and only about 33 per cent. of the demands have been supplied. The employers knowing the scarcity of men have probably asked for more than they could have placed, so that I do not think the actual shortage of help was quite so great as the figures returned in weekly reports would indicate."

"This is a settler's country in the immediate vicinity of Port Arthur, and consequently few applications come in for farm help. We do our best to fill these requirements, but as a rule farmers do not offer an equivalent rate of pay contrasted with general labour work, and the few applications for help we get we find rather difficult to fill on this account."

The criticism is sometimes made that the Government Employment Bureau, whose hours are shorter than those of the average private employment agent, cannot render the same service, but the statement below from the report of the Superintendent is typical of the service rendered throughout the Province wherever necessary.

"Another important industry with whom we got into close touch, and have kept up the connection is the Hydro-Electric camp at Cameron Falls. We ship out men to this camp three times a week as also to the different points for the C.N.R. and I have made it my business to meet the train on these mornings at 6.30 during the summer and fall, and 7.30 for the winter to see the men safely off to their destinations."

Commenting on the situation with regard to wages and hours of labour, Mr. Urry states:

"With regard to wages, this district has never seen higher wages offered than this summer. We sometimes hear the remark made by returned men that while they were away men were making big wages which cannot be obtained now. I have repeatedly proven to these men the error of that statement. It is true that not so much overtime is being worked now as was the case in 1917 and 1918, but the wages are higher to-day than at that time.

"At the present, wages range for unskilled labour from 40c. to 55c. per hour, with generally a ten hour day. In some instances the eight hour and nine hour day has been tried, but unless the eight hour day contains 10 hours' work with time and a half for last two hours, the eight hour day is not popular with the unskilled worker."

As in other centres of the Province the Port Arthur Superintendent has received, and has appreciated the co-operation of the local press. The publicity which has been given to the efforts of the Employment Service has undoubtedly extended the field which the Bureaus have been able to cover.

SARNIA

Sarnia is a one-man office, operated in co-operation with the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, and was open for business on March 3rd, 1919, at 120 Front Street. On account of the novelty of the idea of a Public Employment Bureau, manufacturers and other employers of labour first showed some diffidence in making use of the Bureau, but they have now become convinced that the office is operated solely for the mutual benefit of employers and employees, and they are making ever increasing use of the service.

During the seven months ending October 31st, 1919, 717 men applied to the Bureau for assistance in securing work, 702 were referred to positions, and reports of placements were received in 698 cases. The supply and demand for labour in the various occupations have been about equal, except in the building trades, where there has been noted a shortage of carpenters, bricklayers and plasterers. As the Bureau becomes more widely known, it is expected that a large number of farmers who have previously applied to the London office for

help will communicate with the Sarnia Bureau for the assistance which they require.

The wages in some of the industries in Sarnia at October 31st are as follows: Machinists and boilermakers, 65c. to 72½c. per hour; blacksmiths, 60c. to 70c. per hour; tinsmiths and plumbers, 55c. to 60c. per hour; carpenters, 60c. to 65c. per hour; general labourers, 45c. per hour.

SAULT STE. MARIE

The Employment Bureau in Sault Ste. Marie was opened on March 1st, 1919, at 349 Queen Street. The larger employers of labour in the district have found the Bureau particularly useful, such concerns as the Algoma Steel Corporation and the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Company having called on the office for all classes of skilled and unskilled labour. Large numbers of miners, lumbermen, cooks, tiemakers and bridgemen have been sent from Sault Ste. Marie to the mines and lumber camps of the above mentioned, as well as many other companies. During the summer months applications were received for a number of firemen, deckhands, wheelmen, watchmen and cooks for the boats passing through Sault Ste. Marie. The Bureau has also supplied various Government survey parties with cooks and axemen during the summer, and has sent men to work on the Government roads in the Sault Ste. Marie district. The railways have called on the bureau for clerical workers, labourers for freight shed and construction work, while local contractors and local industries have utilized the Bureau to a great extent. This is indicated by the fact that during the eight months ending October 31st, 1919, employers asked for 3,052 men and 35 women, the largest number called for in any one month being in October, when orders were received at the Bureau for 550 workers. During the eight months above mentioned, 2,558 men and 29 women applied at the Bureau. Of these, 2,469 men and 22 women were placed in positions. Commenting upon the local farm situation, the Superintendent states that "We have had very little call for farm help, as our office is not located in a farming district; however, we have been successful in placing a few men at this work."

Work at the steel plant is carried on in eight, ten and twelve hour shifts. In the paper mill, and in the majority of other smaller industries the eight hour day is in force. Bushmen and miners work ten hours a day. The wages for bushmen range from \$55 to \$65 a month and board; for general labourers 35c. to 45c. per hour, and for underground labourers, \$4.25 a day. Certain factory work pays from 45c. to 60c. an hour, while local organized mechanics receive the regular union scale of wages.

ST. CATHARINES

The Employment Office in St. Catharines was opened February 14th, 1919, with Mr. Robert Eakins, of the Toronto Employment Office, as Acting-Superintendent. He was succeeded by Mr. Roy Miller, who later resigned to accept a position with a private concern, and Mr. A. H. Ellis was appointed as Superintendent early in August, 1919.

That the Bureau has been widely used by employers of labour in St. Catharines is indicated by the large number of placements made up to the end of October, positions having been found for 2,703 men and 56 women during that time. The largest number of placements in any one month was recorded in June, when employment was found for 447 men and 5 women. Employers' orders during the

nine months for men totalled 2,870, while 184 women were also asked for through the Bureau. The applications for work totalled 3,316, the largest number in any single month being, as in the case of placements, in June when 490 workers applied to the Bureau for assistance in securing employment.

The office has been used to a very large extent by farmers of the district, who have secured many workers by application to the superintendent. It has also served as a valuable distributing point for women farm workers, who have been recruited in the Toronto office, and who were referred to the St. Catharines Bureau for final directions as to the best means of reaching the farms in the district to which they were assigned. Now that the Bureau has become more widely known there is every indication that it will be of great service to the rural community.

Reporting on the scale of wages and hours in the St. Catharines district, the Superintendent states that labourers receive 50c. an hour, working 8 hours a day on union work, and 45c. an hour for a 9 hour day on contract work. He further states that "mechanics in nearly all factories are paid union wages, although a great many do piece work, making from \$5 to \$8 a day."

ST. THOMAS

The Employment Bureau in St. Thomas was originally opened as a part-time office, but in March, 1919, the Bureau was made a full-time office with the Superintendent, Mr. W. J. Peacock, still in charge. Like other offices in the Province, the St. Thomas Bureau has been of great assistance in the re-establishment of the returned soldiers by whom it has been extensively used.

Employers have made much greater use of the Bureau since we have opened it as a full-time office, as will be seen by the fact that during the seven months ending October 31st, orders were received for 1,439 workers, as compared with orders for 259 received during the previous five months. The registrations showed a similar increase with the result that the Bureau was able to place 1,133 men during the seven months ending October 31st, and a total of 1,297 men during the year. Positions were also found for 54 women. As St. Thomas is primarily a railroad centre, the majority of placements have been in work on or directly connected with the railroads. The farms of the district have, however, made fairly extensive use of the Bureau, and the Bureau has been able to fill practically all the orders for farm help received during the past summer.

Wages for building construction labourers range from 40c. to 45c. an hour; railway construction workers receive 45c. to 53c. an hour; machinists, boiler-makers and railway carpenters and electricians received 68c. an hour previous to October, 1919, since when they have been paid at the rate of 72 cents an hour.

STRATFORD

The Employment Bureau in Stratford was opened on March 8th, 1919, as a one-man office, with Mr. A. W. Deacon in charge. Up to the end of October, 1919, the Employment Office records show 486 men and one woman placed in positions. The furniture factories in Stratford are constantly calling for skilled workers, and if a sufficient number of this class of help were available employment would be forthcoming for additional labourers. The Superintendent reports:

"The metal industries are well filled up; the railway shops have sufficient machinists, and are only taking on odd labourers to replace any who leave from

time to time. I do not anticipate any large increase in employment in any of our local concerns for some time to come, although there will be a certain number of vacancies constantly occurring.

“The furniture factories are paying wages ranging from 30c. to 55c. an hour. The railway employees in the shops are on a regular schedule of pay, 38c. for labourers, 45c. for helpers and 68c. for machinists. The G.T.R. shops are now running 48 hours per week.

“Farm help was extremely scarce in this neighbourhood this summer, and it was difficult to induce men to go on the farm during the season. During the season we placed 34 men with farmers.

“The clearance system is proving beneficial; it has enabled us to secure men for vacancies from Toronto, London, Hamilton and Welland, and I have been able to place men in Toronto, London, Kitchener, Hamilton, Brantford and St. Thomas.”

SUDBURY

The Ontario Government Public Employment Bureau, Sudbury, was opened January 2nd, 1919, on Station Street, directly opposite the C.P.R. station. During the opening, employers notified the Superintendent, Mr. E. H. Manor, of 260 vacancies, 41 of which were filled. The orders and registrations have steadily increased, and the office has averaged over 100 placements a week up to the end of October. In the 10 months ending October 31st, 4,689 men and 38 women applied for positions, and 3,894 men and 19 women were placed. During the same period, employers called for 7,782 men and 52 women, the largest number of orders received in any one month being in August when employers called for 1,621 men and 3 women. The greatest number of placements in one month was during October, 1919, when 708 men and 1 woman were placed in positions.

Sudbury had been for years a stronghold of the private employment agent, but when employers realized the logical benefits rendered by the Employment Service they were not slow in availing themselves of the opportunity offered them. On account of its prominent location, the Sudbury Bureau is seen by practically everyone entering the town over the C.P.R. lines, and this fact has been partially responsible for the large number of applications and placements.

“This Bureau with the assistance of the Soldiers’ Civil Re-establishment representative has placed 559 returned soldiers out of 577 who applied for work. The records show 581 vacancies, which were suitable for returned men. We find very little difficulty in placing the returned soldiers in this district, as the applicants show their willingness to accept the positions which we select for them, and in very few cases have we had to renew their applications.

“Below will be found the principal industries which have received the largest number of workers from this Bureau:

| | Vacancies | Supplied | Percentage Filled. |
|-------------------------------|-----------|----------|--------------------|
| Bushmen | 2,291 | 823 | 35% |
| Labourers (Railway) | 1,919 | 693 | 36% |
| Labourers (General) | 1,191 | 734 | 61% |
| Miners and Muckers | 603 | 333 | 55% |

“The above shows a great shortage in the number of bushmen available; also railway labourers, for which the demand is the greatest as per our records. As the country surrounding Sudbury is not adapted to farming, and most farms

are small, there is not much demand for this line of help. Our records show only 32 vacancies, of which we have filled 26."

The records of the Bureau show that wages of \$60 to \$65 a month represent the average amount offered for bushwork with a few offers of \$70 to \$80 a month for fully experienced men. General labourers receive 35c. to 45c. an hour, except on concrete work where the rate is 50 cents an hour. The rate of pay on track work during the summer of 1919 was 35c. an hour for an 8 hour day on one railroad, and a 10 hour day on another line. The greater number of men hired for this extra gang work were of foreign birth, and the emigration of these men will probably help to bring about a shortage of workers for this kind of employment during 1920.

"We find the unsettled conditions in the lumber camps partially due to the improper rating of the scale of wages; this fall owing to the shortage of men available a large majority of the men shipped to the woods are inexperienced, and drawing the same wage as the experienced bushmen, upon whom the bulk of the work falls. That is one of the reasons why the experienced man is going into camps where they are offering piecework."

An analysis of the classes of workers applying to the Sudbury Bureau is seen below:

| Occupation | Number of Applicants Registered. |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Bushmen | 907 |
| General labourers | 881 |
| Railway labourers | 838 |
| Miners | 195 |
| Trammers | 152 |
| Cooks | 99 |
| Section hands | 98 |
| Cookees | 97 |
| Millmen | 96 |
| Machine runners | 69 |
| Fire rangers | 79 |
| Casual workers | 59 |
| Carpenters | 56 |
| Teamsters | 45 |
| Clerks | 44 |
| Electricians | 34 |
| Machine help | 33 |
| Bridgemen | 33 |
| Steel workers | 32 |
| Engineers and Firemen | 31 |
| Blacksmiths | 29 |
| Policemen | 29 |
| Other occupations (20) | 172 |
| Total | 4,108 |

Of the 577 ex-soldiers who registered for employment, 243 were classified as labourers, 116 as bushmen, 40 as clerks, 22 as miners, 19 as teamsters, 13 as firerangers, 12 as janitors and watchmen, 11 as carpenters, and the balance in 19 other occupations. There were 244 ex-soldiers placed as labourers, 116 as bushmen, 39 as clerks, 22 as miners, 15 as teamsters, 13 as firerangers, and 112 in 22 other occupations.

TORONTO

On account of the fact that it is the largest industrial centre in Ontario, Toronto's employment problems are more varied and more extensive than the problems which have to be met in other centres. The work of the Ontario Government Public Employment Bureau in Toronto has been functionalized to meet the needs of the situation so that the work is now divided into the following main divisions:

- Men's Industrial and Clerical Section.
- Men's Farm Section.
- Men's Professional and Business Section.
- Women's Industrial and Clerical Section.
- Women's Domestic Section.
- Women's Farm Section.

These sections of the work are dealt with at the main Toronto Office, 45 King Street West. Positions in lumber camps and in labouring and construction work are handled through a separate office, situated at 172 Front Street West, while a Branch Office located at 1,252 Bloor Street West, looks after the general employment needs of the western section of the city.

Men's Industrial and Clerical Section

Shortly after the signing of the armistice, the work of the Men's Industrial Section increased in volume as the demobilized soldiers began to seek positions through the Employment Service. During the months of December, 1918, and January, 1919, this volume of business was handled without any radical changes in method. In February, the arrangement made between the various Provinces and the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment resulted in representatives of that organization being allowed space in the Employment Office to assist in the task of re-establishing the returned men. The closest co-operation has been maintained between the Employment Service and the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment in this office as in all other offices throughout the Province.

As was to be expected the majority of the applicants were returned men, and the records show that between 75 and 80 per cent. of the soldiers applying for positions during the past twelve months have been placed, while during the same period 33 per cent. of the civilians applying for work have been referred to positions.

Numerically, taking the year as a whole, the demand for men and the available supply have been approximately equal, but of course this does not indicate that every applicant could be immediately placed in the kind of work for which he was qualified.

Employers willing to pay the standard wages for any occupation generally found it possible to obtain the class of help they required through the Bureaus, with the exception during the past season of building tradesmen, whose services are in such demand that they have not found it necessary to apply to the Employment Offices for assistance in securing employment.

The working hours as compiled from the orders received in this Department show that the eight and nine hour day is well established in Toronto. Occasionally

employers require that their workers put in ten hours per day, but such cases are the exception rather than the general rule.

There is no division of the employment work in Toronto from which larger and more satisfactory results may be expected than from the Men's Industrial Section. Every effort is being made to select the right man for the right job, and with the continued co-operation of the employers of the city, the number of employers and employees using the Bureaus should continue to record the increase which has marked the first two years of service rendered by this section of the Employment Bureau.

TABLE 5.—Annual Statement, 45 King Street West, Toronto.
November 1st, 1918—October 31st, 1919.

MEN'S INDUSTRIAL AND CLERICAL SECTION.

| 1918-19 | Applications for Work | Vacancies Notified | Referred to Positions | Placements |
|----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| November | 836 | 1,242 | 484 | 81 |
| December | 1,306 | 1,486 | 540 | 111 |
| January | 2,151 | 2,357 | 866 | 132 |
| February | 1,648 | 1,328 | 1,095 | 209 |
| March..... | 1,695 | 1,963 | 1,288 | 187 |
| April | 2,308 | 1,843 | 1,742 | 363 |
| May..... | 1,707 | 2,412 | 1,504 | 887 |
| June | 1,609 | 2,278 | 1,193 | 1,086 |
| July | 1,969 | 2,937 | 1,444 | 1,406 |
| August | 1,570 | 2,670 | 1,237 | 1,060 |
| September..... | 2,001 | 2,881 | 1,404 | 1,006 |
| October | 1,942 | 2,662 | 1,189 | 698 |
| Totals..... | 20,742 | 26,059 | 13,986 | 7,226 |

NOTE.—In addition to the above 49 Casual jobs were filled by 48 workers.

Men's Farm Section

Although there were no Province-wide or local campaigns to persuade workers to engage in farm work during the year 1919, the Ontario Government Employment Bureaus, particularly in Toronto, at all times urged applicants to accept farm positions, the remuneration for which, while not so high when measured by the financial return only, really compares favourably with other employment, when free board and lodging and other similar privileges are taken into consideration. As a result the registrations for farm work each month during the past year at the King Street Employment Bureau have been most gratifying. The number of men referred to positions reached the grand total of 2,719 during the year, the largest number in any one month being in July, when 430 workers were referred to farm employment. There were 2,896 orders for farm help received during the year, which is in itself an indication of the extent to which the rural population of the Province has learned to depend upon the Toronto Bureau. Without any solicitation or widespread advertising of any kind orders were received from farmers in practically every section of the Province, as well as from Western Canada. Below will be found a brief summary of the work of

the Farm Department which has been under the immediate direction of Mr. J. A. Miller since it was first organized in 1917:

| 1918-19 | Applications for work. | Referred to positions. |
|-----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| November | 110 | 90 |
| December | 171 | 114 |
| January | 298 | 178 |
| February | 308 | 189 |
| March | 436 | 266 |
| April | 539 | 354 |
| May | 555 | 259 |
| June | 533 | 348 |
| July | 622 | 430 |
| August | 282 | 200 |
| September | 233 | 181 |
| October | 136 | 110 |
| Totals | 4,223 | 2,719 |

Men’s Professional and Business Section

Shortly after the signing of the armistice it was realized that the creation of a separate section of the Employment Service to deal with the placement of men with special technical or business training was a necessity. Accordingly, in March, 1919, such an office was opened in conjunction with the Department of Soldiers’ Civil Re-establishment. The office was located in the King Street Branch of the Ontario Employment Service, with representatives of the Department of Soldiers’ Civil Re-establishment, F. S. Rutherford and R. D. Galbraith in charge. The demand for such an office was immediately made apparent by the large number of applicants who applied. During the eight months ending October 31st, 2,463 men registered, the largest number in any one month being in May when 523 men applied for assistance in securing positions. The average number of registrations has been 345 a month.

TABLE 6.—Annual Statement, 45 King Street West, Toronto.
March 1st, 1919—October 31st, 1919.

MEN’S PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SECTION.

| 1919 | Applications for Work | Vacancies Notified | Referred to Positions | Placements |
|----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| March..... | 48 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| April | 198 | 53 | 53 | 53 |
| May..... | 523 | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| June | 357 | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| July | 376 | 126 | 288 | 126 |
| August | 378 | 106 | 268 | 106 |
| September..... | 355 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| October | 228 | 203 | 130 | 122 |
| Totals..... | 2,463 | 772 | 1,023 | 691 |

Bloor Street Office, Toronto

While this office is a small one in comparison with the main Toronto Office, at 45 King Street West, it has filled an important place in the local employment situation. Being very close to the factory district in West Toronto, it has kept in close touch with the supply of and the demand for workers in this section

of the city. The office was opened in February, 1919, with Mr. George Reeves as Superintendent, and throughout the year there has been a steady though small demand for both tradesmen and labourers.

“We have found that in some of the larger factories of this district every effort has been made to re-establish the returned soldier, and this Bureau has been of great service to the management in carrying out this policy, and of great benefit to the returned soldiers of the district, who have applied to this office for advice and assistance. In one or two of the factories near here, every applicant for a job is told to first make application to this Bureau, as all vacancies are reported to us, and are filled from this office. As it is our policy, as well as that of the management of these factories, preference is given to the returned soldier in filling these vacancies.

“While some factory employment managers are somewhat slow to see that the Government Employment Bureaus are of great assistance to them in filling vacant positions, yet one by one they are beginning to realize that they are indeed of great benefit, and are telephoning in their orders as the vacancies occur. If all factory managers would adopt this or some similar course, a splendid system of co-operation would soon develop between factory management and the Bureaus and then indirectly to all returned soldiers and civilians seeking employment.”

At the time of the opening of the Bureau the rate of wages for inside factory work was 35c. and 37½c. an hour. It was extremely difficult to obtain workers at these rates, but when 40c. to 45c. an hour was adopted as the prevailing wage scale, comparatively large numbers of men were obtained for this kind of employment. The average factory in the district is running on a 50 hour week basis. The rubber industry runs from 44 to 50 hours a week; the meat industry 48 hours, and other trades about 50 hours per week.

During the nine months ending October 31st, employers notified the Bureau of 1,640 vacancies. In the same period, 2,403 workers registered at the Bureau, 1,647 were referred to positions, and definite word was received that placements had been made in 1,480 cases. The greatest volume of business handled in any one month was in August when 302 men registered, employers called for 299 workers and 252 placements were made.

TABLE 7.—Annual Statement, 1,254 Bloor Street West, Toronto.
February 1st, 1919—October 31st, 1919.

MEN.

| 1919 | Applications for Work | Vacancies Notified | Referred to Positions | Placements |
|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| February | 168 | 37 | 33 | 33 |
| March | 311 | 147 | 155 | 155 |
| April | 194 | 116 | 116 | 116 |
| May | 338 | 177 | 181 | 168 |
| June | 271 | 165 | 170 | 128 |
| July | 329 | 279 | 291 | 236 |
| August | 302 | 299 | 267 | 252 |
| September | 274 | 241 | 261 | 239 |
| October | 216 | 179 | 173 | 153 |
| Totals | 2,403 | 1,640 | 1,647 | 1,480 |

Front Street, Toronto

In order to handle the large volume of unskilled workers applying at the Employment Bureau on King Street, arrangements were made in January, 1919, whereby the down town office of the Department of Immigration and Colonization, at 172 Front Street West, was obtained for use as an unskilled labour office. Employers soon came to depend upon this office for securing help, orders being received for 7,060 men during the nine months ending October 31st, 1919. In the same period 4,871 men applied for work, and 3,156 were placed. It will be seen accordingly, that the demand exceeded the supply by approximately 50 per cent.

“At the beginning of the season men were plentiful for construction work, but as the wage then paid was small, it was impossible to induce many of the applicants to accept the work, but when the scale of wages was raised from 35c. to 40c. per hour, more men were placed. The demand for factory labourers has been small, and the wages paid for indoor work rather low, ranging from 35c. to 37c. per hour. In the opening of the fall season orders were received for approximately 3,000 bushmen at wages ranging from \$45 to \$75 per month and board.”

In this office probably more than in any other of the Bureaus in the Province, the advantages of the Public Employment Bureau over the private agency can be seen. The class of workers handled by this office is one whose usual financial condition is such that the imposition of what amounts to a penalty of one or more dollars for securing work frequently constitutes a real hardship. More than this many of the unskilled workers, particularly those of foreign birth could never feel entirely safe while dealing with some of the unscrupulous private agents, as they had not the assurance that employment conditions were being correctly stated to them. In addition, the worker was aware of the fact that in dealing with the Public Employment Bureau he could depend upon the local superintendent to investigate any apparent overcharges made against men who were en route from the city to the place of employment, and he realized that he could also depend upon the Employment Bureau to investigate any other violation of his employment contract.

TABLE 8.—Annual Statement, 172 Front Street West, Toronto.
January 1st, 1919—October 31st, 1919.

MEN.

| 1919 | Applications for Work | Vacancies Notified | Referred to Positions | Placements |
|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| January | 102 | 595 | 48 | 48 |
| February | 282 | 89 | 89 | 89 |
| March | 422 | 13 | 95 | 95 |
| April | 1,012 | 9 | 186 | 186 |
| May | 722 | 514 | 490 | 477 |
| June | 328 | 815 | 282 | 279 |
| July | 371 | 1,344 | 371 | 371 |
| August | 500 | 2,828 | 500 | 500 |
| September | 466 | 455 | 466 | 466 |
| October | 666 | 398 | 645 | 645 |
| Totals | 4,871 | 7,060 | 3,172 | 3,156 |

Women's Industrial and Clerical Section

The signing of the armistice completely revolutionized the employment situation insofar as it affected the thousands of women workers in Toronto. By the end of December, 1919, all munition plants had closed, and it became necessary for the women who had been working in such plants to follow a different line of activity, either as wage earners, or home-makers. In this connection Miss M. C. Findlay, in charge of the Industrial and Clerical Section of the Employment Bureau, King Street, reports as follows:

"Those who remained in industry had to adapt themselves to new conditions of work, hours and wages. As far as possible girls were returned to their pre-munition trades, but many who had become skilled munition workers were unskilled in any other line. Such workers were usually attracted by the work on farm implements at the Massey-Harris firm, assembling, inspecting and operating on small valves, electrical plugs and heaters. Women have proved themselves specially adapted to such work which requires deftness, accuracy and patience."

Industrial :

During the early months of 1919 there was a tendency on the part of manufacturers to "wait and see" and on the part of wholesale buyers to wait for an expected post-war drop in prices. Commenting on the situation, Miss Findlay states:

"In the clothing industries, foreign orders such as the Roumanian order for knitted goods, tided over a difficult period, and before many months retailers were sending in larger orders than usual. Wholesale houses found their stocks depleted so that pressure was brought to bear on the manufacturers. By June, the demand for skilled workers far exceeded the supply and since then there has been an increasing shortage of even inexperienced help. No satisfactory explanation of this fact has yet been offered, except the increase in the number of marriages with the return of the soldiers. Manufacturers found this shortage of women workers a serious handicap, coming at a time when it was important for Canada to build up foreign trade. Some firms made efforts to have experienced workers along various lines brought from England and Scotland, but so far nothing definite has been done in this direction."

The Clearance System has been prevented by the scarcity of women workers from accomplishing the results which might be expected under more normal labour conditions. When the situation returns to a normal basis, and there is a surplus of women workers, the Clearance System may be expected to function almost as efficiently as it does at present in the case of transferring male workers from place to place.

There has been a general movement towards shortening the hours and increasing the pay in local factories, many having adopted the 8 hour day, and others having reduced the working hours to 8½. Most factories which make use of the Bureau have now a minimum wage of \$10 a week for unskilled help, and packing houses pay as high as 27c. to 30c. per hour for such work. The demand for experienced chocolate dippers is such that their wages run from \$16 to \$25 a week, representing probably the highest paid factory work, except in certain sections of textile trades, where the piece-rate system is not in vogue. In the candy-making industry, as in tobacco, and biscuit factories, the plants are run on a 44-hour week basis. In plants manufacturing leather goods, purse-makers and small leather goods workers are paid 19 cents an hour to start and from 23c. to 25c. an hour

when experienced. Shoe workers receive from \$10 to \$12 a week to start, and when expereinced earn \$15 to \$25 a week.

In the metal manufacturing industries, inspectors and assemblers earn from \$10 to \$13 a week. Coremakers earn 30 cents while learning and 45 cents an hour when they become experienced. The hours in this industry are from 44 to 48 a week.

In the manufacture of paper goods, experienced paper boxmakers earn from \$15 to \$20 a week on a piece-rate basis, while bindery workers, press feeders, and envelope operators earn \$15 to \$17 a week. Practically all the plants in this industry run on a 44, or a 46½ hour week basis.

In the textile trades operators are paid from \$10 to \$15 while learning, and their wages run from \$18 to \$25 a week when thoroughly experienced. Finishers in the textile trades receive slightly lower wages, the remuneration for experienced workers being from \$12 to \$18 a week. This industry is operated exclusively on a 40 to 44 hour week basis.

The scarcity of women workers, and the insistent demand for greater production has resulted in a marked improvement in factory working conditions and wages. The placements made during the year have by no means equalled the demand for women factory workers, although 1,698 women and girls were referred to such positions during the year. At the same time they make a very creditable showing and indicate that large numbers of workers consider the Employment Bureau as the logical medium through which to obtain factory work. The installation of cafeterias, rest rooms and the provision of various recreational facilities has been largely actuated by the keen competition amongst manufacturers for female help, although it is also tangible evidence of the change in industrial relations which has made itself apparent, particularly during the past five years. Several factories have engaged women supervisors or employment managers, and are making special efforts to remove causes of dissatisfaction and unrest among their employees, seeking to reduce labour turnover and to produce greater efficiency. The largest number of placements was in March, 1919, when 286 girls and women were given factory positions. As was to be expected, the placements dropped to a low figure in the summer months, 67 being placed in August and the same number in September.

TABLE 9.—Annual Statement, 45 King Street West, Toronto.
November 1st, 1918—October 31st, 1919.

WOMEN'S INDUSTRIAL SECTION.

| 1918-19 | Applications for Work | Vacancies Notified | Referred to Positions | Placements |
|----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| November..... | 336 | 569 | 468 | 303 |
| December..... | 124 | 183 | 197 | 118 |
| January..... | 179 | 1,078 | 234 | 140 |
| February..... | 89 | 253 | 198 | 145 |
| March..... | 505 | 710 | 402 | 306 |
| April..... | 340 | 442 | 292 | 230 |
| May..... | 169 | 415 | 154 | 126 |
| June..... | 95 | 351 | 92 | 81 |
| July..... | 155 | 188 | 123 | 93 |
| August..... | 108 | 181 | 76 | 67 |
| September..... | 133 | 584 | 115 | 67 |
| October..... | 110 | 375 | 101 | 75 |
| Totals..... | 2,343 | 5,329 | 2,452 | 1,751 |

Clerical :

The signing of the armistice had its effect upon the clerical, as well as upon the industrial situation. The closing of many offices dealing directly and indirectly with military officials left a great number of stenographers and clerks without positions, rendering necessary an adjustment of these workers to new conditions and altered scales of wages.

“When soldiers were being discharged and established in work, hundreds of girls gave up their positions to returning men and wherever possible new openings were filled by men. While the Bureau naturally encouraged such action it made the problem of placing the women and girls more difficult.”

During the holiday months when there was a marked shortage of expert stenographers, \$30 a week was a wage frequently offered for purely temporary assistance. Inexperienced stenographers asked and received \$10 to \$14 a week, while the wages for experienced workers throughout the entire year ranged from \$15 to \$30. The salaries paid clerks ran from \$10 to \$13 for inexperienced workers; \$12 to \$18 for those with experience. The wages paid experienced bookkeepers ranged from \$15 to \$25 a week.

The Clerical Department has been instrumental in placing many women with special ability, training and experience and in addition the Bureau staff has frequently been called upon for advice as to further training for university graduates and matriculants. The importance of the placement of workers with special training and qualifications is so great that plans are underway to extend this phase of the Bureau’s activities.

During the year 1,196 women and girls were placed in clerical positions, the greatest activity in this field being during the months of March, April and May when 122, 136 and 142 workers respectively, were placed in positions of this nature.

TABLE 10.—Annual Statement, 45 King Street West, Toronto.
*December 1st, 1918—October 31st, 1919.

WOMEN’S CLERICAL SECTION.

| | Applications for Work | Vacancies Notified | Referred to Positions | Placements |
|----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| December..... | 308 | 125 | 145 | 113 |
| January | 362 | 147 | 167 | 84 |
| February | 280 | 126 | 134 | 97 |
| March | 514 | 180 | 179 | 122 |
| April..... | 415 | 145 | 195 | 136 |
| May..... | 408 | 197 | 205 | 142 |
| June..... | 255 | 179 | 141 | 103 |
| July..... | 240 | 200 | 143 | 99 |
| August | 227 | 129 | 98 | 66 |
| September..... | 348 | 207 | 16 | 86 |
| October..... | 264 | 110 | 127 | 81 |
| Totals..... | 3,621 | 1,745 | 1,710 | 1,129 |

*The clerical report for November is combined with the Industrial above.

Household Workers' Section

During the past year the supply of all classes of household workers, both for private homes and for institutions was inadequate to meet the demand. It was confidently expected that the signing of the armistice would release large numbers of workers from munition factories, and other war work activities, who would be available for domestic employment. This did not happen, however, the registration during November and December, 1918, showing only a small increase over the registration for previous months. Many of the girls and young women, who were engaged in war work had previously been employed in household service. Various factors enter into their refusal to return to this form of employment at the conclusion of the war, the principal cause undoubtedly being the great difference between the wages paid in the two occupations. The possession of fairly substantial bank accounts as a result of war work, the great increase in the number of marriages subsequent to the return of the troops, and the disinclination to return to an occupation whose social standing is erroneously rated below that of factory work may be mentioned as other reasons why the expected increase in the registration for domestic work did not materialize. In addition the supply was further depleted by the return to England of large numbers of household workers.

During the winter months there was an unlooked for decrease in the demand for casual workers, but when the usual spring cleaning calls began to be registered at the Bureau, the situation for this class of worker was again relieved.

Commencing in April, and continuing until September the Bureau was called upon to fill many orders for summer resort workers. This phase of the Bureau's activities necessitated much extra work in the form of long distance telephoning and correspondence, but was carried out with a degree of satisfaction, which proves the Employment Bureau's ability to function quite as efficiently as the private agents who previously handled this kind of employment work.

The closing of school resulted in a few young girls, principally of foreign birth, applying for work, but it was impossible to place the majority of these, as the positions for which they were best suited were too far from their homes.

The wages paid to household workers vary according to employers' incomes. This is indicated by the fact that orders for adult families of two range from \$20 to \$60 a month for practically the same kind and amount of work. In institutions there has been a general wage increase, which has had a tendency to standardize the remuneration paid.

Reporting on working conditions, the Director of this section of the Bureau writes as below:

"The working conditions on the whole seem to be favourable but there are exceptions. Workers sometimes report that too many are asked to occupy the same room, that the quarters for the help are in the basement and are very damp, and that conveniences for doing the work are lacking.

"Many orders for non-resident workers still cover a period of twelve hours a day, a few employers preferring to have the same worker, and allow her two or three hours freedom in the afternoon. This arrangement does not seem to be as acceptable to the majority of workers as the eight hours of continuous work. On the other hand many employers have met the demands of workers having this preference by adapting their needs to the workers' demands. The

close of this year, therefore, finds us with a great many orders for non-resident workers on the eight hour day basis, but owing to the shortage most of them are unfilled."

Assistance was rendered to the representatives of the British Government, who were sent to Canada in the interest of emigration to inquire into the matter of wages, hours, and living conditions of the different classes of household workers in Canada. The Secretary of the Women's Council for Emigration of Household Workers also spent some time in the household workers' section investigating the opportunities for domestic workers, and placing particular emphasis on their reception and housing while awaiting placement.

The director of this branch of the work has at all times worked in close co-operation with the following social agencies:—The City Relief, Neighbourhood Workers' Association, Social Service Commission, Big Sister Association, Public Health Department, Catholic Charities, Victor Home, and the Girls' Friendly Club. This makes possible successful social work in co-operation with the regular placement work of the Bureau.

CLASSES OF WORKERS CALLED FOR BY EMPLOYERS.

| PRIVATE. | INSTITUTIONS, CLUBS, HOTELS, STEAM-BOATS, HOSPITALS, COLLEGES, ETC. |
|-----------------------|---|
| Butler. | Butler. |
| Chauffeur. | Chaperone. |
| Companion. | Chauffeur. |
| Cook. | Cook. |
| Cook-General. | Cook-General. |
| Cook-Housekeeper. | Cook-Housekeeper. |
| Dietitian. | Counter Girl. |
| Dressmaker. | Dietitian. |
| General. | Diningroom Girl. |
| Housemaid. | General. |
| Housemaid-Laundress. | Hall Maid. |
| Housemaid-Waitress. | Housemaid. |
| Houseman. | Housemaid-Waitress. |
| Handy Man. | House-Parlormaid. |
| House-Parlormaid. | House-Sewing Maid. |
| House-Sewing Maid. | Housekeeper. |
| Housekeeper. | Janitor. |
| Lady's Maid. | Janitress. |
| Laundress. | Kitchen Maid. |
| Mother's Help. | Laundress. |
| Nurses—Child's Nurse. | Linen Maid. |
| Nursery Governess. | Matron—Kitchen. |
| Nurse Housemaid. | Laundry. |
| Practical Nurse. | Sewing. |
| Trained. | Pantry Maid. |
| Waitress. | Porter. |
| | Stewardess. |
| | Seamstress. |
| | Superintendent. |
| | Office Cleaners. |
| | Waitress. |
| | Ward Maid. |
| CASUAL. | |
| Cleaner. | |
| Ironer. | |
| Washer. | |

TABLE 11.—Annual Statement, 45 King Street West, Toronto.
November 1st, 1918—October 31st, 1919.

HOUSEHOLD WORKERS' SECTION—Permanent.

| 1918-19 | Applications for Work | Vacancies Notified | Referred to Positions | Placements |
|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| November | 129 | 459 | 188 | 140 |
| December | 123 | 415 | 161 | 110 |
| January | 210 | 634 | 227 | 180 |
| February | 119 | 460 | 192 | 118 |
| March | 225 | 507 | 160 | 112 |
| April | 239 | 647 | 172 | 130 |
| May | 256 | 729 | 188 | 129 |
| June | 214 | 683 | 153 | 126 |
| July | 282 | 645 | 190 | 134 |
| August | 264 | 600 | 189 | 155 |
| September | 339 | 888 | 218 | 119 |
| October | 322 | 647 | 216 | 157 |
| Totals | 2,722 | 7,314 | 2,254 | 1,610 |

TABLE 12.—HOUSEHOLD WORKERS' SECTION.—Casual.

| 1918-19 | Applications for Work | Positions Filled |
|-----------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| November | 550 | 1,049 |
| December | 673 | 1,019 |
| January | 909 | 1,165 |
| February | 759 | 798 |
| March | 667 | 1,055 |
| April | 718 | 1,505 |
| May | 727 | 1,541 |
| June | 557 | 1,024 |
| July | 832 | 1,218 |
| August | 698 | 1,176 |
| September | 595 | 1,250 |
| October | 652 | 1,003 |
| Totals | 8,337 | 13,803 |

Women's Farm Section

The Women's Farm Section started its work for the season of 1919 in February when plans were put before the Annual Meeting of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association. A Committee of the growers conferred with a committee of girls who had worked the previous year and a minimum scale of wage was drawn up which was satisfactory to both parties.

Early in April the Director of this section accompanied by a representative of the Young Women's Christian Association visited the various districts where girls had been employed in previous years and talked over with the farmers the matter of establishing National Service fruit picking camps. The men were asked to guarantee work at stated wages for a certain number of girls at certain times. If a sufficiently large number of workers was required and if the growers provided

a satisfactorily equipped house and tents, the Young Women's Christian Association undertook to run camps—charging the girls a small amount for board. Camps were thus arranged in a great many of the districts. In some sections the men felt they could get enough local help and in others they had made arrangements to have girls who had been there before and whom they expected to return.

To interest workers, registration cards and circulars were sent to all girls who had worked in 1918, circular letters about the work were sent to all the high schools, private schools and colleges in Ontario, a short circular was sent to all the newspapers in the Province, and full information about the plans was forwarded to all the Government Employment Offices and district representatives of the Department of Agriculture.

Prospective workers also received a pamphlet of information about the work, giving the minimum wages agreed upon, rules of the camps, and the equipment they were required to bring. This pamphlet was prepared as a result of a conference between the Y.W.C.A. and the Director of Women's Farm Work in order that the standard should be the same for girls in all camps. Those women and girls who wished to undertake the work were asked to fill in the registration cards and return them to the Toronto office. They would then be notified when and where to report for work.

The staff of the Toronto office consisted of a Director of the Work, an assistant who did most of the interviewing of applicants, a district secretary who visited all the camps regularly and thus kept in touch with the girls and the growers, and a stenographer.

As the season advanced and the different camps opened, those who had registered for work were notified of the exact date they would be required.

Two great difficulties were experienced at this time. First, on account of the extraordinary warm weather the strawberries ripened about two weeks earlier than usual and as school had not closed and the teachers and pupils were not available, it was extremely difficult to get enough workers. Secondly, there seems to be a lack of sense of responsibility on the part of some of the workers. Many workers who had put in their cards asking for work, when notified where to go failed to arrive. They did not notify the office of their change in plans and consequently were relied upon to fill the orders.

There was a great shortage of workers for the first week of the strawberry season. At the end of that time some teachers and high school students were free to go. From then on the office was able to fill all the orders except in a couple of cases where a few extra workers were required for a short time in a rush season.

There were not nearly as many applications for the work this year. This was probably due to the feeling that it was no longer a necessary war work. The patriotic impetus was lacking and girls went out either because they liked the outdoor life and work or because they wished to make money. In the short rush seasons a very good wage can be made at piece work, but the average between seasons is considerably lower. Wages this year were higher than the previous years and in several camps the girls were very well paid; two girls made \$20 a week in the rush season.

On mixed farms, women were not badly needed. A few orders for this type of worker were received and eleven girls in all were placed.

The demand for domestic workers for country homes continues unlimited. The wages offered are much better than formerly and in many places, the worker is treated as a member of the family and finds a kindly welcome in the life of the community. In several cases it has been possible to place satisfactorily women with one or even two children as housekeepers or general houseworkers.

The usual wages are: \$20-\$25 for a single woman; \$15-\$20 for a woman with a child; \$10-\$15 for a woman with two children.

There are now practically no women applying for this type of work although the demand continues to increase.

April—October, 1919.

| | |
|---|-----|
| 1. Number of camps supervised by the Y.W.C.A. in co-operation with the Ontario Government Employment Bureau | 22 |
| 2. Number of camps organized privately and supervised by the Ontario Government Employment Bureau | 10 |
| Total | 32 |
| 3. Number of women and girls placed | |
| On fruit and vegetable farms | 566 |
| On mixed farms | 11 |
| In farm houses..... | 66 |
| Total | 643 |

4. INFORMATION *re* WORKERS ON FRUIT AND VEGETABLE FARMS.

| | |
|--|-----------|
| (a) <i>Age of Workers</i> | Per cent. |
| 15 years | 5.61 |
| 16-17 " | 18.39 |
| 18-20 " | 33.33 |
| 21-25 " | 23.36 |
| 26-30 " | 6.85 |
| 30-40 " | 9.97 |
| 40-60 " | 2.49 |
| (b) <i>Occupation of Workers.</i> | Per cent. |
| High and private school students | 26.48 |
| Leisured—at home—including married women | 29.90 |
| Teachers | 11.21 |
| Business women | 17.13 |
| Factory workers | 10.29 |
| Domestics | 4.68 |
| Professional | .31 |
| (c) <i>Education of Workers.</i> | Per cent. |
| Public school only | 41.75 |
| High school | 58.25 |
| Also having teacher's training | 9.97 |
| University | 2.49 |
| (d) <i>Experience of Workers.</i> | Per cent. |
| Brought up on a farm | 17.13 |
| Experienced in fruit work | 54.83 |
| No experience | 47.17 |
| (e) <i>Nationality of Workers.</i> | Per cent. |
| Canadian | 65.11 |
| English | 23.68 |
| Scotch | 5.61 |
| Irish | .31 |
| U. S. A. | 4.67 |
| Other nationalities | .62 |

Kinds of Work Done by National Service Girls

Among growers of small fruits and vegetables there is always the problem of getting the crops picked for factory purposes. This is work women can do, picking corn, tomatoes, beans, asparagus and small fruits.

The fruits picked for shipping purposes were strawberries, raspberries, currants, lawtonberries, cherries, peaches, pears, plums, apples. Girls employed for the longer term did hoeing, pruning, cultivating and in the early season a great deal of weeding. One girl gained considerable experience in bee keeping. About 90 fruit growers employed girls in season 1919.

WEEKLY EARNINGS OF NATIONAL SERVICE WORKERS ON FRUIT AND VEGETABLE FARMS.

| *Amount per Week | Earnings, 1917 | Earnings, 1918 | Earnings, 1919 |
|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Between \$14-\$15 ..... | ..... | .18 | .41 |
| “ 13- 14 ..... | ..... | 1.29 | 7.32 |
| “ 12- 13 | 1.75 | 1.99 | 2.85 |
| “ 11- 12 | 1.75 | 1.59 | 6.10 |
| “ 10- 11 | 2.25 | 3.41 | 13.41 |
| “ 9- 10 | 2.25 | 30.56 | 23.17 |
| “ 8- 9 | 4.25 | 19.36 | 21.54 |
| “ 7- 8 | 12.00 | 19.36 | 17.48 |
| “ 6- 7 | 24.00 | 13.80 | 5.69 |
| “ 5- 6 | 30.00 | 5.40 | 2.03 |
| “ 4- 5 | 18.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Under \$4 | 3.50 | ..... | ..... |

1917— 8% averaged over \$9.00 a week.
1918—42.1% “ “ 9.00 “
1919—53.26% “ “ 9.00 “
1917—75.75% averaged under \$7.00 a week.
1918—19.20% “ “ 7.00 “
1919— 7.71% “ “ 7.00 “

Hours.—When the committee of workers conferred with the committee of fruit growers the matter of hours was discussed at some length. It was finally decided that a nine hour day should be the standard. This was generally adhered to although in some districts in rush seasons the girls worked for the ten hours for a short period.

There seems to be very little doubt that women workers on the land have established themselves in all the fruit districts and that the demand for this type of worker will continue to increase.

Also there will probably always be women and girls who prefer the work in the country to that in the cities—particularly in the summer months. The great problem is to link up the growers and the workers in a satisfactory manner, to see that the growers are able to procure workers at the season they need them and that these helpers are given a reasonable wage and living and working conditions that are up to the standard.

*This summary does not include the wages of those who stayed less than two weeks or who worked very irregularly.
Where girls' wages were lower than \$7 a week it was usually due to inefficiency or time off for rain, etc.

For the past three years the Government Employment Bureaus have not only recruited women farm workers but have taken executive responsibility for the organization and maintenance of camps. They have also assisted in negotiations for minimum wage rates and their secretaries have been intermediaries in cases of dispute.

With the change from war to peace conditions, however, a new era has begun and hereafter farm employment will have a similar relation to Government supervision, as far as women workers in camps are concerned, as has industrial employment.

In order to maintain as far as possible the standards of living and working conditions which the experience of the past has evolved, the Legislature in 1919 passed an amendment to the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, and camps for women workers will hereafter be operated according to regulations passed by Order-in-Council. Copies of these may be secured from the Deputy Minister of Labour, who issues all permits for Women's Farm Camps.

TIMMINS

The Timmins office was opened on April 1st, 1919, in co-operation with the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment as a "one-man" office with Mr. H. C. Garner in charge. The extent and variety of the employment work, however, became so great that it was shortly found necessary to appoint an additional representative, and Mr. D. S. Ryan was placed in charge as Superintendent of the office. The position of Timmins in the centre of a district where men are constantly coming and going to jobs has resulted in a steady volume of employment work, which shows a continual increase throughout the seven months ending October 31st, 1919.

Between the time the Bureau was opened, and the close of the fiscal year, employers asked for 1,149 workers through the office. There were 915 applicants for employment, 890 of whom were referred to positions and reports of placement received in 876 cases.

The Clearance system has been of considerable value in connection with the work of the Timmins office in view of the fact that the district has no reserve supply of workers from which to draw, and application must be made to the larger centres in order to keep the supply anywhere nearly equal to the demand. The reduced transportation rate has greatly facilitated clearance in the case of the Timmins office, the distance from the larger centres of population being so great that a very material saving is affected for workers, who are placed through the Ontario Government Employment Bureau and consequently travel on the reduced rate.

The demand for workers in the Timmins district is primarily for bushmen and miners, the rate of pay for the former being reported by the Superintendent as \$70 to \$85 a month with board, and for the latter \$4 to \$4.50 per day, with board costing approximately \$1.

WALKERVILLE

The Bureau in Walkerville was originally opened as a part-time Bureau, and was continued when the Employment Service was reorganized until the end of September, 1919. During the 11 months ending September 30th, 364 men and 4 women applied for positions, and 144 men and 4 women were placed. During the same period employers called for 167 men and 5 women for regular work, and orders were received for 4 casual jobs, all of which were filled.

WELLAND

The Welland Branch of the Ontario Employment Service was opened on April 12th, 1919, in a portion of the office occupied by the Agricultural Representative for Welland County. Mr. M. H. Dickie is Superintendent of the Welland Office, and the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment has as its representative Mr. S. H. Cox.

The Bureau has served a useful purpose, more particularly to the employers engaged upon contract work, such as building and construction as will be noted from the fact that a large percentage of the placements were in the labouring group. As there has been no scarcity of men seeking factory work but rather the reverse, manufacturers have not availed themselves of the services of the Bureau as much as might have been expected. Local employers have, however, co-operated satisfactorily in placing returned soldiers.

With regard to the service which the Bureau has rendered to the farmers in the district, Mr. Dickie reports as follows:

"To the farmer seeking farm workers the Bureau has been helpful. During the spring, early summer and the harvest season the demand for workers at all times greatly exceeded the supply. A considerable number of placements were effected notwithstanding the attitude of work-seekers, who for the most part had no desire to even consider employment of that nature. This coming season the existence and work of the Bureau will be more fully known to the farmers of the district, and in the event of farm workers becoming more plentiful the service of the Bureau will be to them a great value."

The question of securing an adequate supply of female workers by immigration or otherwise is one which will have to be solved before the Bureau can be of its greatest usefulness to the community.

The Superintendent reports that:

"Manufacturers and private employers seeking female help for factory work and domestics have not been materially assisted. There is unquestionably a shortage of this class of worker, and it has been impossible to fill orders. Applicants have been few and of doubtful quality, consequently the number of placements effected has been small. Were female workers to become available through increased immigration the Bureau would serve as a medium of control in distribution, and be of inestimable value to employers seeking that class of help."

During the year it was noted that the demand for unskilled labourers, tradesmen for the building and construction trades, farm and women workers has at all times exceeded the supply, while there has been a practically continuous surplus of semi-skilled workers seeking employment.

An analysis of the hours of labour in eighteen of the leading industries in Welland shows that seven industries work 8 hours a day, one 8½, three 9, one 9½, and in six, 10 hours represents the day's work. Seven of the industries, five of which are in the metal working group, one a cordage plant, and one a carbide plant, operate a night shift.

WINDSOR

The Windsor office was opened on March 1st, 1919, with Mr. A. J. Cooper as Superintendent. From its inception this office has handled a volume of business which has been greater in proportion to the size of the city than the business handled by any other Bureau in the Province. This has undoubtedly been due

to the great industrial activity in the border cities. The demand for skilled mechanics in Windsor and the neighbouring cities of Ford, Sandwich and Walkerville has at all times greatly exceeded the supply with the result that the Clearance system has been used to bring workers from all sections of the Province to Windsor. There has been a great deal of building construction in Windsor, which has furnished employment at high rates of wages to carpenters, and other building trades. On account of the great difficulty in securing accommodation in Windsor, many of the workers who have journeyed to that city from other parts of the Province found that the increased cost of living largely offsets the higher wages paid. Reporting on the question of wages the Superintendent states:

"The wages for all skilled trades in this district have advanced from 30 to 40 per cent. Since the opening of this office wages for unskilled labour have advanced accordingly. For example, carpenters' wages advanced from 60c. to 85c. an hour, with an 8 hour day, and time and a half for overtime, with double time Sundays and holidays. Bricklayers advanced from 75c. to \$1.10 an hour under the same conditions. Unskilled labour rates advanced from 35c. to 55c. an hour with a simultaneous advance from an 8 to a 10 hour day with no increased rates for overtime."

The Superintendent further states:

"The building trades have been held up temporarily on several occasions, owing to the shortage of materials. At the present time there is still a shortage of houses in the border cities. This has resulted in a great increase in rents, thus increasing the already high cost of living prevailing here. The cost of living is fixed to a certain extent by that in Detroit, Mich., and the scale of wages is affected in the same way."

An analysis of the reports of the Windsor office indicates the extent to which the Bureau has been used by employers and employees since it was opened. During the first month of its existence 366 men and 31 women registered for work, and positions were found for 127 men, and 10 women. During the month of October, 1919, 483 men and 17 women registered at the Bureau, and 435 men and 14 women were placed. These figures are most significant, indicating as they do the extent to which the Bureau has obtained the confidence of the employers, enabling the office to place 93 per cent. of the workers in October, as compared with 35 per cent. in March of the same year.

During the eight months ending October 31st, 3,833 men and 265 women applied for work, and of this number positions were found for 3,391 men and 193 women. Employers asked for 3,843 men, and 230 women during the same period. The greatest volume of business in this, as in the majority of other offices, was handled in June when 594 men and 64 women registered for work, and 544 men and 52 women were placed. The peakload of the orders came in August, however, when employers asked for 894 men and 18 women.

STATIONARY AND HOISTING ENGINEERS

BOARD: W. C. McGHIE, Chairman; CHAS. MOSELEY; W. CORRIGAN;
Inspector—G. W. PORTER

Office: 15 Queen's Park, Toronto

| | |
|--|-------|
| Number of stationary engineers' certificates granted for the year 1919 | 9,855 |
| Candidates who qualified by examination | 895 |
| " " \$5 renewal fee | 101 |
| " " \$1 renewal fee | 8,823 |
| " " \$1 renewal fee (fees deposited in year 1918) | 12 |
| " " \$1 provisional certificate | 24 |
| | 9,855 |
| Number of hoisting engineers' certificates granted for the year 1919 | 1,470 |
| Candidates who qualified by examination | 234 |
| " " \$5 renewal fee | 20 |
| " " \$1 renewal fee | 1,209 |
| " " \$1 renewal fee (fees deposited in year 1918) | 2 |
| " " \$1 provisional certificate | 5 |
| | 1,470 |

During the year 1919, there were 75 applications for Stationary Engineers' Certificates and 10 applications for Hoisting Engineers' Certificates refused, the causes for refusal being low percentage in examination.

During the year 1919, there were no Stationary Engineers' Certificates nor Hoisting Engineers' Certificates revoked, cancelled or suspended.

Amount of Stationary Engineers' fees deposited from November 1st, 1918, to October 31st, 1919:

| | |
|----------------------|-------------|
| November, 1918 | \$4,070 15 |
| December, " | 3,727 00 |
| January, 1919 | 1,618 06 |
| February, " | 479 25 |
| March, " | 482 00 |
| April, " | 401 00 |
| May, " | 444 00 |
| June, " | 329 00 |
| July, " | 110 00 |
| August, " | 553 15 |
| September, " | 393 00 |
| October, " | 442 00 |
| | \$13,048 61 |

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Less stationary engineers' fees transferred to hoisting engineers' fees (see folio 498 of No. 1 Cash Book) | \$77 00 |
| | \$12,971 61 |

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Plus hoisting engineers' fees transferred to stationary engineers' fees (see folio 497 of Hoisting Cash Book) | \$27 00 |
| Total | \$12,998 61 |

Amount of hoisting engineers' fees deposited from November 1st, 1918, to October 31st, 1919:

| | | |
|--|-------------------|------------|
| November, 1918 | \$713 00 | |
| December, " | 368 00 | |
| January, 1919 | 211 00 | |
| February, " | 84 00 | |
| March, " | 77 00 | |
| April, " | 120 00 | |
| May, " | 140 00 | |
| June, " | 146 00 | |
| July, " | 33 00 | |
| August, " | 185 00 | |
| September, " | 86 00 | |
| October, " | 166 00 | |
| | <u>\$2,329 00</u> | |
| Less hoisting engineers' fees transferred to stationary engineers' fees (see folio 497 Hoisting Cash Book) | \$27 00 | |
| | <u>\$2,302 00</u> | |
| Plus stationary engineers' fees transferred to hoisting engineers' fees (see folio 498 No. 1 Stationary Cash Book) | \$77 00 | |
| | <u>\$2,379 00</u> | |
| Total | | \$2,379 00 |

Total amount of cash deposited as follows:

| | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|--|
| Hoisting engineers' fees | \$2,379 00 | |
| Stationary engineers' fees | 12,998 61 | |
| Grand total | <u>\$15,377 61</u> | |

Number of candidates examined by the Board of Examiners during the year 1919:

| | | |
|------------|--------------|--|
| Stationary | 1,019 | |
| Hoisting | 287 | |
| Total | <u>1,306</u> | |

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, SHOPS AND OFFICE BUILDINGS

Chief Inspector: JAMES T. BURKE

Office: 46 Richmond Street West, Toronto

INSPECTORS

R. ALBROUGH, 25 Grosvenor Ave., Sault Ste. Marie: Mr. Albrough's district is west, exclusive of North Bay, but including Sudbury, Manitoulin Island, to the United States and Manitoba boundaries.

W. T. E. BRENNAGH, 76 Lorne Ave., Hamilton: Mr. Brennagh's district is G.T.R. main lines west to London (exclusive); east to Niagara Falls, south and east of London and Port Stanley lines; north to C.P.R. and G.T.R. to Drumbo, Crumlin and Tavistock (Milton, Branchton and Ingersoll Junction being excluded).

H. A. CLARK, 242 Dovercourt Rd., Toronto: Mr. Clark's district is Toronto, east of York Street, University Avenue and Avenue Road; to Parliament Street; north to Jackson's Point (Metropolitan); south including islands in the Bay.

W. S. FORSTER, 336 McLeod St., Ottawa: Mr. Forster's district is east of North Bay, Algonquin Park and K. & P. Railway.

A. W. HOLMES, 39 Lakeview Ave., Toronto: Mr. Holmes' district is Toronto, east and south of Lansdowne Avenue and Bloor Street; west to Burlington, north to city limits; east, including York Street, University Avenue and Avenue Road; south to the Bay.

R. HUNGERFORD, 434 Shaw St., Toronto: Mr. Hungerford's district is Toronto, west of, but including Lansdowne Avenue and Bloor Street, also West Toronto, Lambton, Milton, Branchton, but excluding Drumbo, Stratford, Gowanstown and Fordwich, and including north to Southampton, Bruce Peninsula, Owen Sound, Collingwood, Meaford, Penatanguishene, and both C.P.R. and C.N.R. lines to Parry Sound (inclusive); Orillia, Elmvalle to Toronto; G.T.R. points being included.

S. J. MALLION, 74 St. Vincent St., Stratford: Mr. Mallion's district is Fordwich, Gowanstown, Stratford, St. Mary's, London, St. Thomas and Port Stanley; south and west to border line, including Ingersoll Junction to the C.P.R. and north, including Teeswater, Kincardine, Goderich, etc.

H. STEVENSON, 60 Hambly Ave., Toronto: Mr. Stevenson's district is Parliament Street, both sides, south of King Street; King Street east to the junction with Queen Street at Don, Queen Street east to city limits and all south of Queen Street, C.P.R., G.T.R. main line east to Kingston, C.N.R. inclusive.

H. J. TUTT, 13 Enderby Rd., Toronto (east): Mr. Tutt's district is Parliament Street, both sides, north of King Street to Pinewood Avenue; east and north of Queen Street to city limits; C.P.R. east to Sharbot Lake; G.T.R. north, excluding Orillia, but including North Bay and Abitibi Falls.

MISS M. CARLYLE, 68 Grace St., Toronto: City of Toronto, west side of Yonge Street, north to city limits.

MRS. A. BROWN-REDDICK, 437 Crawford St., Toronto: City of Toronto, east side of Yonge Street to Quebec boundary line; to Ottawa, Mattawa, North Bay, Sudbury, Palmerston, Owen Sound, Wiarton, Southampton, Shakespeare, north to the city limits to include West Toronto.

MISS J. OGILVIE, 8 Metcalfe St., St. Thomas: Port Dover, Simcoe, Woodstock, Tavistock, Listowel, Teeswater, west, south and north to Lakes Huron and Erie and River St. Clair.

The administration of this Branch of the service has followed the terms of the Factories, Shops and Office Buildings Act and its amendments. Tours of inspection have included besides cities, towns and villages, many outlying rural districts especially for the inspection of the boilers of cheese factories. Rural inspections will be further increased in the coming year due to additions to Section 40 of the Act, which prohibit the employment of women and girls who during their term of employment lodge in a camp, without a permit from the Deputy Minister of Labour, and make such permit contingent upon compliance with regulations regarding sanitary and other conditions, and proper supervision.

Inspection was made again in 1919 of the Exhibition Grounds, Toronto, and satisfactory improvement noted as a result of the recommendations of former years.

Total inspections for the year numbered 10,844. This represents some 6,910 industries and mercantile establishments visited.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| First inspections | 7,452 |
| Second inspections or re-visits | 3,392 |
| Total | 10,844 |

Employees in the above places are as shown in the following table:

TABLE No. 1.

| Males over 14 years | Males 14-16 | Females over 18 years | Females 14-18 | Children under 14 | Total |
|------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------|
| 162,456 | 2,902 | 71,477 | 6,994 | 179 | 244,008 |

Birth certificates were required and secured from 166 youthful employees, and all showed that the legal age had been reached.

HORSE POWER USED. TABLE No. 2.

| Steam | Electricity | Gas or Gasoline | Water | Total |
|---------|-------------|-----------------|--------|---------|
| 417,472 | 188,500 | 14,808 | 11,056 | 631,836 |

Orders issued in connection with the various requirements of the Factories, Shops and Office Buildings Act, numbered 5,798.

OVERTIME PERMITS.

Fewer applications were received this year for overtime permits. The decrease is chiefly in war measure issues, the ending of the war obviating the necessity for permits under Sections 32 and 70, the latter special bakeshop permits.

TABLE No. 3.

| Year | Sec. 34 Regular | Sec. 32 Munitions | Sec. 70 Bakeshops | Sec. 70 War Meas. | Sec. 69 | Sec. 52 | Total |
|------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------|---------|-------|
| 1918 | 207 | 33 | 50 | 64 | 5 | ..... | 359 |
| 1919 | 198 | 1 | 71 | ..... | 1 | 3 | 274 |

Section 69 relates to the sale of bread in Ontario from other Provinces and the United States, Section 52 to clothing manufacturers and contract workers' permits.

PROSECUTIONS.

The greater part of the administration of the Act has been carried on by negotiation, and the ordinary work of inspection has gone forward with little or no friction. Only eight prosecutions were instituted during the year for non-compliance with orders issued. One case was dismissed. In seven, convictions were recorded and fines amounting in all to \$180 were imposed.

Charges were laid under the following Sections:

| | | |
|--|--------|------|
| Under Section 25, employment of child labour | 1 case | \$10 |
| “ “ 70, Sunday work in bakeshops | 1 “ | \$30 |
| “ “ 49, failure to provide room separate from laundry for eating and sleeping. (Chinese.) | 4 “ | \$40 |
| “ “ 41, failure to provide conveniences | 1 “ | \$50 |
| “ “ 34, illegal overtime | 1 “ | \$50 |

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

“Improvement in conditions” or “conditions good” seem more or less stereotyped phrases, but they express very fairly the existing state of the establishments inspected. While each year large numbers of orders are issued in connection with the requirements of the Factories, Shops and Office Buildings Act, it does not follow that there is any serious violation of the law, and the general conditions of most places inspected is recorded as satisfactory, and compliance with instructions is pretty general.

Many industries which had been engaged during the war in making munitions have now reverted to their legitimate business with staffs reduced, so that in some cases requirements that seemed desirable with increased numbers of employees, are not in existing circumstances necessary. There is evidence of neglect of many minor requisites in some quarters but on the whole conditions measure up well with former years.

In fur, wearing apparel, tobacco or chemical plants reports indicate a fair condition, and there appears to be little fault to find, and few recommendations were necessary.

In bakeshops, a similar condition prevails as last year; the majority are pronounced fair, but some require a good deal in the way of cleanliness. Chinese laundries may also be said to be about the same as last year, and in spite of some contraventions of the Act, a fair standard is maintained.

REST AND LUNCH ROOMS.

The women inspectors especially have been endeavouring to secure more comforts for girls employed in industrial establishments in the way of rest and lunch rooms, and have met with a measure of success. Although such provision is a legal requirement only where 35 or more females are employed, many others have been induced to comply with recommendations made and plants have been better equipped accordingly. Lack of space is frequently all that prevents employers from making satisfactory provision of this kind. Sometimes also good

intentions may be misunderstood as in one case where a cloak room for the girls was installed at considerable expense and in compliance with the recommendation of the Inspector, but the employees refused to use it.

BOILER INSPECTION.

Insistence on the observation of Sec. 57 relating to boiler inspection is frequently necessary, as there is a tendency on the part of some owners of boilers to ignore or postpone this requirement until a "more convenient season."

Reports on all uninsured boilers are required to be sent in to the department before the end of each calendar year, when they are closely examined to see that the inspection has been thorough, and made by a fully qualified engineer.

The few violations of the Stationary Engineers' Act brought to the attention of this Department, by arrangement, are promptly turned over to the Stationary Engineers Board to be dealt with by them.

SAFETY.

Measures of safety in connection with elevators electrical devices and guards for machinery received the usual large share of attention, 55 per cent. of the orders issued relating to these matters, which perhaps rank first in importance, but the ordinary requirements of the Act received a full measure of attention as well. About 130 orders for the erection of fire escapes or other fire protection were given, and 22 have been passed upon as conforming to Government specifications, and certificates issued. Others are in course of erection but are not yet completed.

NIGHT WORK FOR WOMEN.

During the war, owing to special conditions a number of special permits were issued to allow manufacturers to employ women and youths on all-night duty, but this was considered only when the firm was actually furnishing supplies to the allied governments. Even then these permits were limited finally to 8 hour shifts because of the well known fact that long hours of labour have an injurious effect on the health of the workers and are not conducive to the best work. In fact, authorities are now pretty well agreed that "those who work long hours conveyed the impression that long hours of labour have tendency to stifle the intellect, to impair the energy and vital organs of the body, and to reduce the opportunity for mental and physical improvement. One has only to watch for a few moments, females and youths who work 8 hours, and then observe those who work longer hours, to see the different spirit and changed look in the eye. Those working the short shift have a firm quick step, others working longer hours exhibit fatigue and therefore are incapable in many cases of thinking for themselves or others, whereas those who worked 6 hour shifts displayed keener alertness than those working longer hours."

ACCIDENTS.

There is a decrease in the number of accidents this year, 4,029 being reported in 1919, with 57 or 1.41 per cent. fatal, as compared with 4,907 in 1918, with 78 or 1.89 per cent. fatal.

Of the total number, 20.43 per cent. were due to mechanical causes, and 79.57 per cent. to non-mechanical.

One fatality reported was caused by heart failure, the others were due:

| | |
|--|----|
| To machinery and its connections | 11 |
| “ elevators | 6 |
| “ falls | 6 |
| “ boiler explosions | 5 |
| “ other explosions | 2 |
| “ electricity | 4 |
| “ struck by falling or flying substances | 6 |
| “ trucking | 2 |
| “ engines and cars | 3 |
| “ collapse of floor | 1 |
| “ suffocation | 1 |
| “ bursting of emery wheel | 1 |
| “ cranes | 2 |
| “ saws | 2 |
| “ crushed | 1 |
| “ rollers | 2 |
| “ burns | 1 |

As a result of six explosions, twenty-nine persons were injured this year, nine fatally.

TABLE No. 4.

| Kind | Number | Injuries | | Total |
|----------------------|--------|----------|-----------|-------|
| | | Fatal | Non-fatal | |
| Boiler..... | 2 | 5 | 9 | 14 |
| Gas or Gasoline..... | 1 | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| Cylinder..... | 1 | ..... | 11 | 11 |
| Air Tank..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Chemical..... | 1 | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| Total..... | 6 | 9 | 20 | 29 |

Injuries and causes of all accidents are shown in tables appended. Particulars of fatalities are as follows:

Frank Palmer, employed by Christie Brown & Co., Toronto, received fatal injuries when cable of elevator broke causing elevator to fall.

George Lovatt, died from injuries received through being crushed between elevator platform and beam at fourth floor ceiling, employed by The T. Eaton Co., Toronto.

Kenneth Wilson, an employee of the Gutta Percha & Rubber Co., Toronto, fell from an upper window to the pavement.

James Orser, an employee of the Gerhard Heintzman Co., Toronto, while getting off truck before it had stopped caught leg in wheel and was badly crushed, causing death.

Frank Ruffo, employed by Joseph Simpson & Sons, Ltd., Toronto, while operating dyeing machine was caught between the bars on sides of machine and drawn in.

Pietro Collasso, an employee of Thomson Bros., Toronto, was caught in between elevator and ceiling and killed.

Albert Crouteau, employed by the Abitibi Power & Paper Co., Iroquois Falls, was caught in shaft while putting an electric light globe in socket.

The following fatalities occurred in the Algoma Steel Company's plant, Sault Ste. Marie:

J. Junkin, had arm amputated and body crushed, while working under train and protected by blue flag. Train backed into standing cars.

E. Myers was also killed in like manner.

Fred Bill, died from septic meningitis, caused by piece striking head when changing bottom on vessel.

D. Newman was severely injured while watching out blasting in ore pile, and afterwards contracted pneumonia which is believed to have caused death. He was also struck by piece of flying ore.

James A. McDonald, while finishing mould under cope of casting for steel bell was buried under sand which collapsed in mould.

Benjamin Johns, was electrocuted; was taking down accumulator with rope when he touched terminal.

Frank Tambroro, fell under car wheels and was mangled; died from injuries.

N. Lamontagne, was killed by hatch cover falling on him while getting a drink of water.

John Edgren, was struck on head when fly wheel on paper machine burst. He was employed by the Dryden Pulp & Paper Co., Dryden.

J. Jackson, employed by the Lake Superior Paper Co., Ltd., Sault Ste. Marie, was wound around shaft and head struck concrete floor.

George Steward, an employee of the C. P. R., Echo Lake, was struck on breast by truck which swung when being lifted by crane.

Hermedas Lamoureux, employed by Edwards & Co., Rockland, was struck on side of head by board rebounding from saw.

Frank Ford, an employee of the Toronto Paper Co., Cornwall, was electrocuted.

Alex. Hamilton, employed by the Algoma Steel Co., Sault Ste. Marie, was crushed against side of boat; while crossing hatch was struck by clam shell.

George Neal, an employee of the Salisbury Electric Co., Toronto, was crushed by passenger elevator while trying to board same after it had started.

Walter Bennett, an employee of the Steel & Radiation Co., Ltd., St. Catharines, fell from ladder while whitewashing power house and was killed.

Wm. Rae, an employee of the Steel Co. of Canada, Hamilton, was blown against furnace when explosion occurred and received injuries from which he died.

The following, also, employees of the Steel Co. of Canada, Hamilton, were fatally injured:

Mark Skingley was killed by explosion while blasting.

James S. Miller was struck by boards which blew off pipe during wind storm causing injuries from which he died.

Sam Ruipic, while cleaning sewer received injuries which caused his death; ingot caught side of guard at rollers knocking it over.

W. McClemont, fell from buggy to pusher track and was caught and dragged by pusher.

A. Barrack, employed by Jos. Simpson & Sons, Toronto, was caught in shafting while white washing and killed.

George Parks, employed by the Dominion Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., Toronto, fell from scaffolding and sustained injuries which resulted in death.

John E. Donaldson, an employee of the Lake Simcoe Ice Supply Co., Toronto, attempted to remove coating of ice from rod without shutting off power and was jerked against saws.

Ralph McPherson, employed by McGregor & McIntyre Co., Toronto, came in contact with, or grasped trolley wires, and was electrocuted.

Joseph Soineson, employed by the Canadian Allis-Chalmers, Ltd., Toronto, while unloading machine with travelling crane was struck by piece which fell when hook broke.

Chas. Sheryer, employed by the Consolidated Felt Co., Kitchener, was fatally burned by fire caused by explosion.

Chas. Eade, Alfred Bishop, Nellie McGhee, Alex. McTavish, John Booth, employees of the Wm. Cane & Sons Co., Ltd., Newmarket, were fatally injured when boiler exploded.

Melvin Snider, employed by the Dominion Tire Co., Kitchener, had skull fractured and abdomen lacerated; while assisting to remove vulcanizer by operating winch, vulcanizer dropped causing "I beam" to strike abdomen and bolt to strike head.

Samuel Leake, employed by the Knechtel Furniture Co., Walkerton, was found wound around a revolving shaft; he had gone down log-track to bring up logs.

I. Nunn, employed by the Willys-Overland, Ltd., Toronto, was caught in belt while placing same on grinder, and had arm torn off; also suffered internal injuries.

Edward Campbell, an employee of Baird & Son Co., Parkhill, was caught between belt and pulley and skull was fractured; had finished oiling machinery and passed through main drive belt when engine started.

Harry Cox, an employee of the Canada Flour Mills, Ltd., Chatham, was killed by being caught on shaft.

Alex. Grezenzen, employed by the Dominion Sugar Co., Wallaceburg, was killed while cleaning sacchrates tank in which revolving and stationary arms are located.

T. D. Nichol, employed by the Dominion Cannery, Ltd., Strathroy, was fatally injured when floor gave way owing to weight of canned goods.

R. B. Carter, an employee of the Dominion Sugar Co., Chatham, dropped dead while sweeping; supposed to be heart failure.

— Beale, employed by the Ford Motor Co., Ford, fell while washing windows and injured head, with fatal results.

John Sturgess, Ailsa Craig, employed by the Ontario Flax Co., Ltd., was wound around shafting and killed; while helping to put belt on machine stepped on coil of belt and was drawn up.

Kenneth Service, employed by the Pure Milk Co., Hamilton, fell down elevator shaft, was walking backwards with truck and when he fell truck fell on top of him.

Dominico Petricci, was electrocuted. Was fixing leaking roof and on finding that he had diverted the water to a wooden roof of cabin in which motor was installed, he slid down an iron post, and when his feet touched the shed roof he received shock from which he died. He was an employee of the Pilkington Bros., Thorold.

Homes Gray, employed by the National Steel Car Co., Ltd., Hamilton, sustained laceration of the scalp and fractured skull; he was pushing a truck loaded with steel scrap bucket, when hook on the bucket caught in door pulling bucket back on him.

Frederick Oliver, an employee of the Matthews-Blackwell, Brantford, was struck on head by empty barrel which rolled from second floor through elevator gate and fell on him as he was ascending in hoist.

John Crabb, employed by the Dominion House Furnishing Co., Hamilton, was caught between floor of elevator and basement ceiling.

Edward W. Bingham, an employee of the Dominion Steel Foundries, Hamilton, was crushed under roller in sand hill.

E. Green, an employee of the Brantford Carriage Co., fell while climbing up ladder and received intestinal injuries from which he died.

John Pschick, employee of the Fort Frances Pulp & Paper Company, Fort Frances, was caught in reel, while changing reel, piece of paper caught in drum and in reaching to take it out was caught.

August Haupschild, employed by the Canadian Consolidated Felt Company, Kitchener, was killed by falling roof and masonry, as result of explosion of gasoline.

FALLS.

Injuries from falls are as a rule of a temporary character and although in some instances they have had serious results the majority are minor accidents. Six fatalities, however, this year resulted from falls.

This cause of accident is difficult to regulate, because much depends on the workman. Oily steps, smooth pieces of iron, loose material lying around floors are causes which may be remedied to some extent by proper supervision of foreman or superintendent, but ordinarily only the injured themselves can prevent an accident of this nature. Insecurely placed ladders, planks breaking or falls of scaffolds were responsible for quite a number of accidents reported; two of the fatalities were falls, one from a ladder and one from a scaffold. Various other causes for falls are shown such as tools slipping, or the sudden giving away of an article which is being handled.

MACHINERY AND ITS CONNECTIONS.

Belts, pulleys and shafting account for 19.29 per cent. of the fatal accidents reported. In most cases the cause appears to have been lack of caution in passing or working around revolving belts or under shafting, or adjusting belts while the machinery was in motion. It is remarkable that one or two occurred in places difficult to reach; a projecting set screw which was responsible for an accident was said to be the only one in the factory, and that in an out of the way place, but it only goes to show that it is not necessary to have more than *one* of the wrong kind to produce disastrous results.

A great deal has been written about the necessity for educating the employee to the danger of his work, and this is borne out by the fact that more than 75 per cent. of the accidents reported are due to causes other than machinery.

ELEVATOR ACCIDENTS.

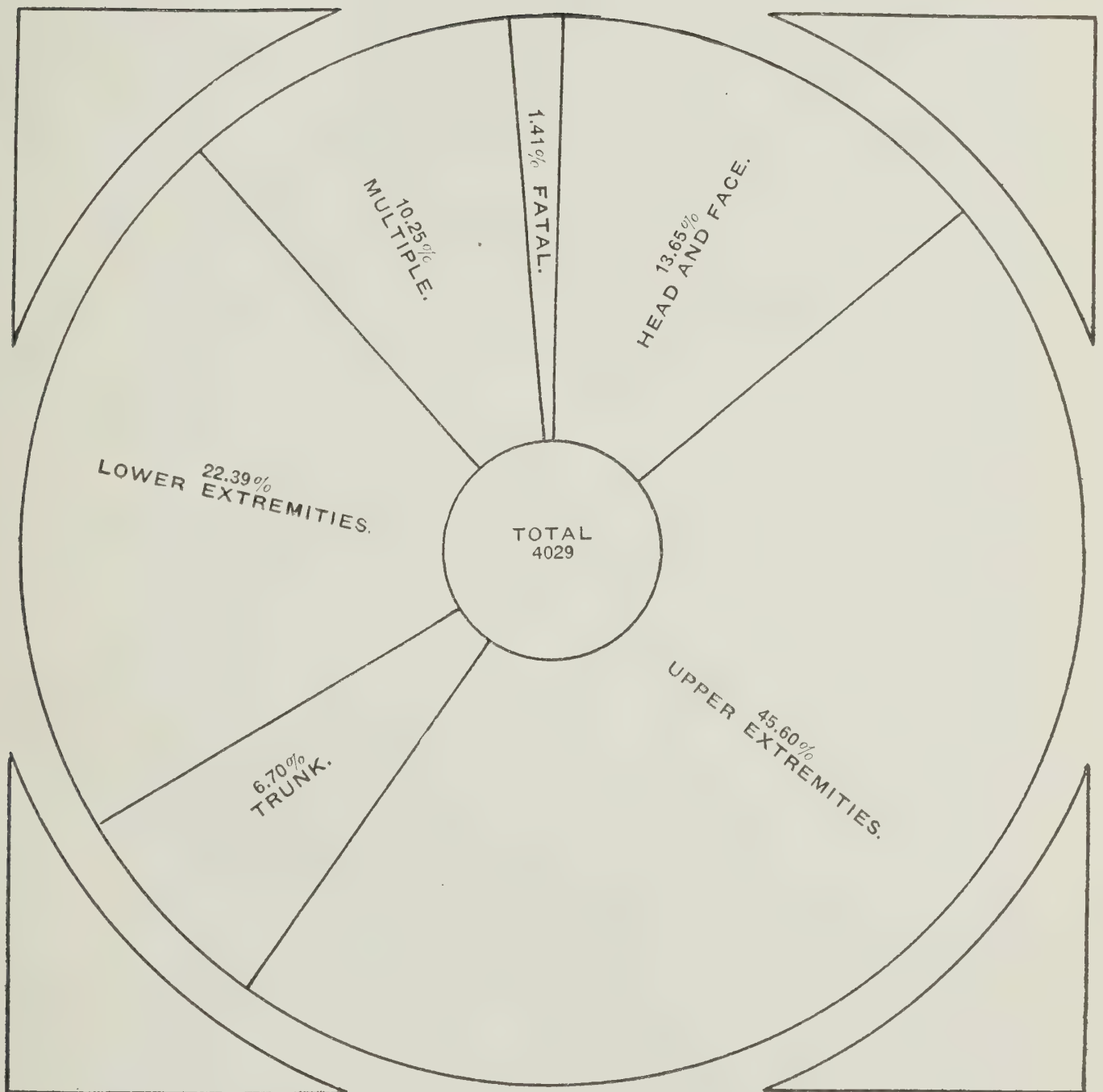
Elevator accidents were not as numerous as last year and only 6 fatal results, whereas in 1918, there were 12 fatalities. Only one due to a defect in elevator equipment, others were, two from falls down the shaft, and three from attempts to board the car after it had started, and as long as such risks are taken, no matter in how good a condition an elevator may be, accidents will continue to occur.

ACCIDENTS, 1919.—INJURY

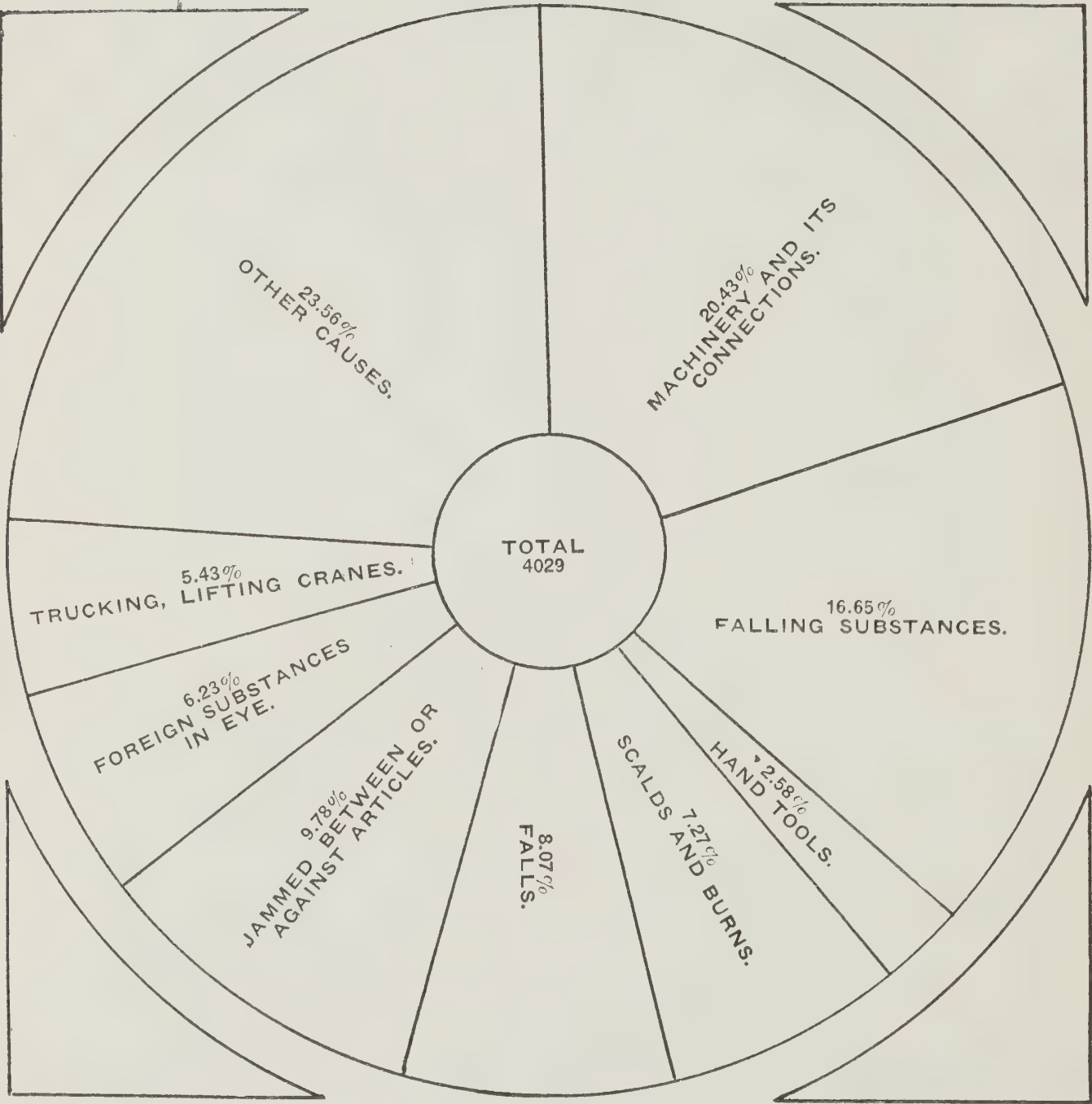
| Class of Industry | Head and Face | | | | | | | | Upper Extremities | | | | | Trunk | | | | | | | | Lower Extremities | | | | | | Total | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|------|------|--------|------|----------|------|------|-------------------|-----|-------|------|-------|---------|----------------|-------|------|------|---------|-------|-------|-------------------|---------|------|------|-------|------|-------|------|------|------|----------|-------|
| | Head | Ears | Eyes | Cheeks | Lips | Forehead | Neck | Nose | Shoulder | Arm | Wrist | Hand | Thumb | Fingers | Other Injuries | Chest | Back | Ribs | Abdomen | Groin | Thigh | Side | Stomach | Hips | Leg | Ankle | Foot | | Knee | Toes | Heel | Multiple | Fatal |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Metal Trades | 55 | 2 | 285 | 31 | 9 | 15 | 6 | 5 | 23 | 112 | 59 | 238 | 168 | 739 | 30 | 9 | 67 | 41 | 8 | 4 | 23 | 30 | 2 | 13 | 100 | 49 | 256 | 57 | 260 | .. | 254 | 20 | 2,970 |
| Conveyances, etc..... | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 5 | 3 | 6 | .... | .. | 2 | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | 3 | 31 |
| Laundries..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Shipbuilding | 4 | .. | 8 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .... | 3 | .... | 4 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .. | 2 | 1 | 30 |
| Clay, Cut Glass or Stone..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .... | 3 | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 6 |
| Unclassified..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .... | .. | 1 | 5 | 1 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | 3 | 21 |
| Chemicals | .. | .. | 6 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 | .... | 12 | 4 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .... | 1 | 4 | 1 | .... | .. | .. | .. | 43 |
| Foods | 2 | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 3 | 11 | .... | 17 | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 10 | 7 | 64 |
| Woodworking..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 33 | 1 | .. | 1 | .... | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 4 | .... | 1 | 2 | .... | .. | 20 | 8 | 89 | |
| Textiles | 4 | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 4 | 21 | 1 | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 6 | .... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 | 5 | 70 |
| Transportation..... | 15 | .. | 34 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | .. | 7 | 6 | 20 | 12 | 47 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 12 | 5 | 9 | .. | 15 | 1 | 233 | |
| Paper and Paper Trades.... | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 35 | 6 | .. | .... | 3 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 7 | .. | 29 | 5 | 145 | |
| Leather and Leather Goods.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Wearing Apparel | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .... | .. | 4 | .. | 7 |
| Lumber..... | 7 | .. | 3 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 5 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 15 | 1 | .. | 3 | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 10 | 1 | 6 | .. | 3 | .. | 8 | 1 | 86 | |
| Rubber | 2 | 1 | 12 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 5 | 11 | 12 | 33 | 15 | 49 | 9 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 2 | .. | 5 | .. | .. | 7 | 3 | 18 | 4 | 20 | .. | 4 | 2 | 229 | |
| Total..... | 94 | 4 | 356 | 47 | 13 | 22 | 7 | 7 | 35 | 155 | 93 | 353 | 214 | 987 | 60 | 13 | 91 | 57 | 13 | 10 | 25 | 41 | 2 | 18 | 149 | 61 | 314 | 75 | 303 | .. | 353 | 57 | 4,029 |

ACCIDENTS—CAUSE

| Class of Industry | Falling substances | Blood poisoning, infected wounds | Lifting heavy articles | Falls | Other causes | Hand tools | Electricity | Scalds and burns | Drills | Emery wheels | Hooks, chains and cables | Flying missiles or particles | Trucking | Jammed between or against articles | Elevators | Foreign substance in eye | Cranes & derricks | Belts, pulleys and shafts | Cogs, gears, set screw | Reamer | Presses | Saws | Lathes | Jointers | Other machines | Planers | Cars and engines | Explosions | Shapers | Hammers | Shears | At chutes | Handling tires | Barkers | Rolls | Wiredrawing mch. | Grinders | Boring machines | Conveyors | Looms | Carding machines | Knitting machines | Tire machines | Riveters | Total |
|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|-------|--------------|------------|-------------|------------------|--------|--------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|--------|---------|------|--------|----------|----------------|---------|------------------|------------|---------|---------|--------|-----------|----------------|---------|-------|------------------|----------|-----------------|-----------|-------|------------------|-------------------|---------------|----------|--------|
| Metal Trades. | 527 | 101 | 70 | 226 | 404 | 62 | 15 | 241 | 25 | 27 | 40 | 125 | 51 | 326 | 9 | 207 | 47 | 24 | 6 | 7 | 86 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 11 | 92 | 10 | 18 | 2 | .. | 56 | 39 | 10 | .. | 9 | 17 | 17 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 2970 |
| Conveyances .. | 2 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 31 |
| Laundries | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Shipbuilding .. | 2 | .. | .. | 7 | 1 | 1 | .. | 3 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 7 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30 |
| Clay, Glass & Stone | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| Unclassified .. | 3 | .. | .. | 4 | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21 |
| Chemicals | 3 | .. | .. | 3 | 15 | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | .. | 5 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 43 |
| Foods | 4 | .. | .. | 6 | 9 | 4 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | 6 | 6 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 64 |
| Woodworking . | 3 | .. | .. | 2 | 6 | 2 | .. | 8 | 2 | .. | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | 23 | 3 | 7 | .. | 7 | .. | 5 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 89 |
| Textiles | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 14 | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | 3 | 1 | .. | 1 | 3 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 15 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 4 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 70 |
| Transportation | 36 | 1 | 4 | 20 | 40 | 21 | .. | 10 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 19 | .. | 24 | .. | 27 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 3 | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | 211 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 233 |
| Paper & Paper Trades | 28 | .. | 4 | 16 | 23 | 6 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 7 | .. | 1 | .. | 5 | 3 | .. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 17 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 145 |
| Leather | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | |
| Clothing | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| Lumber | 14 | 2 | .. | 15 | 8 | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 6 | 3 | 8 | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | 9 | .. | 7 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 86 |
| Rubber | 48 | 13 | 13 | 17 | 30 | 3 | .. | 7 | .. | .. | 6 | 1 | 12 | 8 | 1 | 7 | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 19 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 17 | .. | 8 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | .. | 229 | |
| Total | 671 | 121 | 93 | 325 | 563 | 104 | 17 | 293 | 34 | 32 | 59 | 166 | 78 | 394 | 25 | 251 | 48 | 41 | 18 | 8 | 99 | 62 | 32 | 19 | 171 | 22 | 18 | 12 | 4 | 67 | 44 | 10 | 17 | 9 | 23 | 17 | 18 | 10 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 6 4029 | |



1919
Accident Injuries.



1919
Accident Causes.

BOILER INSPECTION

Chief Inspector : D. M. MEDCALF

Office : 46 Richmond Street West, Toronto

Inspectors : H. BROWN, F. SWARBRICK, J. A. FINDLAY, WM. BURNS,
T. J. MAIN, J. R. DEY

DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS SURVEYED AND REGISTERED.

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------|--------|------------|------------|
| Boilers | 22 designs | \$5.00 | per design | \$110 00 |
| Boilers | 43 " | 10.00 | " " | 430 00 |
| Boiler fittings | 21 " | 3.00 | " " | 63 00 |
| Blow-off tank | 1 " | | | 3 00 |
| Pipe lines | 35 " | 5.00 | " " | 175 00 |
| " " | 10 " | 7.50 | " " | 75 00 |
| " " | 9 " | 10.00 | " " | 90 00 |
| Pressure vessels | 26 " | 5.00 | " " | 130 00 |
| Vulcanizers | 3 " | 5.00 | " " | 15 00 |
| " | 1 " | 10.00 | " " | 10 00 |
| Digester | 1 " | 10.00 | " " | 10 00 |
| Tanks | 19 " | 5.00 | " " | 95 00 |
| Re-Survey of design | 1 " | | | 1 00 |
| 192 | | | | \$1,207 00 |

INSPECTION WORK.

Number of New Boilers Inspected:

| | | |
|---------------------|-----|------------|
| Ontario | 453 | \$2,265 00 |
| Great Britain | 13 | 64 19 |
| United States | 27 | 135 00 |
| 493 | | \$2,464 19 |

Number of New Tanks Inspected:

| | |
|----------|---------|
| 16 | \$80 00 |
|----------|---------|

Pressure Vessels Repaired, Sold or Exchanged:

| | | | | |
|--|-----|--------|----------------|------------|
| Number of used boilers inspected | 692 | \$5.00 | per inspection | \$3,460 00 |
| " " boilers scrapped | 3 | 5.00 | " " | 15 00 |
| " " boilers condemned | 10 | 5.00 | " " | 50 00 |
| " " pipe lines inspected | 4 | 5.00 | " " | 20 00 |
| " " " " " | 2 | 10.00 | " " | 20 00 |
| " " pressure vessels inspected | 7 | 5.00 | " " | 35 00 |
| " " vulcanizers inspected | 3 | 5.00 | " " | 15 00 |
| " " aid tanks inspected | 15 | 5.00 | " " | 75 00 |
| Testing of safety valves | 21 | | | 21 00 |
| | | | | \$3,711 00 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | |
|---|-------|
| Class "A" certificates issued | 405 |
| Class "B" certificates issued | 624 |
| Heating boiler certificates issued | 205 |
| Pressure vessel certificates issued | 33 |
| Letters—Inwards | 4,060 |
| Letters—Outwards | 4,563 |
| Wires—Inwards | 108 |
| Wires—Outwards | 115 |

During the year there has been a decided increase in the number of boilers constructed in the Province, due largely to the fact that manufacturers were able to secure materials for building, the supply of which was limited during the war.

This increase necessitated the survey of additional designs for both boilers and steam pipe lines. The Revenue Statement of the Branch shows a corresponding increase also.

REVENUE STATEMENT.

| <i>Dr.</i> | | <i>Cr.</i> |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| Fees for designs surveyed ... | \$1,207 00 | Amount of monies transmitted |
| “ “ new boilers inspected | 2,464 19 | to Treasury Department |
| “ “ used boilers inspected | 3,711 00 | through Trades & Labour |
| “ “ new tanks inspected. | 80 00 | Branch \$10,851 10 |
| Heating certificates issued at | | Amount of monies received |
| \$1.00 | 205 00 | direct by Treasury Depart- |
| Pressure vessels' certificates | | ment 469 45 |
| issued at \$1.00 | 20 00 | Balance outstanding at year |
| Travelling expenses | 3,602 15 | ending 31st October, 1919.. 85 80 |
| Balance outstanding at end of | | |
| year, October, 1918 | 117 91 | |
| | <hr/> | |
| | \$11,406 35 | <hr/> |
| | | \$11,406 35 |
| To balance forward | \$85 80 | <hr/> |

A number of special inspections were made during the year and engineering advice furnished upon the request of manufacturers. The Branch, however, has not sufficient staff to continue this indefinitely and for the most part the work was limited to the actual demands of the Steam Boiler Act.

TYPICAL EXPLOSIONS.

On November 12th, 1918, a steam mangle exploded in the T. Eaton Company's plant in Hamilton injuring six girls. The steam cylinder which was of cast iron $\frac{5}{8}$ in. thick, $34\frac{1}{2}$ in. inside diameter and 7 feet long, was projected through the wall of the building and crashed through the roof of a garage across the street.

From information received the steam mangle had just been installed and the steam turned on at full boiler pressure, 115 pounds, when the vessel let go immediately. This cylinder was subject to Government inspection but no inspection had been made because there had been no notification of sale. Government regulation could have allowed a maximum working pressure of 65 pounds only on the shell, and 30 pounds on the heads, the latter pressure being the governing factor.

On January 28th an air receiver exploded in the Dominion Shipbuilding Company's plant, Toronto, completely destroying the building in which it was installed and damaging the property to the extent of \$500. The exploded vessel was 30 in. in diameter and 5 feet long, and was made up of shell plates 3 ft. 6 in. and heads $\frac{1}{4}$ in. with all the joints and seams welded. Upon examination it was found that the rupture occurred at the longitudinal seam.

Other explosions reported to the Branch occurred on February 25th in the Windsor Steam Laundry, Windsor; on June 12th in the William Kane & Sons' plant in Newmarket; and on July 26th in a cheese factory owned by Thos. Anglin, of Joyceville. In every instance investigations were made with a view to guarding against the recurrence of similar accidents. A number of air tank explosions and breakages in steam and ammonia pipe lines were also reported and similarly investigated, although these do not come under the jurisdiction of The Steam Boiler Act.

INSPECTION OF LABOUR AGENCIES

During the Legislative Session of 1919, Orders-in-Council were passed limiting the number of Private Employment Agencies in Ontario (exclusive of Nurses' Registries) as follows:

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| In Toronto | 5 |
| In Sudbury | 3 |
| In North Bay | 2 |
| In Ottawa | 2 |

and in all other municipalities in the Province not more than one each. The result was that the number of Private Employment Agency licenses issued for the year 1919-20 was some 70 per cent. less than in the previous year.

There were no prosecutions during the twelve months ending October 31st, 1919, but the private employment offices were asked to furnish the Deputy Minister of Labour with a detailed report of their operations each month. Through close co-operation with local police departments the work done by these private agencies was kept under constant supervision. Below will be found a list of the Private Employment Agents licensed to carry on business in Ontario during the license year 1919-20.

| | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| Arnprior | J. Warnock. |
| Fort William | J. T. Reid. |
| North Bay | B. Ferro. |
| " | J. B. Weller. |
| Ottawa | *H. Deschambault. |
| " | P. H. Wright. |
| Port Arthur | J. C. Stewart. |
| Sault Ste. Marie | †R. Blair. |
| Sudbury | J. Andrejczuk. |
| " | A. St. Denis. |
| " | A. E. Woods. |
| Toronto | Misses Buckingham & Boyle. |
| " | G. C. Burnham. |
| " | H. A. Lay. |
| " | R. Verity. |
| " | R. C. Wood. |
| " | Miss A. Geldard. |
| " | Miss E. M. McMullen. |

*Deceased.
†License cancelled.

INVESTIGATION AND RESEARCH

I.

Mothers' Allowances

In January, 1919, the Prime Minister of Ontario, Sir William Hearst, instructed the Superintendent of Trades and Labour to conduct an investigation in the Province on the subject of Mothers' Allowances, the process of the investigation to include an enquiry into the evidence of public opinion and into the social, moral and economic results of the operation of such legislation elsewhere. The letter of the Prime Minister asked the Superintendent to give his own personal recommendations as to terms and procedure at the present time in the light of the evidence at hand, to prepare legislation, estimate its cost, and provide for the administration of a Mothers' Allowances Act.

As an immediate result, special investigators were appointed, public hearings held and every possible source of information relative to the subject in hand was approached. An interim report was presented to Sir William in April and at the close of the year the complete report is almost ready for publication, and very shortly will be available for distribution. The Table of Contents is as follows:

I. The Process of the Investigation.

II. The Demand:

- Resolutions and petitions.
- The committee on mothers' allowances.
- Public hearings.
- The press.

III. The Need:

- General Social Statistics.
- Evidence at public hearings:
 - Infant mortality;
 - Health;
 - Home life;
 - Delinquency;
 - Education.
- Homes visited, urban and rural.
- The evidence of other Provinces, States, etc.

IV. Extent of Application:

- Widows.
- Wives of the incarcerated insane.
- Wives of the permanently incapacitated.
- Wives of the temporarily incapacitated.
- Wives of prisoners in penal institutions.
- Deserted wives.
- Others.

V. Estimate of Cost:

- Comparison with various States of America.
- Comparison with Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan.
- Estimates based on Canada Registration, etc.

VI. Modification of Estimates:

- The size of the family.
- The nationality of the father.
- The maximum age of the children.
- To include the families of the insane.
- To include the families of the permanently incapacitated
- To include the families of prisoners.
- To include deserted families.
- To include illegitimacy.
- Cost of institutions reduced.

VII. Source of Funds.

VIII. Administration:

Central organization.

Local organization.

IX. Recommendations.

X. Estimate of cost based on the above recommendations.

XI. Social, moral and economic results of Mothers' Allowances Legislation.

Appendices:

A. Canadian Mothers' Aid Laws.

B. Prison labour.

C. Orphanages in Ontario.

D. Legislation *re* Illegitimacy.

II.

Vocational Opportunities in the Industries of Ontario

During the past two years the Trades and Labour Branch has been conducting an investigation into vocational opportunities in the industries of Ontario, and reports will shortly be available giving the results of this research.

The need for such a survey of Ontario industries became apparent following the establishment of Employment Bureaus in the Province, and it is hoped to provide in this way a basis of knowledge for the intelligent guidance of the large number of boys and girls who year by year leave school to join the vast industrial army.

The plan of the investigation has been endorsed by a number of public organizations, members of which have been impressed by the large number of youths and young girls who drift about aimlessly or enter occupations for which they are quite unsuited, and consequently become bewildered, inefficient, low-wage earners.

It is evident that the trouble is due largely to lack of knowledge on the part of parents, teachers and the boys and girls themselves of the occupations open and of the training and other qualifications necessary to success. The bulletins on Vocational Opportunities, accordingly, undertake to give data regarding:

(a) Desirable trades, occupations and professions.

(b) The temperament and moral qualities necessary for success in each of these.

(c) The education and preparation necessary for entrance and advancement in each.

(d) The approximate cost in time and money such preparation involves.

(e) The possibilities for advancement and remuneration to be expected in each.

The intention is that with the co-operation of the Department of Education this information may be spread throughout the Province, that teachers may be

better qualified to act as vocational guides to their pupils leaving school, and that before long there should be organized a separate section of the Government Employment Service devoted to the placing of juveniles in suitable employment.

The actual field work of the investigation was completed early in 1919. In order to obtain a true picture of the vocational opportunities in the different industries, employers, employees and others were consulted in twenty-three different industrial centres, extending from Ottawa on the east to Windsor on the west. The authority provided under the Department of Labour Act which empowers the Deputy Minister to "require from employers, workmen and other persons such information concerning rates of wages, hours of work, regularity of employment and other matters as he may deem necessary for the proper carrying out of this Act or any of the Acts administered by the Department" made it possible for the investigators to have access to the original sources of such information, including the pay rolls and other records of the plants visited, and to this extent absolute accuracy could be guaranteed.

A number of bulletins are now about ready for distribution. The first in the series gives a general introduction to the whole survey, together with an appendix containing statistics based on material supplied by the Dominion Statistician. The introduction presents the need of vocational guidance, the use of juvenile departments in Labour exchanges, the extension of technical education in Ontario, and the various considerations which should affect the choice of one's life work. Employment methods in various industries are also discussed.

The second bulletin, on Department and Notion Stores, has also an appendix giving wage statistics for some eighteen industries.

The following bulletins as planned will deal with Biscuits and Confectionery, Boots and Shoes, Dressmaking and Millinery, Foundries and Machine Shops, Furniture and Upholstery, Garments, Harness and Saddlery, Printing and allied trades and Textiles.

COURSE IN EMPLOYMENT MANAGEMENT

Having been approached on several occasions by a number of citizens interested in progressive business management as to the advisability of the undertaking, the Trades and Labour Branch was able in the summer of 1919 to secure the financial aid of the Government and the co-operation of the University in the presentation of a short course on Employment Management given in the month of September under the combined auspices of the University of Toronto and the Employment Service of Canada. The course lasted for three weeks with lectures daily, except Saturday, during the afternoon and evening, one hour in each session being devoted to each of the three main divisions, viz.:

1. Personnel Management: Principles and Practice.
2. Industrial Psychology.
3. Economic Principles and Methods.

The management of the course was fortunate in securing the services of recognized experts in each of these subjects. The first was presented by Lieut.-Col. John J. Coss, of Columbia University, who both as a teacher of this subject and as a member of the War Industries Board of the United States, has been intimately connected with the theory and the practice of personnel management. The second course was led by Dr. E. K. Strong, of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburg, who, besides direct business experience, has had unusual opportunities for studying the application of psychology to industry, most recently as a member of the Committee on the Classification of Personnel in the United States Army. The third course on Economic Principles and Methods was given by Prof. R. M. McIver, Department of Political Economy, Toronto University, already well known throughout Canada as a leader in constructive economic and social enterprise and as the author of "Community" and other able works.

The schedule of discussion in the courses was as follows:

I. PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT: PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE.

A.—The Man and the Job.

1. Helpful and harmful attitudes in business—the opposing roles which may be played by capital, management, labour and the consumer. (Analysis of one worker.)
2. The variety of human abilities and the factors in their analysis—man analysis. (The analysis of one job.)
3. The specifications of a job. (Personnel specifications for one department.)
4. The inter-relations of man analysis and job analysis with production as a whole. (The promotion line of a worker from day labourer to department head.)
5. Promotion order as a part of personnel specifications. (List of determining factors in a reasoned fixing of a wage.)

B.—The Conditions of the Worker: Industrial Stability, Loyalty and Co-operation.

6. Wages.—Their determination and their part in keeping the worker satisfied. Limits of profit-sharing (A worker's yearly budget.)
7. Hours.—The efficient limits of work. Shop conditions and work. (How to get a worker to change his way of work.)
8. Scientific management and labour. (The agencies in the community helpful and harmful to workers.)
9. Extra-industrial conditions.—Housing, food, education, amusement. (How federated or international unions help and harm the worker and the employer.)

10. Personal relations.—The right to organize and bargain collectively.
(How inside unions and participation in management help and harm worker and employer.)
11. Inside unions and industrial participation.
(Study of English models and proposals and International Harvester plan.)
12. Inside unions and industrial participation. English and American plans for industrial democracy.
(Organization chart and personnel specifications for the office of a personnel manager.)

C.—The Administrative Features of Personnel Management.

13. The scope and organization of the personnel manager's office.
(How to gain the support of management and labour for personnel work.)
14. The relation of the personnel office with management and foremen.
(A record card for employees—personal and ability items.)
15. The employee's record card—personal and ability records.
(Record card—efficiency items.)
16. Visit to personnel offices of Toronto plants.
(Special meeting, Saturday, September 20.)
17. The record card—efficiency and promotion records.
(Plan for recording turnover.)
18. The turnover record.

II.—INDUSTRIAL PSYCHOLOGY.

A.—The Measurement of Ability.

1. The applications of psychology to business.
2. The history of human measurements.
3. The technique of human measurements.
4. The measurement of intelligence. Definition of what is measured. Individual differences. Application of tests used in the United States army.
5. Presentation of commercially obtainable tests and interpretation of results.
6. Practice in giving tests.
7. Practice in giving and scoring tests.
8. Limitations of intelligence tests. Other traits that require measurement. The rating scale.
9. Practice in making and using the rating scale. Discussion of scales presented by the class.
10. Theory of trade tests. How trade tests are made.
11. Application of trade tests and discussion of tests presented by class.
12. Trade examinations (less exact tests).

B.—Training the Worker.

13. Training in industry. The measurement of learning.
14. The "project method" of teaching.
15. Discussion of project plans presented by class.
16. Discussion of project plans presented by class.

C.—Industrial Morale.

17. The psychology of morale—the basis of individual group antagonisms.
18. The basis of co-operative endeavour.

III.—ECONOMICS AND INDUSTRY.

1. The rise of modern industry—the age of machinery.
2. The theory of free competition.
3. The growth of business combinations.
4. The theory of state regulation.
5. The rise of labour organizations.
6. and 7. Trade unionism; kinds, objects and methods.
8. and 9. Arbitration, conciliation and mediation.

10. Profit-sharing and "co-partnership."
11. Industrial councils, the Colorado and the Whitley plans.
12. Collectivist solutions of the labour problem.
13. Principles of labour legislation.
14. Social insurance: (1) unemployment.
15. Social insurance: (2) sickness and invalidity.
16. Social insurance: (3) accident and industrial poisoning.

The purpose of the Employment Management Course was to bring together for study and discussion men and women immediately interested in the solution of industrial problems especially as they occur in the selection, training and supervision of workers, and that this opportunity was appreciated is shown by the fact that approximately seventy-five persons were registered in the course and that the attendance and interest throughout were sustained.

An immediate outcome is promised in the organization in Toronto of an Employment Managers' Association for the purpose of continued study of and conference on the Science of Industrial Relations.

Copies of notes on the Employment Management Course may be secured from the Department of Labour, 15 Queen's Park, Toronto, on application.

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REPORT
OF THE
Minister of Education
Province of Ontario
FOR THE YEAR
1919

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REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF EDUCATION

FOR THE YEAR 1919

To His Honour

LIONEL H. CLARKE, ESQ.,

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

YOUR HONOUR,—I beg leave to present the annual report of the Department of Education for the year 1919. The reports from the various officials of the Department appear in the form of appendices, and the statistics relative to the elementary and secondary schools are given in the usual fulness of detail. They cover chiefly the calendar year 1918. A summary of the orders-in-council, which, in accordance with the statute, are laid before the Legislature a few days after it assembles, is appended to this report as a matter of convenience.

Education at the Close of the War

The conditions set forth in the various reports reflect with a fair degree of accuracy the state of education in Ontario at the close of the Great War. Looking back over the four years of the conflict, it cannot be asserted that the schools of the Province escaped all the evil consequences which flowed from the moral and material upheaval of the world. The schools of Ontario, however, came through the ordeal successfully. It is doubtful if any other English-speaking community of the same extent fared so well. Although the diminishing number of male teachers fell still lower, the supply of teachers as a whole continued adequate. This was due partly no doubt to economic causes, which rendered other occupations less attractive and secured a good attendance at the training schools. In the main, however, we must attribute the fortunate position of the Province in respect to the staffing of the schools to the loyalty and devotion of the teaching body, whose members, despite many discouragements, stuck to their tasks with the energy and fidelity so characteristic of them. Not only did they maintain their due share of the work of instruction, but in addition they played a leading part throughout the Province in those philanthropic and patriotic tasks which were entailed by the War. The curtailment of expenditures, especially in providing new buildings and improving old ones, also affected the school system. It should

be noted, however, that not a few localities cheerfully bore the additional taxation, and erected new schools where such were deemed necessary. The policy of the Department during the four years was not to urge capital expenditures, and there is no reason to think that this course was unwise. The War likewise affected attendance. This was not so apparent in enrolment as in irregularity of attendance, which is, in itself, one of the most serious drawbacks to the progress of the pupils, injuring both the individual and the general efficiency of the school. The rural schools suffered more from the various disturbing influences of the period than the urban schools, and this fact accounts, in no slight measure, for the demand that the policy of reconstruction should begin with a thorough consideration of the remedies required to improve rural education. The awakened interest in the training of youth is one of the few beneficial legacies of the War, and there is little doubt that the people of Ontario will prove themselves fully equal to the educational problems that confront them.

The Elementary Schools

The statistics for 1918 reveal the extent and importance of the elementary school system. The number of schools, both rural and urban, was 6,685, an increase of 34. The value of the school property was \$45,105,000. Their equipment was valued at \$1,848,552, an increase of \$80,000 in the year. The cost of staffing the schools has risen in ten years from an annual charge of \$4,643,571 to one of \$9,027,151. The salaries advanced steadily during each year of the War, but not, of course, proportionally to the needs of the teachers. The salary bill is one indication that the Province, beset by many other obligations and embarrassments during the past ten years, has not proved unmindful of its duty toward education. The grand total of expenditures upon the elementary schools has increased in ten years from \$7,943,826 to \$15,176,723. In view of these statements, the idea that the schools have suffered from neglect or parsimony on the part of the people at large must be set aside. The enrolled attendance in these schools during 1918 was 528,917, which was the highest on record, although the average attendance, for reasons already touched upon, was not quite so good. The educational trust, which is expressed in the elementary school system is, therefore, one of magnitude; one not to be overlooked in the extensions and improvements which must also attend secondary and university education; and one which exhibits in its essential features, a healthy and substantial condition.

The Rural Schools

The rural schools in 1918 numbered 5,757 and of these at least five thousand are one-teacher schools. The sum spent upon these schools in that year exceeded \$5,700,000, of which the school sections themselves contributed over \$3,000,000. The township grants amounted to \$1,807,004, and the grants voted by the Legislature to \$698,913. By far the largest sum went in salaries to teachers, namely, \$3,744,635. The value of rural school property was \$12,600,343, and the equipment was placed at \$863,688. The schools are economically managed, and since so large a proportion of the expense is borne by the ratepayers themselves, it seems reasonable that local control should prevail unless the people most concerned are convinced that larger school areas, with township or consolidated trustee boards, would redound to their advantage and enhance the efficiency of education. It is upon the principle of voluntary combination by the localities, and not upon enforced action by the State, that the policy of consolidated schools for Ontario is

based. This subject, which will be dealt with later on, is vitally related to the rural school problem. In a number of small schools, where increased attendance cannot be looked for, no expenditure on a larger scale and no reform in the course of study could hope to raise the standard of efficiency to the high point which the rural population has the right to expect. The salary scale for teachers has improved year by year, but the unprecedented economic conditions of the present time render it inadequate. The rural schools are taught chiefly by women teachers. But 6.27 per cent. of the teachers in them are males. The average salary of the woman teacher has increased from \$382 in 1908 to \$609 in 1918, and, as everyone is aware (although complete statistics are not yet available for the past year), a remarkable improvement has since taken place. As long, however, as urban salaries are so much better—the average salary for the woman teacher in urban schools in 1918 being \$822—the rural school will continue to suffer from frequent changes and from the difficulty of securing and holding the most experienced teachers. The salary is not the sole factor in this condition, but it is the most potent. My own experience of rural conditions leads me to the conclusion that the comfort of the teacher must also be closely looked after, if we are to command the services of those best fitted to instruct the young people whose homes are in the country. It is an imperative necessity to plan and carry out a comprehensive scheme of improvement for rural schools. In this programme every effort must be made on behalf of the teacher who will inevitably move toward the attractions of the urban centres if conditions are not made satisfactory.

The Work of the Inspectors

The Government invited all the Inspectors to gather in conference during the Easter recess at Toronto and consider the best means of meeting the exceptional needs of the present time. The result of this conference is referred to later. The annual reports of these officers to urban boards, to county councils, and to this Department deal generally with the outstanding educational facts of the year 1919. They have found the school system as a whole to be in good condition. But they have done their duty fearlessly in pointing out the defects that call for remedy: many schools with small attendance, inadequate salaries, indifference in some quarters, the frequent changes of teachers in rural schools, the need of school attendance officers, and a course of study that requires modifications. In these particulars, with the evils that flow from them, are to be found the chief difficulties of the situation. It is gratifying to note that women trustees are beginning to appear as members of rural school boards. This is a new and welcome movement. It should be encouraged everywhere. The special grants to increase salaries last year took effect in many localities. The results, as a general rule, were encouraging, and during 1920 the same policy, which is to be continued on a larger scale if the Legislature approves, should produce even more substantial advances. The small and irregular attendance is a serious menace and the Inspectors in some counties give striking pictures of what it means—a low vitality in the school, indifferent teachers, a heavy cost of instruction per pupil as compared with urban schools. The argument is made that the grouping together of several small contiguous schools would be a real gain educationally and financially and that wider areas administered by township boards would provide the required impetus. The advocacy of consolidated schools is general although not universal. The idea is regarded with greater favour in some counties than in others.

The Policy of Consolidated Schools

The problem of consolidation of schools is complex, varies according to the locality, and aims not at cheapness but betterment. It is not the fashion of Ontario to adopt drastic changes heedlessly. The people have been accustomed for generations to local control of their section schools. The campaign for consolidation must be one of exposition and persuasion. The officers of the Department, who have discussed the question in all its bearings at public meetings during the past year, have so treated it. The county Inspectors have lent their valuable assistance, as have many intelligent and progressive individuals whose unselfish efforts in behalf of education cannot be too cordially recognized. In Ontario, consolidation of schools as a practical reality is new, although, of course, the policy is not new in other communities. The first consolidated school was established in Massachusetts as long ago as 1874. After 45 years of successful work, it still exists. Many of the United States have followed the example of Massachusetts. In 1919 there were 13,000 of these schools in the Republic and forty-three States have adopted it as their policy.

In the Canadian Provinces, Manitoba has about 100 consolidated schools and Alberta, about 60. Ontario has been less easy to convince, because the conditions are widely different from those in the younger Provinces and because each school section has a tradition to which its people are attached. There are two examples of this kind of school now established in Ontario, but only one, the Hudson Consolidated School, situated in the Timiskaming District, can be cited as a type, with experience to commend it. This school gives satisfaction to the people, and the pupils are conveyed long distances to it. When the school was unfortunately burned down a few years ago, the ratepayers decided to re-erect it. The other places in which consolidation is being adopted and should be accomplished during the present year are Burriss, Stratton, Tarentorus, Mindemoya, Mallorytown, Hickson, and Nobel.

One of the causes which will hasten consolidation is the displacement of rural population. In 1918, Ontario, out of a total of 5,757 rural schools, had 5 schools with an average attendance of 1 pupil, 12 with 2 pupils, 33 with 3 pupils, 46 with 4 pupils, 79 with 5 pupils, 524 with from 6 to 9 pupils, and 1,400 had 10 or less. There is plenty of scope for the movement in these and many other localities. Too many country boys and girls are not receiving the equality of opportunity in education to which they are entitled. Their chances of taking up High School work without leaving home and going to some town or city being remote, the result is that some do not stay long enough at school to pass the high school entrance examination. It has been found in the United States that only half as many complete the elementary grades under the District School System as under the Consolidated School System. Another advantage of consolidation is the improvement of school equipment and accommodations. New buildings are built in accordance with the latest ideas, with good ventilation and lighting, proper blackboards, and such provision for class-rooms as will enable the organization of the school and the arrangement of the teaching periods to do as much as possible for the pupil. The natural consequence is that the school life of the pupil in consolidated schools is longer. A comparison has been made of 376 district school children with 451 consolidated school children. The average age for beginning with the first group was 6.6 years and entrance standing was reached at 15. In the consolidated school group, they began at 7.2 years and took entrance standing at 14.1 years. This is a clear gain of $1\frac{1}{2}$ years.

To the elementary instruction in a consolidated school, carried on, as its promoters argue, with much greater efficiency than in a local school, there can be added the subjects of Manual Training, Domestic Science, Agriculture, Nature Study, Art, and Music. In other words, a Continuation School is brought to the door of every farmer in the area, taking the pupil up to university matriculation or entrance to a Normal School. At the same time sufficient elasticity of curriculum is permitted so that the pupil receives such vocational training and practical instruction as will prepare him for life on the farm if he does not wish to go into industrial pursuits or take up a profession. This is an attraction to those parents who have to consider the expense of sending their children away to town for a High School education. According to estimates made by American educators who have given the subject careful thought, the earning capacity of pupils receiving the better education is increased. The Cornell Agricultural College authorities in investigating the labour income of 1,000 farmers found that those with only Public School education made \$318.00 per year; those with High School education made \$622.00 per year; and those with College education made \$847.00 per year. This calculation showed that every year of additional education was worth from \$60 to \$75 in labour income.

Consolidation has also improved both the enrolment attendance and the average attendance. In Wellwood, Manitoba, before consolidation, there were enrolled 94 pupils with an average daily attendance of 55. In the first year after the same area had been consolidated, 110 pupils were enrolled and the average daily attendance was 85. This increase in enrolment is usually among the older boys and girls who otherwise would cease to attend school. Moreover, the consolidated school promotes community life. Good roads usually follow in the wake of these schools because there is the added reason and stimulus for keeping the roads good in the fact that the children are driven over them twice a day. Good buildings which are possible under consolidation do much to dignify the school as a social centre. The place can be made a beauty spot in the centre of the community where its whole spirit and aims may be visualized. In Ontario the idea of a Community Hall aided by Legislative grant has been linked to the Consolidated School idea. This Department is offering special grants for certain kinds of equipment, such as a piano or other musical instrument, a projection lantern or motion picture machine. The grant pays 40 per cent. of the cost the first year up to \$400, and 20 per cent. up to \$200 in each of the three following years, so that the whole is paid for in four years. The Ontario Act calls for a minimum of five acres of ground. Here in the centre of the community, with good roads leading to it, there is space enough to provide a playground where the whole of the people, young and old alike, may find some attractive form of play life.

A pamphlet setting forth the advantages of consolidated schools has been prepared and will shortly be available for distribution throughout the Province. In its pages will be found a summarized statement in outline of the features of the system as follows:

1. Efficiency is gained in teaching through:

- (a) Grading and classification;
- (b) Numbers creating interest and emulation;
- (c) Time for recitation and close personal work is three times greater;
- (d) Absence from school reduced 50 per cent.;
- (e) Saving 1½ years time up to Entrance;

- (f) Fewer and hence better teachers, who are specialists with higher qualifications;
 - (g) Introduction of Manual Training and like subjects;
 - (h) Introduction of Organized Play Life;
 - (i) Closer expert supervision;
 - (j) Improved buildings and equipment;
 - (k) Tenure of Teacher's office lengthened.
2. Continuation work up to the stage of matriculation is feasible for all.
 3. Enough money is probably spent now in sending boys and girls to town and city High Schools to more than pay the additional cost.
 4. Four or five times as many boys and girls will get a High School course.
 5. This High School course will be in terms of country life which 90 per cent. of those taking it will adopt as their life work.
 6. The cost per month per pupil in attendance (not simply enrolled) is less under consolidation because of increased enrolment and average attendance.
 7. Higher salaries are paid and thus better teachers are secured.
 8. The advancing salaries and other expenses will tell increasingly in favour of consolidation as a means of economy in overhead charges.
 9. The present cost of schools cannot be fairly compared with those under consolidation without keeping in mind the rising cost of education even without the change suggested. In 1902, the cost per pupil enrolled throughout Ontario in all schools was \$11.40, whereas in 1917 it was \$29.74, an increase of 160 per cent. Based on average attendance, the cost in 1902 was \$19.93 as compared with \$45.61 in 1917, an increase of 128 per cent.
 10. Pupils' earning capacity is increased.
 11. The moral conditions of school life are under closer control.
 12. A wider use of the school is possible for community purposes.

Secondary Schools

The conditions in the Secondary Schools of the Province call for a few observations. These may be supplemented by a scrutiny of the reports of the High School Inspectors and the Continuation School Inspectors. The close of the War found the High Schools generally in the state of efficiency which these schools, especially in the larger centres, have maintained for many years. It is not difficult to realize that the highly trained and experienced teachers, the maturity of the pupils, the superior salary scale usually maintained have rendered these schools for many years an important part of the system. As soon as the war was over, the attendance largely increased, and as there has been little capital expenditure on building since, the over-crowded class rooms have presented a complicated situation. It is satisfactory to note that the tests of the fundamental branches of knowledge, like Reading, Writing and Spelling which reflect the results of training in the elementary schools, show that the pupils have made a steady improvement during the last ten years. The plea for higher salaries for teachers in the secondary schools is as strong as it is for the teachers in the elementary schools. The Continuation Schools present problems which cannot with safety be ignored. The Inspectors report a scarcity of teachers and a low salary scale. Probably one-half the attendance in these schools consists of pupils whose parents are engaged in agricultural pursuits, and the upbuilding of these schools is, therefore, part of the whole rural school problem. The com-

plaint is general that the Continuation Schools receive inadequate financial support for the work they have to do, and it is the duty of the Legislature to remedy these conditions. The counties pay more generously for the education of High School pupils than they do for the same grade of instruction in the Continuation Schools. It is true that a number of counties pay larger grants than the county equivalent of the Legislative grant which is provided by law. But even with this extra assistance the schools suffer. It is proposed at the present session to increase greatly the Legislative grant and to provide more adequately for county support toward the education of county pupils.

Some misapprehension exists as to the number of pupils who go on from the elementary schools to the secondary schools. The impression exists that no more than five per cent. to eight per cent. of the school population go forward. This calculation, however, is not warranted by actual facts. The statistics available in the Department indicate that on the average about 87,200 pupils enter the elementary schools every year and 14,656, the secondary schools. This would be about 16.8 per cent. of the elementary school attendance. In addition, there should be kept in view the considerable number who take their secondary school education in private schools or colleges. It would appear, therefore, that the showing is not as meagre as is generally supposed.

The Salary Question

The existing discontent with the salaries paid to teachers in both elementary and secondary schools is too significant a factor in educational life to be passed over. In all progressive communities—in Great Britain, in the neighbouring States, in all the Provinces of Canada, not least in Ontario—the teachers themselves have been obliged to call attention to the insufficient rate of remuneration paid to them. Many school boards have risen to the occasion, promptly and effectually. Every credit is due to them. In no case has the attention of the Department been called to murmurs from the taxpayers arising from the additional taxation involved. It is rare to hear of complaints about the school rate, although the municipal rate is scrutinized everywhere with jealous eyes. Public opinion is fairly well agreed that no portion of our provincial expenditure furnishes such satisfactory results as the amount spent for education. It is for school boards that have taken no action as yet in respect to salaries to consider well how far they represent the wishes of the ratepayers in this policy, or rather want of policy. The following observations on this question are taken from the report of Dr. Waugh, Chief Inspector of Public and Separate Schools, and have my cordial endorsement:

“The success of the schools depends primarily on the efficiency of the teachers. The increase in the supply of efficient teachers depends upon the remuneration offered for their services. If salaries are inadequate, the supply will be impaired, for whilst it may be possible to hold men and women in the profession for which they have been trained and which they have selected for their life work for a few years at salaries less than they might secure in other lines of work for services requiring equal training and ability, all but the most unprogressive will soon effect the necessary re-adjustment and seek employment in new fields. A profession which fails to hold its most experienced and efficient mem-

bers must equally fail to attract new members to its ranks. The higher the rewards offered, the keener will be the competition for these rewards. It will not do to depend upon a very general belief that teaching is a vocation and that there will always be those who will be prepared to sacrifice themselves to the work. It may be true that the highest paid teachers are not always the best; but it is always true that the way to get good teachers is to pay good salaries."

Development of Technical Education

From the point of view of future development of our system of schools, the most suggestive subject is that of industrial and technical education. This is true not merely because of the importance of this branch of instruction, but also because it is associated with the extension of the school age and the provision of training, either in whole or in part, for pupils beyond the age of fourteen years. There is general agreement that the compulsory period is too short. There may be difference of opinion as to how the extension of school training can best be applied. The Act of 1919 which provides for it is not yet in force. But the date for putting it into effect, by proclamation, cannot be delayed. The outline of this new law to be found in the report of Dr. F. W. Merchant, Director of Industrial and Technical Education, will be read with the deepest interest by all who appreciate the vital necessity of such a reform. The policy embodied in this measure is honourably associated with my predecessor in office and I am in full sympathy with the general scope and aim which it sets forth. In extending the age for instruction to pupils beyond fourteen years, the law is reasonable and practicable. It allows for the exceptional cases, in urban and rural parts alike, where lads and girls are needed for the support of themselves and their relatives and where in the case of rural parts, their services may be needed on the farms. For them part-time instruction will be provided, so that we may have a revival of what was common enough in days gone by of young persons taking special courses in the Winter months who could not spare the time in the Spring and Autumn. As either part-time or whole-time attendance will be compulsory under the Act, in all urban centres with a population of 5,000 or over, the development of schools where these extended courses may be taken up becomes a matter of great and immediate consequence throughout the Province. Steps should be taken at once to this end. It may entail additional expense, because many localities are not in a position to provide, unaided, the school facilities that will be required. In contributing its share, the wisdom of the Legislature may safely be relied upon. In the small urban centres and in rural parts the establishment of these courses is optional, but if we are to make progress in education all round, the policy should not overlook any part of the Province. The new Act also entails part-time instruction for young people between the ages of sixteen and eighteen, and the arrangements for these courses as regards times and seasons may be made to fit local conditions.

The Province is about to benefit from the Federal grant to promote technical and industrial education, and an agreement has been signed between the Minister of Labour at Ottawa and this Department embodying the terms on which the money shall be employed for the development of this form of training. The Federal subsidy, supplemented by the Provincial and local aid, should mean the provision of facilities for many places which have hitherto been unable to develop instruction commensurate with the needs of their young people. The

details of this agreement will be found in Dr. Merchant's report. A copy of it has been laid before the Legislature with the other orders-in-council relating to this Department.

The Public Libraries

The present is an excellent opportunity to promote the public library movement throughout Ontario, with all its educational possibilities. It is proposed to lay before the Legislature this Session a revision of the Public Libraries Act. The educational value of these institutions has long been seen and in some cases acted upon, but the time is ripe for embarking upon a more thorough policy designed to place favourable opportunities for study within the reach of adults and adolescents who desire to continue their education. The libraries have been limited as to means in their natural desire for expansion. Many municipalities have been unable, owing to the terms of the law, to give as much as they could afford and as they wished in aid of their libraries. Their desire to do this should not be unduly curtailed. In the revision of the Act this fact has been kept in view. Wider powers should be given to municipal councils, and a tax rate which is in many places too low to support a free library may wisely be changed so as to operate no longer as a bar to legitimate growth and necessary efficiency. The complete consideration of the public library and the school library may be the work of time, but there is no serious obstacle to immediate development along such lines as shall strengthen this educational force as a valuable adjunct to the schools. One provision of the revised Act, which should accomplish much for readers and students in the rural parts of the Province, is the encouragement to form township libraries. Those who are far from a large urban centre are practically debarred by the high prices and inaccessibility of books from keeping abreast of the latest knowledge. The problem of access to the best books is allied to other limitations under which the rural schools have suffered, and in developing the courses of study in these schools, the school library cannot for a long time be equal to the work of supplying to ambitious pupils the literature they ought to have. The present library system is creditable to the Province, but it is **capable of much improvement**. The association libraries, which are not free, are still too large a factor in the situation. Of 425 libraries in Ontario, more than 280 have less than \$500 income annually. The report of Mr. Carson, Inspector of Public Libraries, upon the year's progress contains a general review of the position of affairs and forms a basis upon which to estimate the work to be done. The valuable work of the training school which is providing librarians and assistants for the libraries of the Province is bound to give a marked impetus to the movement.

Special Instruction

The reports upon agricultural, domestic science, and manual training courses show satisfactory progress and an extension of these forms of instruction which is most encouraging. The annual statements of the Ontario School for the Deaf, and the Ontario School for the Blind, indicate the excellent work being done in these special institutions. The vote of \$50,000 for the National Institute for the Blind, which is furnishing both instruction and occupation for the adult blind, is a token of the interest taken by the Province in this necessary task.

Attendance in the Training Schools

The attendance of students-in-training in all the Faculties and Schools maintained for the supply of teachers who annually replace those who withdraw is good. There are 331 students in the Faculties at Toronto and Queen's Universities. The number in the seven Normal Schools is 1,226. The English-French training-schools at Ottawa, Vankleek Hill, Sturgeon Falls, and Sandwich contain 123 students. The supply of teachers will be maintained only if the salaries paid are sufficient.

Military Service of Teachers

The part taken by the teachers in the War and the home-work arising out of the war constitute a splendid page in the history of the profession. A special return is being prepared as a permanent record of the actual military service of all Ontario male teachers who entered the Canadian Army.

I desire to thank all those who are co-operating with the Department in making the list as complete and accurate as possible. The following particulars will illustrate the distinctions won by our teachers in the military service:

| | |
|--|-----|
| Total number of teachers who served..... | 573 |
| Number killed | 85 |
| Number wounded | 148 |

Decorations:

| | |
|-------------------------------|----|
| Victoria Cross | 1 |
| D.S.O. | 3 |
| Legion of Honour | 1 |
| D.C.M. | 3 |
| M.C. | 12 |
| Bar | 1 |
| M.M. | 13 |
| Croix de Guerre | 1 |
| Belgian Croix de Guerre | 1 |
| Total | 36 |

Recommended for Decorations:

| | |
|----------------|---|
| M.C. | 1 |
| D.C.M. | 1 |
| MM. | 3 |

Conference with the Inspectors

The Inspectors of the Province were called in conference to the Department during the Easter recess and discussed the outstanding questions in present-day educational needs. The meeting was addressed by the Prime Minister, Hon. Mr. Drury, Dr. James L. Hughes, and myself. The following suggestions were unanimously offered by the Inspectors:

1. That the greatest needs of our rural schools are more mature teachers, a greater continuity of service, and a larger proportion of male teachers.

2. That the present small schools with an average for the Province of less than twenty pupils make impossible, from an economic standpoint, the employment of adequately paid teachers, with the result that the greater number of our rural schools employ as teachers young and inexperienced women who give only a brief service.

3. That any permanent solution of the rural school problem can be brought about only through a proper system of consolidation of schools.

4. That in our opinion the necessary and desirable consolidation of Ontario schools can be brought about only with great difficulty, so long as we have in the Province thousands of small school sections, each more or less jealous of its powers of self-government.

5. That in our opinion the Government would be justified in bringing into operation a larger unit of school administration.

6. That in our opinion the Ontario counties ought ultimately to become the units of school administration, and that the support of elementary and secondary schools outside of towns and cities ought to be by means of a uniform tax rate levied throughout the county.

7. That the present Act governing the consolidation of schools should be amended to provide that a consolidated area approved by the Government shall become a consolidated school section, on a majority vote of the ratepayers within this area.

Respectfully submitted,

R. H. GRANT,
Minister of Education.

TORONTO, April, 1920.

APPENDIX A

REPORT OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF PUBLIC AND SEPARATE SCHOOLS

TO THE HONOURABLE R. H. GRANT, M.P.P.,
Minister of Education for Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, herewith, my report upon the Elementary Schools throughout the Province. The information is derived in part from the annual and special reports of the Public and Separate School Inspectors.

Reorganizations Already Effected

During the last school year some important reorganizations of Inspectorates have been effected for the purpose of relieving or equalizing the work and increasing the efficiency of the service. These reorganizations were: (1) an equalization of the inspectoral divisions covered by Inspectors Dowsley and Craig, (2) a readjustment of inspectoral boundaries between the Counties of Lincoln and Welland whereby Inspector Carefoot was relieved of that part of Welland formerly under his jurisdiction and was left free to devote his whole time to the County of Lincoln, whilst the County of Welland was divided into two Inspectorates, Inspectoral Division No. 1 being placed in charge of Inspector Marshall and No. 2 in charge of the newly appointed Inspector, J. McNiece, formerly of the Guelph Collegiate Institute. (3) The inspectoral divisions in the districts were rearranged; and an additional Inspector, Mr. W. A. Wilson, of Haileybury, was given charge of the schools of the Cochrane Division. (4) Dr. J. B. MacDougall, of the North Bay Normal School, was appointed to take general charge of the schools in the Districts, among other duties; his special knowledge of local conditions has contributed in a large measure to the better administration of the District schools. All the changes made have worked out to the satisfaction of everybody concerned. The only difficulty which has arisen was encountered in the southwestern part of the Province in providing for the adequate inspection of the schools in the County of Huron.

Reorganizations in Prospect

In view of the rapid development now going forward in Northern Ontario it will soon be necessary to add another District Inspector. An additional Separate School Inspector should be appointed to begin his duties at the opening of the school year; and it will be necessary to appoint a successor to the late Inspector Payment whose decease in the early autumn of the present school year deprived the Department of Education of the services of one of its most talented and zealous officials.

Other Changes

Mr. R. C. Ross replaces Mr. Willis Froats as Inspector for the County of Carleton; and Major E. E. Snider and Major J. W. Odell have taken the places left vacant by the retirement of Inspectors Dr. W. E. Tilley and Mr. Albert Odell in Durham and Northumberland. The retiring inspectors had devoted talents and energies of a very high order to the cause of education and were known to their fellow workers as men wise in counsel, reliable and helpful.

Provision will be made during the coming year by which public school inspectors will be given the opportunity of visiting Normal Schools or schools in other parts of the Dominion or in the United States. This should tend to widen their outlook and increase their efficiency.

Educational Reconstruction

(1) The Abolition of the Office of Superintendent.

Perhaps the most significant reconstruction, from the point of view of underlying and determining causes, was the abolition of the office of Superintendent of Education, left vacant by the lamented death of Dr. John Seath, whose organizing genius and dynamic force had controlled and directed the whole field of educational activity for nearly fifteen years.

(2) The Appointment of a Provincial Attendance Officer.

The first forward step in the policy of reconstruction was the appointment of a Provincial Attendance Officer to begin his duties on January 1st, 1920. The man selected was Major Cowles, who, from his position as Principal of the Dunnville High School, had enlisted for overseas service.

On September 1st he began to lay plans and prepare for the organization of his work. He visited many parts of the Province and was of substantial assistance in the negotiations he conducted for opening new schools, for the conveyance of pupils where schools were not sufficiently accessible, and for the consolidation of schools where that appeared to be the best solution of the educational problem.

The average registered attendance for the Province is about 65 per cent. of those of school age or, making all necessary allowances for errors and defects in the method of reporting, possibly 73 per cent. The new Attendance Act makes the appointment of Attendance Officers compulsory, and their work is to be supervised by the Provincial Attendance Officer. Possibly it is not too much to expect that the improved arrangements will bring the general average up to 85 per cent. within a few years. An increase of 10 per cent. in the average attendance means possibly an increase of 25 per cent. in the social efficiency of the product of the schools.

(3) The Official Trustee.

The Provincial Attendance Officer was given the powers of an Official Trustee in the Districts and has power to open and conduct a school where the local authorities neglect or refuse to exercise this privilege.

(4) Medical and Dental Inspection.

The provisions for Medical and Dental Inspection of Schools in the Regulations of 1907 had not borne much fruit; a few of the more progressive and more populous centres alone had taken advantage of the opportunity. The Women's Institutes had been doing a pioneer work of great value in this direction, but they were seriously handicapped by lack of means, opportunity, and facilities for carrying on the work, the necessity of which had been emphasized by the lessons of the war. The Department of Education then made a working arrangement

for co-operation with the Institutes so as to render the work effective. This arrangement has worked very smoothly; and to the Institutes is due in large measure the complete success which has attended the movement for "Health in the Schools." The sum of \$20,000 was voted by the Legislature to carry on the work. Dr. McKenzie Smith, Dr. Sirrs and Dr. Elizabeth Gray, prominent workers in this field for the Women's Institutes, were taken over by the Department of Education. Three nurses were appointed, all women of sagacity, tact and experience; Nurse Jamieson, Nurse Graydon and Nurse Campbell, and the Medical Survey of the Schools of the Province, which, it is estimated, will continue for three years, was begun on May 5th, 1919. Up to the present, rural Medical Inspection Surveys have been made in the Counties of Simcoe, Peel, Halton, Wentworth, Hastings, Brant, Wellington, Perth and Essex. Everywhere the workers have met encouragement and generous assistance. Concurrently with the appointment of the Medical School Inspection Officers, Dr. Conboy, Professor of Dental History of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, was appointed Chief Dental Inspector for the Province, and the Dental Survey has been carried on for the most part by the enlistment of the voluntary services of the local dentists who, in the most praiseworthy spirit, have given their time ungrudgingly to the carrying on of this work.

The object of the survey is fourfold. First, to have at hand on the official record reliable statistics on Health in the Schools; statistics which will serve to map out the way for needed improvements. Second, to encourage the appointment of local School Medical Officers to continue and extend the work already accomplished. Third, to interest the people directly in the health of the children through demonstration and personal appeal. Fourth, to improve and standardize the systems of inspection where these have previously been introduced.

The Consolidation of Schools

This reconstruction is one of the methods introduced to solve what is usually called the rural school problem. The difficulties rural schools have to contend with are (1) the small numbers in attendance at each school, (2) the inaccessibility of the schools, (3) the lack of community interest in the school, (4) the shortness of the school period, (5) the number of subjects requiring attention to fit the pupils to meet the demands of modern life.

The small numbers in attendance at the ungraded rural schools make it impossible to supply the best kind of accommodations and equipment without unduly increasing the cost per pupil by overhead charges. The number of pupils in such school sections is often too small to encourage school spirit, and that healthy rivalry and emulation, upon which social progress is based. It is pretty well established that a graded school of two or more teachers is a very much superior educational instrument to meet the conditions for teaching the required programme, and this is out of the question where the numbers are small.

The rural schools are often inaccessible for parts of the year. Many children have to walk from two and a half to three miles to school.

The period of the child's life actually spent in the rural schools is quite inadequate under the present, perhaps under any system of organization and administration, to prepare him for citizenship. It will be seen that the Consolidated School successfully disposes of the difficulties enumerated above, and offers to the country boy and girl an education at least the equal of that now enjoyed by the children in the urban centres. It is impossible here to give any

adequate account of the great interest which has been shown by the public in this scheme. Over one hundred public meetings have been conducted by the officials of the Department at the request of trustees and ratepayers, and the speakers have, in almost every instance, been accorded enthusiastic hearings. Very considerable areas have been subjected to a careful survey to ascertain the preferred groupings of sections at each consolidation centre, and the most advantageous and economical routes for the vans.

A very important by-product of the agitation has been that the Public School Inspectors, in the course of the discussions, have been brought into a new and more vital relation with their constituents, and a new interest in the school and the general problem of education has been aroused.

The work of organizing the Consolidated School propaganda has been entrusted largely to Mr. W. I. Chisholm, the Assistant Chief Inspector of Public and Separate Schools, to whose untiring efforts and capable administration the success of the campaign is largely due. Dr. S. B. Sinclair, Mr. Alex. MacLaren and a number of the Public School Inspectors have rendered valuable assistance in this work.

But consolidation is not in all cases practicable, in some it is indeed inadvisable, and in any case it will be impossible for many years to come to secure the consolidation even of a majority of the schools of the Province. Sometimes, indeed, the manifest remedy is distribution, not consolidation. Sometimes it consists in taking one or more of the desirable features of consolidation as e.g., transportation, or the union of several school sections in a central school for senior work and night school purposes. Sometimes, especially in the Districts, the difficulties will have to be met by the itinerant teacher and perhaps the travelling school. Sometimes, indeed, none of these remedies is available and we are brought face to face with the question "How can the ungraded rural school be made more efficient?"

Increasing the Efficiency of the Ungraded Rural School

Whilst the rural schools of to-day are, of course, vastly superior to their predecessors of earlier days in accommodations and equipment, in the education and training of their teachers, in their broadened curriculum, in the greater opportunities for general culture afforded by the school library, and in better and more directive inspection, they have suffered certain serious impairments. The attendance has greatly diminished; the big boys and big girls, the winter pupils of earlier days, have disappeared; the supply of male teachers has steadily decreased, and the senior pupils have either left school or have found their way to a neighbouring High or Continuation School. The division of labour, effected by the rise of the High Schools, is perhaps the most significant feature of the change from the old to the new. Where only one or two pupils are left to carry on the higher work in the rural schools, the trustees are unwilling to introduce fifth forms. How can these disadvantages be repaired?

In schools where the average attendance is twelve or under, the tutorial method can be introduced and the lack in numbers can be made up for, (1) by the greater attention which it is possible for the teacher to give each pupil, (2) by the greater elasticity which is possible and desirable in the organization of the school, (3) by the greater opportunity afforded for individual self-expression, but all this will require teachers trained for this kind of work, teachers of tact and initiative.

Is there any way of bringing back the winter pupils to the rural schools? There is little doubt that the more rigid organization and classification of the

schools was a contributory cause to the withdrawal of this class of pupils. Boys and girls of fifteen, sixteen and over, whilst anxious enough to get additional instruction along special lines, are unwilling to carry forward all the subjects of the general curriculum. Given reasonable powers of selection of subjects, it is reasonable to expect that some would return. But the school to which they are admitted must be in charge of teachers of breadth of mind and experience. On the other hand, it is not possible or even desirable to prevent pupils in a position to do so from continuing their education in a High or Continuation School; but provision should be made for the rest, wherever possible, by necessary modification in the Course of Study to allow time for conducting the higher work, or by the partial consolidation referred to above, or by the introduction of the rural night schools, conducted by a committee for one, two, three or four adjoining schools, receiving liberal provincial aid. The course of study in such rural night schools might be left largely in charge of the local committee, subject, of course, to the approval of the Minister of Education, but it is again obvious that the teachers in such cases must be persons of character, experience and enthusiasm for their work.

It is plain then that whatever advantages may be derived from special methods and greater flexibility of organization there are just two things that, when everything else has been done, must be the final determining factors in the success of the rural schools—(1) The continuity and duration of the school period, (2) the efficiency of the teachers. It may be assumed that the continuity of attendance will be taken care of by the provisions of the School Attendance Act of 1919. The significance of the duration of the school period is not sufficiently understood. Whilst it is possible for the boy between the ages of 8 and 14 to learn many things, the forces, spiritual and intellectual, which are to determine his future place in society have scarcely yet begun to function. The character moulding period lies between the ages of 14 to 21. Up to the age of 14 the boy has been acquiring habits, affections and ideals, largely under the influence of authority; from the age of 14 onward he begins to acquire principles of conduct and to regulate his life more or less consciously upon these principles; in other words, he is reaching the conception of the world as a reasonable world and of himself as a reasonable agent within it. In intellectual as in moral progress age is an essential element, and fourteen years is all too young for the reception of those ideas that fit a man for citizenship. The Adolescent Act of 1919, when proclaimed, may do much if it can be enforced through the strength of public sentiment to furnish opportunity for the operation of those regulative and directing influences throughout the period from 14 to 18, so important for the child's future as a citizen and for the safety, security and progress of society itself.

But how are we to secure better teachers for our rural schools, for, in the end, everything depends upon that.

First, by giving the training of teachers in the Normal Schools a more practical and less theoretical turn than hitherto. Steps in this direction have already been taken by the modifications of the Normal School curriculum.

Second, by the special training of rural teachers for the various types of ungraded rural schools. Hitherto emphasis has been placed mainly upon what are at present the superior types found in the near vicinity of the city normal school.

Third, by giving the teachers some kind of permanent interest in the school and the locality by the erection of teachers' residences or otherwise.

Fourth, and most important, by paying adequate salaries for the teachers' services.

The success of the schools depends primarily upon the efficiency of the teachers.

The increase in the supply of efficient teachers depends upon the remuneration offered for their services. If salaries are inadequate, the supply will be impaired, for whilst it may be possible to hold men and women in the profession for which they have been trained and which they have selected for their life work for a few years at salaries less than they might secure in other lines of work for services requiring equal training and ability, all but the most unprogressive will soon effect the necessary readjustment and seek employment in new fields. A profession which fails to hold its most experienced and efficient members must equally fail to attract new members to its ranks. The higher the rewards offered, the keener will be the competition for these rewards. It will not do to depend upon a very general belief that teaching is a vocation and that there will always be those who will be prepared to sacrifice themselves to the work. It may be true that the highest paid teachers are not always the best; but it is always true that the way to get good teachers is to pay good salaries.

Thirty years ago the rural male teachers received salaries ranging from \$350 to \$500 per annum. Taking into account the purchasing power of the dollar, these salaries would be the equivalent to-day of salaries ranging from \$1,050 to \$1,500, but the actual present range is at least \$250 lower at both ends of the scale. To maintain the existing supply of teachers, it will be necessary to increase the present wage scale at least 25 per cent.

There are two reasons why the salaries of teachers have not risen proportionally to the increased cost of living. First, it is a general economic law that the prices of commodities fluctuate readily to the law of demand and supply, and the same thing is true of the wages of the worker employed by the day or the week. The salary earner, on the other hand, engaged for a longer period at a fixed stipend per annum receives only small advances from year to year. Second, there is always the temptation to substitute a cheap worker for a high grade worker when it is difficult to evaluate his services in terms of dollars and cents, especially when the financial interests of his employers are not directly at stake.

To counteract and rectify the operation of these two principles, the legislative grants have been increased from time to time and have been paid on a basis to encourage the payment of higher salaries. A table showing the increase in the legislative grants to rural schools in the counties is given below:

| | |
|------------|-----------|
| 1905 | \$120,000 |
| 1907 | 380,000 |
| 1913 | 400,000 |
| 1918 | 500,000 |
| 1919 | 750,000 |

In order to supply the necessary inducement to increase the salaries of the teachers above the shoal level, it will be necessary this year to increase the amount to one million dollars.

In making these increases the legislature has been simply following the path marked out by Ryerson in his demand for "free elementary schools." This term does not necessarily mean schools supported wholly by the legislature, but it does mean schools whose cost is evenly distributed over all the people; and legislative

grants are certainly a necessary and very practical method of securing this distribution. The evident advantages of local levies for educational purposes need not be discussed here.

But the increase from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000 in the legislative grants will not be sufficient to solve the problem of maintaining and increasing the efficiency of the rural schools. The township grants must be increased. In order to distribute the burden of education equally over the township, the legislature in 1906, in the case of the richer townships, increased the township grants from \$150 to \$300 for each principal and from \$100 to \$200 for each assistant; at that time the salaries paid principals averaged about \$450, i.e., the township grant represented about two-thirds of the teacher's salary. To restore the balance, it will be necessary to double the township grant. The legislation in this direction has already been anticipated in certain townships of the Province.

There is little doubt that if these measures are put into effect, the irritation which sometimes arises in the endeavour to enforce the payment of adequate salaries would disappear, and that the Public School ~~Teacher~~ ^{Teacher} would be relieved of what is, at present, one of his most unpleasant duties and would be left free to devote his energies more entirely to his chief duty, which is to encourage, direct and inspire the teachers under his charge, and to interpret and mould educational opinion in his constituency.

From time to time, during the last fifty years, for the purpose of distributing the load more equitably and of securing a better unit of administration, proposals have been made to abolish section boundaries and replace the present section Boards either by Township or by County Boards of Trustees. In deference to these proposals the Legislature in 1871 introduced an amendment to the Schools Act allowing the school sections of a township to unite under a single Township Board. This law is still on the statute books, but has been acted upon in only a few cases. This is perhaps due to the difficulty of securing a majority vote in all the sections and also to the reluctance of the school sections to surrender local control. No doubt an amendment authorizing Township Councils, at the request of a certain number of ratepayers, to submit the question to a plebiscite at the municipal elections would meet a freer response. There is little doubt that under a Township or County Board System the problem of consolidation and of readjusting section boundaries, where necessary, would be very much easier to solve; and it is only reasonable to suppose that it would be possible to secure a better administrative body with a wider and more independent outlook if its numbers were selected from the enlarged area. Whether, however, this step might not tend to diminish local interest in the schools, and might not result in inadequate attention to the poorer parts of the district is still open to question. There are practical difficulties in the way of the adoption of the county as the unit of administration, which, if not insuperable, are still serious.

In certain states of the Union a compromise system is in vogue by which whilst the local Boards retain and continue to exercise some of their functions the larger part of the Administration is in the hands of the County Board. But whether the County Board scheme be brought into operation or not, it is surely not unreasonable to expect that a much larger grant for the accommodations and equipment of the rural schools should be derived from the county than at present.

More conservative schemes than those referred to above would seek to reform rather than to abolish or limit the powers of the local Boards, by requiring that the number of Trustees be increased from three to five, or that the majority of the

members be the heads of families with children attending the school, or that two members out of five, or one out of three, as the case may be, should be women. All these proposals seem to indicate that public opinion is insisting that the next step in educational progress must be in the direction of a reorganization of the local Boards of Trustees.

Conclusion

The past two or three years have witnessed great changes in the educational system of the Province, especially in the direction of effecting new contacts between the home and the school, between the outdoor life of the child and his life in the school, between the world of things and the world of books, and it will be some time before the new content of the curriculum can be properly blended into the general course. Nature Study, Art, Music, and Hygiene will, as time goes on, present less and less the appearance of weighing down an overloaded curriculum and will be found to have the effect of lightening and enlivening the studies which have for generations constituted the ground work of education. In these strange and striving times, in the universal upheaval and unrest, it will be necessary for the educational worker carefully to observe the currents and cross currents of public opinion, the trend of the economic changes now taking place, the changing weave of the social fabric. It will be necessary for him to reconstruct his theory and practice to suit whatever appears likely to be permanent and fundamentally sound in these changes, and perhaps not less necessary to resist to the uttermost what is merely specious and ephemeral. The world to-day looks to the schools more than to any other agency to heal and guard the past and to direct and stabilize progress in the future.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. WAUGH,

Chief Inspector of Public and Separate Schools.

Toronto, February, 1920.

APPENDIX B

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

TO THE HONOURABLE R. H. GRANT, M.P.P.,
Minister of Education for Ontario.

SIR,—

I have the honour to submit herewith my Annual Report on Industrial and Technical Schools.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. W. MERCHANT.

TORONTO, February 18th, 1920.

Advance During the Year 1919-20

The present year marks the most important advance made in industrial and technical education since the passing of the Industrial Education Bill of 1911.

The opportunities for instruction have been materially widened by the opening of new schools in a large number of centres and by a remarkable increase in attendance at both day and evening classes. The organization has been strengthened also by a more direct adaptation of courses to meet the needs of workers and industries. The extension of the facilities for training in many centres is restricted now only by the limitations in the accommodations and equipment available.

The Dominion Technical Education Act of 1919, which sets aside ten millions of dollars for promoting and assisting technical education in Canada, and the more liberal provision made by the Province through its present scheme of grants, have stimulated municipalities to enter upon an extensive programme of building operations.

But, unquestionably, the most important forward step taken during the year was the passing of the Adolescent School Attendance Bill of 1919. The Act secures to adolescents of all classes more equal and adequate opportunities for training and, at the same time, tends to increase our national resources by providing the means for rendering available for more effective service a much larger proportion of the potential talent in our youth.

Evening Schools in New Centres

Evening schools were opened during the year at Beamsville, Iroquois Falls, Kingston, Lindsay, Midland, Port Hope, Orillia, Oshawa, Sarnia, St. Thomas, Sturgeon Falls, Timmins, Walkerville.

The enrolment in these schools has been exceptionally large. The spontaneous response to the opportunities offered is an additional evidence of the important service to be rendered by evening schools.

Walkerville offers a typical illustration. Early in the autumn the Department received enquiries from the School Board regarding the possibilities of evening classes. A member of the staff was sent to make a preliminary survey and to offer

advice. The School Board took up the work of organization with energy, and its action was heartily supported by the management of the industries in Walkerville and Ford. An evening school was opened with the following enrolment: Machine shop practice 142, draughting 92, blue-print reading 30, electricity 13, stationary engineering 14, tool making 67, die making 22, dressmaking 39. Total 417. The management of the Ford Company placed temporarily at the disposal of the Advisory Industrial Committee its machine shops to provide accommodation and equipment for evening instruction in machine shop practice. The board has purchased an extensive equipment which will be used for this purpose as soon as it is installed.

Sarnia affords another illustration of the existence of a large and, perhaps, unsuspected field of service for evening schools. In 1917 and again in 1918, the Board of Education considered the matter of opening evening classes and went so far as to send special deputations to other places to enquire into their working. However, it was felt that, partly on account of inadequate accommodations and partly on account of an apparent lack of public demand for instruction, the time was not opportune. Last autumn the question was again taken up by the board, and it was decided to make a beginning. The response was overwhelming; six hundred and eighty-five persons applied for the various forms of instruction offered. A day technical school will be organized when the new combined Collegiate Institute and Technical School is opened.

The importance of the organization of evening schools in such places as Iroquois Falls, Sturgeon Falls and Timmins in Northern Ontario should not be overlooked. These communities have important industries employing a large number of workers who need training, but they are far removed from the educational centres of the Province. Evening schools, therefore, are proving to be of great assistance. The demand is mainly for instruction in English and in the theoretical and practical work connected with employments in the industries. The following list of classes at Timmins is of interest because it gives an indication of the varied needs of those applying for instruction: Machine drawing, arithmetic, shop mathematics, senior English, junior English for mixed nationalities, English for Finns, English for Chinese, sewing, chemistry.

Increase in Attendance at Evening Schools

There has been a marked increase in the attendance at the evening schools that have been in operation for several years. As my reports have shown, a constant increase in attendance has been maintained from year to year in these schools throughout the war, but with the return of the men from overseas, special demands are being made for instruction. It would appear from the reports received at the Department that the attendance during the year 1919-20, will probably be fifty per cent. in advance of that for the previous year.

The enrolment does not include the attendance of partially disabled men receiving vocational training at day classes under the direction of the Soldiers' Aid Commission, but these classes have affected indirectly the attendance at evening schools, because many of the men who have completed day courses continue their instruction at evening classes. Moreover, the success of the day classes in fitting partially disabled men for occupations has induced a large number of men who do not qualify under the Regulations of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment for day class instruction to enter upon vocational courses at evening schools.

A Wider Adaptation of Courses to Meet the Needs of Workers and Industries

It has been the aim of the Department through the organization of the Industrial and Technical Schools to provide for a thorough training in the essentials of a general education as a basis for citizenship and vocational efficiency and, at the same time, to furnish specialized training in the subjects and operations which are fundamental to trades and industries.

The first of these aims has been very fully attained in connection with the day schools. A fair share of the time and attention of the organizers during the autumn was devoted to realizing more fully the second of these aims by assisting Advisory Committees and Principals of schools in widening materially the field of theoretical and practical instruction offered, especially in evening class courses.

The more important extensions have been connected with providing courses for stationary and marine engineers, masters and mates, railroad employees, and electrical workers.

A new act respecting licenses for stationary engineers came into effect on January 1st, 1920. This act grades engineers into four classes according to experience and technical knowledge. To provide an opportunity for men to obtain theoretical and practical instruction for the different grades of certificates, it was found advisable to organize evening classes in a number of the towns and cities. The work was undertaken at the suggestion of the Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers, and it has had the hearty support of the Provincial Department of Labour.

Through the request of the National Association of Marine Engineers classes in marine engineering to prepare men for the higher grades of certificates have also been established. Such classes are now in operation in Sarnia, Owen Sound, Collingwood, Midland, Fort William and Kingston.

Classes for masters and mates to prepare for the examinations for the various grades of certificates have been organized in Port Arthur, Owen Sound and Sarnia. A school for navigation has been conducted for some years in Kingston, and schools under private auspices carried on in Toronto and Collingwood. The school in Collingwood under Captain Inkster has been taken over by the Advisory Industrial Committee. The masters and mates are, as a rule, free from duty during the winter months; accordingly, the courses, which are of a intensive character, may be provided for in day classes.

The schools entered a new field this year in providing instruction for railway engineers, firemen and train hands in the operation of air brakes and other special equipment. A beginning was made in connection with the school at Lindsay. The railway companies are giving their support and assistance in providing charts and other equipment. This field will probably have important extensions in the future.

The rapid growth of the Hydro-Electric system in Ontario, and the consequent displacement of coal by electricity, is bringing into existence a new industry. The manufacture, installation and maintenance of electrical devices, transmission lines, generators, motors, transformers, and control devices is affording employment to an increasing number of workers. Many of these workers are stationary engineers, machinists, or handy men who have become engaged in the industry with an inadequate training for promotion in the work. The industrial and technical schools offer them an opportunity for instruction and many are taking advantage of it.

Organization of Evening School Courses

The length and the type of evening school courses are receiving more attention from Principals and Advisory Industrial Committees. In some cases, it has been found advisable to offer courses which extend throughout a year or even a succession of years. The Technical Schools at Toronto and Hamilton offer first, second, third and fourth year courses in a number of subjects and departments, and these courses are taken from year to year by students with the regularity that marks the progress of High School or University instruction. Other Technical Schools are beginning to offer extended courses of a similar nature. But the greater part of the work accomplished through evening school instruction has been done through shorter courses. Taking into account the needs of most communities, a short unit course designed to give instruction in some narrow, but well-defined field, is found to be, on the whole, the most effective means of evening school instruction. By arranging unit courses in sequence it may be made possible to lead students from topic to topic throughout a series in an extended course when they could not be induced to enter a course planned on the basis of long and continuous attendance. The units of such a course should be so arranged as to deal with one specific topic at a time and the instruction in each topic should, as far as possible, be complete in so far as it goes. In this way, the knowledge of definite accomplishment becomes an incentive to further progress.

The appendix to the Recommendations and Regulations of the Department contain suggestive unit courses in a variety of subjects for men and women.

Building Operations

The chief obstacle in the way of the establishment and extension of day schools has been the lack of accommodations. This obstacle will, in the near future, be removed in the case of most of the larger industrial centres.

The liberal grants offered by the Department of Education for buildings and equipment for technical education have made it possible for a number of municipalities to enter upon extensive building programmes. In some cases the schools proposed are to be made departments of the Collegiate Institutes or High Schools; in others, they are to be established as independent institutions. Niagara Falls and Fort William have buildings in process of construction. Sault Ste Marie, Sudbury, Sarnia, and Kitchener have decided to build and have their plans in various stages of completion. The large new Central Technical School at Toronto is already overcrowded and the Advisory Industrial Committee are considering plans for additional accommodations in a new school in the eastern part of the city. The question of building is being considered also by Belleville, the Border Cities (including Windsor, Walkerville, Ford, Sandwich and Ojibway), Brantford, Collingwood, Guelph, Owen Sound, Peterborough, St. Catharines, Stratford, and other municipalities.

Industrial and Educational Surveys

In order to determine the data necessary for giving advice to Advisory Industrial Committees on many questions referred to the Department, such as the character of the courses to be established, and the accommodation and equipment to be provided for day and evening schools, the officers of the Department made during the year a number of industrial and educational surveys.

These surveys were of special value in the case of municipalities where building operations were under consideration. They furnished definite information about

the occupations in which the people were engaged, the number of workers in each occupation, and the number of adolescents likely to attend a day technical school.

In each of the cities where a survey was made, the important industrial plants were visited and information obtained concerning the number of men, women, boys and girls employed and their distribution into skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers. An enquiry was made into the nature of the product of the plant and an analysis made of the processes of manufacture with a view of determining what parts of these processes could be made subjects of study in day or evening classes.

Information was obtained from the employers or superintendents concerning the educational attainments that young people should possess in entering upon work and the courses of instruction that would prove helpful to workers already engaged in the industry.

The opinions of both employers and employees respecting the best means for providing industrial or technical training, were sought and their attitude towards co-operating with school authorities determined.

The relation of these surveys to the problem of organization is best shown by an illustration. The part which electricity as a source of energy is beginning to play in the industrial and home life of the Province was amply illustrated in most of the surveys. In the City of Fort William, the survey showed that practically no motive power was being generated from coal, except in locomotives, and that even in this field electric power is being seriously considered. There were found to be very few stationary engineers and those engaged were acting mainly as firemen to generate steam for heating purposes. On the other hand, the number of men who were employed in the installation and maintenance of electric devices and prime movers was unexpectedly large. Over 2,500 motors are used in this city alone.

A similar condition was found to obtain in Niagara Falls. Here, however, the electrical workers were concerned not so much in the use of electricity as power as in its development. Their work was concerned with the installation, supervision and maintenance of generating and transmission machinery and equipment.

The facts obtained in these cities were of direct value as data in determining the character of the accommodation and the equipment required in the technical schools to be built. Both municipalities are providing in the new buildings adequate accommodation for giving instruction to electrical workers. The equipment of the electrical laboratories and workshops will, of course, differ with the differences in the character of the instruction required in these places.

Federal Aid to Industrial and Technical Education

The movement to secure federal aid for industrial and technical education, supported by Provincial Departments of Education, Manufacturers' Associations, labour organizations, and by the report of the Royal Commission was retarded through the stress of war conditions; but after the war the Dominion Government responded to the demands, and, as a phase of their legislation for reconstruction, passed the Technical Education Bill.

The Technical Education Act as contained in Chap. 73 of the Statutes of Canada 9-10, George 5, 1919, provides that for the purpose of promoting and assisting Technical Education in Canada sums aggregating \$10,000,000.00 shall be appropriated and paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada during each fiscal year for the period of ten years beginning with the year ending the 31st of March, 1920.

In accordance with this Act, \$700,000.00 will be appropriated for the fiscal year ending the 31st of March, 1920, with an increase of \$100,000.00 for each succeeding year until 1924, when the sum will be \$1,100,000.00; at this fixed sum the annual installment remains until the end of the period.

Each of the provinces will be paid a fixed sum of \$10,000 yearly, and the remainder of the appropriation will be allotted and paid to the Governments of the respective provinces in proportion to the population of the said provinces respectively, as determined by the last federal decennial census.

Ontario's share of this appropriation for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1920, will be \$224,382.30.

By a Provincial Order-in-Council the Province signified its desire to take advantage of the Act and an agreement has been made between the Dominion and Provincial authorities setting forth the conditions upon which the Dominion funds will be made available for Provincial expenditure.

In accordance with the terms of this agreement technical education is defined to mean and to include education or instruction which is supplementary to and distinct from the general educational system of the Province, and the controlling purpose of which is to fit young persons for useful employment in vocational, technical, or industrial pursuits or to improve the efficiency of those already employed in any such pursuits, subject, however, to the following limitations:—

(1) No person under thirteen years of age who has not passed the third class in an elementary school of the Province shall be admitted to technical day classes.

(2) No person under fourteen years of age shall be admitted to technical evening classes.

(3) Courses of instruction of college grade are not included.

(4) All courses of instruction for persons over fourteen years of age extending over one or more years, shall include "Fundamentals of Business" and "Sociology" for males and "Child Welfare and Elements of Nursing" for females. These subjects shall also be included in shorter courses of study in all cases where it is practicable.

In addition to the stipulations contained in the Act, the agreement provides that in determining the amount spent by the Province on technical education no account shall be taken of:—

(1) Any payments or support given to any religious or privately owned school or institution.

(2) Any expenditures which have been made in respect of any educational work for which a grant is paid to the Province by the Minister of Agriculture of Canada.

The following expenditures and no others shall be deemed to be properly made on technical education:—

(1) Purchase of land, buildings, furnishings, and equipment to be used exclusively for technical education.

(2) Maintenance of buildings, insurance, rentals, light, water, gas, power and fuel for institutions or departments used exclusively for technical education.

(3) Salaries and travelling expenses of persons employed for purposes of technical education.

(4) Salaries of all teachers who are employed to conduct technical education classes which are not a part of an elementary or high school course.

(5) Training of teachers specifically for technical education.

The Province is required to furnish the Department of Labour with the following information:—

(1) A monthly statement of the work done during each month on a form to be prescribed by the Minister.

(2) At the end of each quarter of the federal fiscal year a detailed financial statement showing the amount expended by the Province under this agreement.

(3) Such evidence as the Minister may require to show that the amounts paid to the Province are expended in accordance with the terms of the agreement.

(4) Plans and specifications of all proposed new buildings or extensions and new equipment.

The Minister of Labour or anyone authorized by him shall at all times have the right to inspect any work of technical education existing or being carried on under the terms of this agreement, and if the accommodation, equipment, textbooks, courses of study, discipline, or qualifications of teachers are in his opinion not adequate or satisfactory, or if such work is not being carried on to his satisfaction, he may withhold payment of any moneys remaining unpaid under the terms of this agreement. Persons appointed by the Minister under this section to inspect shall not have any directive control over any part of the educational organization of the Province, but shall have opportunity to witness any part of the work, as normally conducted, from time to time.

The Province agrees also to take the necessary steps to provide for the adequate training of a sufficient number of teachers, and to furnish such other officers as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the agreement.

Adolescent School Attendance Act

The public possibly scarcely yet realizes the importance of the forward step taken by the Provincial Legislature last session in passing the Adolescent School Attendance Bill. We have been prone in late years to give attention in discussing the means for improvement in education mainly to the varying factors which modify instruction for those at present in attendance at elementary and secondary schools and we have overlooked the large body of young people who drop out of school at an early age. It is true that from time to time we have discussed the position of the 80 per cent. whose education terminates with the Public Schools, but, in this connection, we have been concerned mainly in overcrowding the Public School course of study in the interests of those who are expected to leave at fourteen years of age and we have failed to provide an adequate solution of the real problem involved, that of extending the period of education for all through some form of compulsory attendance. The aim of the Adolescent School Attendance Act is to make provision for such an extension.

I make the following quotations from a recent work, "Problems of National Education" by Twelve Scottish Educationists, edited by John Clarke, for two reasons, first, because they furnish an admirable summary of the needs, the principles involved, the scope, and the ends to be attained through such legislation as we have secured in Ontario and, second, because they show that we are attacking a problem which is not peculiar to one part of the Empire, and that our means of attack has the support of thoughtful and experienced educators in a country that, admittedly, has been foremost in educational thought and practice.

*"Better education and more education are an urgent necessity, national and democratic. We require to mobilise the intellectual resources of the nation against

*From the Editor's preface, p. xix.

the arduous times that lie ahead, when 'parts' developed by education will be of more and more account. Experience tends to show, has indeed shown, that brains, capacity, talent—whatever name we prefer—are not the prerogative of any one class, but are diffused in an irregular and uncertain fashion through all classes, though unfortunately in many cases arrested, stunted, perverted through lack of training. All this store of potential capacity must be conserved for the nation. Every source of energy must be tapped. In order to recover the concealed gold, the whole body of ore must be treated. Every child of every grade of society must have his chance. No one will henceforward be precluded from the full advantages of education until he (or she) has proved his inability to benefit by them. Equality of opportunity will become a reality, so far as legislation can make it so. No distinction between higher and lower grade will be drawn artificially. It will be left to reveal itself automatically in process of treatment. Greater variety of method will be rendered possible and will be adopted. Material refractory under one course of treatment may respond to a different method. For example, many pupils, particularly boys, who appear to show no aptitude at all for school studies, the practical bearing of which they may fail to appreciate, not infrequently develop ability in some special direction when they are released from school, thrown on their own responsibility, and brought to concentrate attention on studies relative to their employment. And there are numerous other varieties of pupils for whom education at present does far less than it might do. The future will endeavour to prevent this waste and failure, and to secure for each and all their chances in life."

† "It is difficult to exaggerate the importance of the new principle embodied in the Education Acts for England and Scotland by which compulsory training for young persons during working hours is made operative. As has been already stated, the modern workshop no longer provides an adequate training for the apprentice by which he can become master of his craft, and the technical school has had to be satisfied with scraps and snippets of time in the evening and on Saturday afternoons and with tired pupils, incapable, in very many instances, of sustained effort. The State has been playing with the question of systematic technical education and wasting large sums of money with very inadequate results. Those responsible for technical education have long felt that no real progress was possible under the former system. The claim of part of the time of the workshop for systematic training is only just and right, and for the first time puts technical education in its proper place and gives it well-deserved opportunities.

The results which will be obtained will, one feels confident, be remarkable. Every one responsible for education longs to deal with the young mind between the ages of fourteen and eighteen; each year shows a rapidly increasing mental capacity and ability to grasp principles. They are the most fruitful years intellectually, and the mental gain and the moral discipline which the pupil will obtain as a result of systematic study will be very marked.

The new scheme is only a beginning, but it is a recognition of the right of the young of the working classes to education during those years, and a recognition also of the fact that technical education and a thorough knowledge of a handicraft are not matters to be despised, but worthy of the utmost consideration of the State. Whether regarded from its purely material aspects or from its importance as establishing the only possible principle upon which the great industrial democracy can

† From the article on Technical Education, by Dr. A. P. Laurie, Principal Heriot Watt College, Edinburgh, p. 247.

attain a position of stability, the claiming of these hours for education marks the most important advance since compulsory elementary education was first introduced."

Provisions of the Adolescent School Attendance Act

Two plans have been adopted by different countries for the extension of the period of compulsory education of the youth beyond fourteen years of age: (1) to provide for compulsory full-time education beyond the period of fourteen years of age; (2) to provide for part-time education.

The aim of the Act is to combine the essential features of these two plans in so far as they are applicable to Ontario under present conditions. The provisions of the leading sections of the Act fall into three divisions:

Division 1: The provisions for the extension of the full-time education of adolescents from fourteen to sixteen years of age.

Where courses are established which will be of profit to adolescents, full-time attendance is compulsory for all adolescents between fourteen and sixteen years, except in cases where parents or guardians can show that the part-time employment of those under their care is a necessity.

Those necessarily at work must attend school at least 400 hours a year, but it is understood that the selection of the period of attendance can be so arranged as to be of the greatest advantage, both to young persons concerned and the services in which they are engaged. For example, young persons in rural sections who are necessarily employed on the farms during the busy seasons may, as was customary in pioneer days, attend school during winter months, when special courses can be arranged to meet their needs.

There has been a demand in some quarters for the full-time attendance, without exemptions, of all persons between fourteen and sixteen years of age, but it would appear that until the State provides more adequately for the support of orphans, widows, and dependants, there is a real necessity for certain adolescents between these age limits to secure employment. Moreover, a reasonable amount of work, especially in agricultural and industrial employments, under proper conditions, may be made to contribute directly to the educational development of the youth.

The purpose of this section of the Act is to ensure that all persons who are not necessarily employed are under instruction in an approved school when their educational status is not satisfactory.

Division 2: The provisions for part-time instruction of adolescents between sixteen and eighteen years of age.

Adolescents between sixteen and eighteen years of age who have not attained a satisfactory educational status, and who are not in full-time attendance at an approved school or college, are required to attend part-time courses of instruction for an aggregate of 320 hours per year when such courses of instruction are established in the municipality in which they reside or are employed. But in this case also the hours of attendance may be distributed as regards times and seasons to suit the circumstances of each locality.

Division 3: The provisions for the compulsory establishment of part-time courses of instruction.

The Act, in so far as it applies to the smaller urban municipalities and to rural school sections, provides that the establishment of part-time schools be

optional with school boards. The organization of schools in these cases is made to depend upon voluntary efforts because the providing of an adequate and economical system of schools for the purpose would necessarily involve readjustments of present school areas, and it is manifest that permanent readjustments can be effected only through the voluntary co-operation of all parties concerned. Any attempt to force a change in boundaries, through consolidation or otherwise, would but impede the movement for more satisfactory school organizations.

But the Act makes it compulsory for an urban municipality with a population of 5,000 or over, to organize suitable part-time courses of instruction for adolescents.

In such municipalities the necessary courses for adolescents can be economically provided, either through the extension of the present High School courses or through the organization of additional schools, without involving modifications in established school areas.

Courses within the limits of the Public and Separate School course of study are to be provided by the boards in control of Public or Separate Schools. Courses within the limits of the High School course of study are to be provided by the boards in control of Continuation Schools or High Schools.

The vocational courses for those engaged in trades or industries are to be provided by and to be under the control of Advisory Industrial Committees, and the vocational courses for those engaged in commercial occupations are to be provided by and to be under the control of Advisory Commercial Committees, provided for in the Industrial Education Act.

The Act also makes provision for the machinery necessary to its effective operation, and for reimbursing municipalities that have established part-time courses of instruction through grants to be made from sums voted by the Legislature either for this special purpose or for industrial or agricultural education.

Comparison of the Adolescent School Attendance Act with Similar Laws in Other Countries

The provisions of the Act are in all respects as far advanced as similar legislation in other countries.

In England full-time education is extended by the Fisher Bill only to fourteen years of age, with provision for an extension later to fifteen years. In Scotland, the limit of the period is fifteen years. In Minnesota and Pennsylvania, the foremost states in this respect in the United States, while the period of extension is the same as in the Ontario Act, the exemptions are more liberal. For example, in Minnesota a child who has completed the studies ordinarily required in the eighth grade (Form IV of the Public Schools in Ontario) is exempt. In Pennsylvania all engaged in domestic or farm service are exempt.

In respect to the part-time education between sixteen and eighteen years of age the provisions of the Act are practically the same as those of the Fisher Bill and the Scotch Education Act; limit of period eighteen years; hours per year at school, three hundred and twenty. These provisions, in respect to the limit of the period and to the number of hours per year at school, are also as far advanced in the line of progress as the most liberal provisions in the school laws of the State Departments of Education in the United States. In Pennsylvania the limit of the period is sixteen years; in Wisconsin, seventeen years; and in New York and Utah, eighteen years. In Pennsylvania and Wisconsin the number of hours at school is eight per week; in New York, it is not less than four nor more than eight per week; in Utah, it is one hundred and forty-four hours per year.

APPENDIX C

REPORTS OF THE INSPECTORS OF CONTINUATION
SCHOOLS

I. REPORT OF INSPECTOR MILLS

TO THE HONOURABLE R. H. GRANT, M.P.P.,
Minister of Education for Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the Continuation Schools of the western portion of the Province which were under my supervision for the academic year 1918-1919, with some reference to salaries and qualifications of teachers in the schools of eastern Ontario inspected during the fall term of 1919.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. K. MILLS.

Toronto, December 31st, 1919.

In this western part of the province there are sixty-eight schools, divided as follows:

| | |
|---|----|
| Grade A Schools (three teachers giving full time)..... | 3 |
| Grade B Schools (two teachers giving full time)..... | 54 |
| Grade C Schools (i) the full time of one teacher and half the time of a second teacher | 4 |
| (ii) the full time of one teacher | 7 |

Qualifications of Teachers

In these schools there were one hundred and twenty-eight teachers giving full time, and four teachers giving half time to the work. Thirty-six were male teachers of whom thirty-one were Principals. Of the teachers in these Continuation Schools thirty-five were graduates of Universities, of whom six were specialists in some department. The other teachers held either First Class or High School Assistant certificates. During the school year it was necessary to issue eleven Temporary certificates in Art and nine in Physical Culture.

Changes in Schools

During the school year 1918-9, the School Boards of Exeter, Milton and Burlington decided to give their schools the status of High Schools. The attendance had increased until for some time it had been necessary to employ a third teacher. As the majority of the pupils come from the country, the change to a High School will be of considerable financial advantage.

The School Boards of Delaware, Mount Brydges and Dryden decided to add another teacher to the staff, and on September 1st the status of these schools was raised from Grade C to Grade B. In order to provide the necessary class rooms, an addition was built to the school, or other buildings were suitably remodelled.

After investigation, the Public School Boards at Port Credit, Milverton, Hepworth and Lion's Head decided to establish Continuation Schools to open September, 1919, and these schools are now in operation.

Scarcity of Teachers

In my report of last year, I drew attention to the rapid falling off in the number of teachers available for Continuation School work. The hope that the end of the war would bring a return to the profession of those male teachers who had enlisted, and of many women who had taken up some form of war work or business occupation has not been fulfilled. The number returned has been more than balanced by the number who have left owing to marriage and to the more attractive salaries and better working conditions of business life.

Salaries of Teachers

That the scarcity of teachers is in great part due to the wholly inadequate salaries offered, may be seen from the following tabulated statement of salaries paid in 1915 and 1919. It should be remembered that in order to obtain the lowest grade of qualification necessary to teach in these schools a student must spend at least seven years in school, after having passed the Entrance examination. In addition to this many of the teachers have spent three or more years at a University. The schools referred to are those of Eastern Ontario that I have inspected during the fall term of 1919. I have some reason to believe that the schools of my division not yet inspected have been somewhat more generous in the salaries offered and have a greater proportion of qualified teachers.

From this table it will be seen that the increase in salary for the four years 1915 to 1919, varies from nothing to 63.6 per cent., but the average for the thirty-one schools is 19.4 per cent. When one is aware that the index number of the wholesale prices was 299.6 in October, 1919, as compared with 134.6 in October, 1913, the increases in most cases must be regarded as pitifully small. One of the most important causes for the low salaries offered to the Continuation School teachers is set forth later, when referring to the claim for more liberal support from the county.

It may also be seen that for the thirty-one schools inspected during the past fall term it has been necessary to issue thirty-six Temporary certificates. With so many young, inexperienced, unqualified and constantly changing teachers, the vast majority of whom hope to leave the work in a very few years, the effort to improve the work done and to extend the service that may be given by these schools to the youth of surrounding communities does not give promise of gratifying results.

| Name of School | Salary 1915 | Salary 1919 | Increase per cent. | Temporary certificates necessary in 1919. |
|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| | \$ | \$ | | |
| Bancroft | 1,100 | 1,700 | 44.4 | Art. |
| | 700 | 900 | | |
| Bath | 850 | 1,100 | 20.0 | Art. |
| | 650 | 700 | | |
| Bowesville | 800 | 850 | 6.2 | |
| Cardinal..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 5.8 | Assistant, Art, Physical |
| | 700 | 800 | | Culture. |
| Eganville, P.S..... | †1,000 | 1,200 | 20.0 | |
|  | ..... | 775 | | |
| Eganville, R.C.S.S.... | 800 | 800 | 0.0 | |
| | 700 | 700 | | |
| Ennismore..... | 800 | 1,050 | 24.7 | Principal, Art, Physical |
| | 700 | 820 | | Culture |
| Frankford | 1,100 | 1,200 | 14.7 | Art. |
| | 600 | 750 | | |
| Finch | 1,000 | 1,150 | 24.3 | |
| | 750 | 1,025 | | |
| Jockvale..... | 800 | 900 | 12.5 | |
| Kars | 800 | 1,000 | 20.0 | Assistant, Art, Physical |
| | 700 | 800 | | Culture. |
| Kenmore..... | 800 | 1,400 | 63.6 | Assistant, Art. |
| | 575 | 850 | | |
| *Kinburn..... | 1,000 | 1,100 | 10.0 | Principal, Art, Physical |
|  | ..... | 800($\frac{1}{2}$ time) | | Culture. |
| Lanark..... | 900 | 1,000 | 12.1 | Principal, Art, Physical |
| | 750 | 850 | | Culture. |
| Lansdowne | 775 | 1,100 | 42.0 | Physical Culture. |
| Malakoff | 850 | 1,100 | 29.4 | Principal, Art, Physical |
| | 650($\frac{1}{2}$ time) | 850($\frac{1}{2}$ time) | | Culture. |
| Merrickville | 1,000 | 1,000 | 5.8 | Physical Culture. |
| | 700 | 800 | | |
| Metcalf..... | 900 | 1,200 | 25.0 | Assistant, Physical |
| | 700 | 800 | | Culture. |
| Mount Albert | 1,000 | 1,200 | 23.5 | |
| | 700 | 900 | | |
| *Navan..... | 1,000 | 1,100 | 10.0 | |
|  | ..... | 800($\frac{1}{2}$ time) | | |
| New Liskeard | 1,300 | 1,500 | 21.9 | Physical Culture. |
| | 750 | 1,000 | | |
| North Augusta..... | 900 | 1,350 | 34.3 | Art. |
| | 775 | 900 | | |
| North Gower | 950 | 1,050 | 15.1 | |
| | 700 | 850 | | |
| Pakenham | 1,200 | 1,400 | 12.2 | |
| | 850 | 900 | | |
| Russell | 1,000 | 1,200 | 33.3 | |
| | 650 | 1,000 | | |
| †South Mountain | 900 | 1,050 | 9.1 | Assistant, Art. |
| | 750 | 750 | | |
| Spencerville | 950 | 1,050 | 4.4 | Physical Culture. |
| | 750 | 725 | | |
| Stella | †900 | 900 | 0.0 | Art. |
|  | ..... | 750 | | |
| Sutton | †1,000 | 1,125 | 12.5 | |
|  | ..... | 800 | | |
| Warkworth..... | 1,175 | 1,100 | 3.7 | |
| | 850 | 1,000 | | |
| Westmeath | 1,100 | 1,200 | 9.1 | Principal, Art, Phy. Culture |

* Established 1916. † Established 1917.

† Where a second teacher has been added since 1915, the percentage of increase is calculated on the salary paid to the Principal.

Why Continuation Schools are entitled to more liberal support from the County

1. The ratepayers of the village or school section in which the school is located must pay the entire cost of building, furnishing and equipping the school. Although this school provides the necessary accommodation for the youth of the surrounding country, the county contributes nothing toward the cost.

2. Owing to increased cost of fuel, caretaking, school furnishings, equipment and supplies, and to increase in teachers' salaries, the cost of maintenance has increased rapidly in recent years. As the grants from the Legislature and County have remained the same, this additional cost of maintenance must be borne by the ratepayers of the Section in which the school is located.

3. The county must pay the total cost of maintenance of county pupils attending a High School. In this way the county bears a share of the increased cost of maintaining High Schools. A comparison of the County grants paid to a High School and to a Continuation School similarly situated and having about the same attendance will show that the High Schools in most counties receive much more liberal assistance from the county than Continuation Schools. This comparison may be made by referring to the report of the Minister of Education.

4. In the Continuation Schools Act an attempt was made to even up this difference by permitting a Continuation School Board to charge such fees as it may deem fair up to the average cost of maintenance per pupil, whereas High Schools can charge only \$10 per year. This would seem to open up a way whereby Continuation Schools might be maintained without serious burden to the village or rural section, but in actual practice it has not been found feasible to charge higher fees than are charged by the neighbouring High Schools. If higher fees are charged the effect is to drive the pupils to the nearest High School where the fees are lower and the staff is larger. If the children go to the neighbouring town, the parents go there frequently and take their trade away from what has been their usual place of business. After more than ten years of actual practice very few Boards charge higher fees than those charged at the neighbouring High Schools.

5. Such a method of providing for the maintenance of Continuation Schools involves a decided injustice. Since the county as a whole pays the cost of maintenance of county pupils attending High Schools, it is not fair that a man who happens to live near a High School should be able to obtain a High School education for his child for a fee of \$10 per year, while another man should have to pay the whole cost of educating his child at a Continuation School (which averages \$60 per pupil) besides paying in his county rate a part of the cost of educating the other man's child.

6. At the beginning of the war, Legislative grants to Continuation Schools were reduced about 15 per cent. and those to High Schools about 20 per cent. This means a corresponding reduction of the county grants as, under the Act, the county has to pay only the equivalent of the Legislative grant.

7. Owing to changed industrial conditions almost every industry that had formerly been located in these small village centres has been either closed up or attracted to the larger towns or cities, leaving little opportunity for profitable employment for many of the people. The development of the mail order departments of large departmental stores, parcel post, rural mail delivery, and co-operative buying and selling all tend to destroy their former commercial prosperity. As a result, small urban centres have shared less in the general prosperity of the country than any other part of the province and should not be expected to bear a large part of the cost of educating county pupils.

It is inevitable that salaries must increase rapidly for some years if we hope to retain the services of efficient teachers. Since these schools provide for the educational needs of the surrounding country, the small village or rural section should not be expected to bear the whole of the increased cost of maintenance as well as the cost of providing the necessary school accommodation. Particularly in the case of those sections where it has been necessary in recent years to build new schools or extend the old ones in order to provide room to carry on Continuation School work is the present condition becoming an unfair burden. In addition to the usual cost of carrying on the school the ratepayers are paying the debenture debt on the building and are bearing almost all of the increased cost of maintenance due to present conditions. It is not intended to convey the idea that, since the county pays the total cost of maintenance of county pupils, the financial condition of High Schools is on a satisfactory basis, but it is on a more satisfactory basis than that of Continuation Schools. In view of the general prosperity of the country the time has arrived when school fees should be abolished and secondary education made free to all. Such a move will necessitate much more liberal Legislative and Municipal grants to all classes of secondary schools.

Extra Assistance given by County Councils

It is true that many County Councils recognize the value of the work done by these Continuation Schools and the justice of their claim for more liberal support, and give extra grants over and above the equivalent of the Legislative grant which the law requires. Several of the County Councils, in particular those of Elgin, Bruce, Huron and Simcoe, deserve special commendation for the spirit shown in providing for the support of Continuation Schools of the county. I am convinced that other County Councils will do as much if the claims of the schools are fairly presented. The following table shows the extra grants (over and above the equivalent of the Legislative grant) given by the different counties. The great variation in the amounts paid by the different counties illustrates the inequalities that very quickly arise from permissive legislation. However, it is worth noting that only five counties in the province that have Continuation Schools have so far failed to give some assistance beyond that required by law.

| County. | County Grants to Continuation Schools Over and Above the Equivalent of the Legislative Grants. |
|--------------------------|---|
| Brant | \$300.00 in 1919 to each school. |
| Bruce | 100% plus \$200.00. |
| Carleton | \$100.00. |
| Dufferin | \$100.00 and \$15.00 per pupil. |
| Elgin | 150%. |
| Essex | \$200.00. |
| Grey | 50%. |
| Haldimand | \$200.00. |
| Hastings | \$300.00 to Bancroft; other schools a proportionate amount based on attendance as compared with Bancroft. An extra special of \$400.00 to Bancroft in 1919. |
| Huron | 100%. |
| Kent | \$250.00. |
| Lambton | Lower School course only, \$150.00; Middle School course, \$250.00. |
| Lanark | On same basis as High School grants. |
| Leeds & Grenville | \$150.00 to each school. |
| Lennox & Addington | Usually an amount to cover deficit in one school and then an equal amount to others; \$250.00 in 1919. |
| Middlesex | \$100.00 and cost of maintenance outside Continuation School district on same basis as High Schools. |

| County Grants to Continuation Schools Over and Above the Equivalent of the Legislative Grants. | |
|---|--|
| County. | |
| Norfolk | \$150.00; no definite basis. |
| Northumberland & Durham.. | Warkworth, \$400.00; Orono, \$300.00; Millbrook, \$300.00; \$15.00 per pupil to Frankford, Hastings County. |
| Ontario | \$100.00. |
| Oxford | \$150.00. |
| Perth | Only one school—established September, 1919. |
| Peel | Only one school—established September, 1919. |
| Prescott & Russell | \$300.00 to each school. |
| Simcoe | 100%. |
| Stormont, Dundas and Glen- garry | 50%. |
| Welland | \$100.00. |
| Wellington | \$200.00 in 1919. |
| Wentworth | \$200.00. |
| York | One-third of the Legislative grant. |

Advantages and Disadvantages

It is a great advantage to parents to have a High or Continuation School at their doors and for this advantage they should be prepared to pay a fair proportion of the cost. It means that at relatively small cost and without having to send their children away from home, they may obtain for them the advantages of a High School education.

In the country home the problem is entirely different. If, notwithstanding the distance from school, unfavourable weather, bad roads, and need for help at home, the child has had the opportunity to attend school with sufficient regularity to reach the standard of Entrance examination, the parents must now face the necessity of sending the boy or girl of thirteen or fourteen years of age away from home to a boarding house and of paying weekly board. Only the parent who has had experience knows the anxiety and the cost of doing this. The youth, subject to other surroundings, customs and associates, and without parental control, care and influence, is being weaned away from home. He forms new companionships and insensibly conforms to their standard of conduct, habits and attitude towards things in general. In this lies the pull away from the farm and he rarely returns to the home with the same spirit of interest and affection he had when he left. Apart from the cost of sending the boy or girl away from home for four years to attend school there is the far more serious matter of the loss of the companionship and affection of the child at an age when it is dearest to the parent and most valuable to the youth.

For the Province to provide opportunities for an education beyond that given by the public school is no longer a benevolence but an obligation. The problem to be solved is how this may be done with the least injustice to anyone. So long as the ratepayers of the small urban or rural centre have to provide school accommodation free for the children of the surrounding country and bear all of the present increased cost of maintenance, there will be the feeling that this arrangement is unfair. To expect the ratepayers of the country to pay the same proportion of the cost of school accommodation and maintenance as those who have the school at their doors would be manifestly unfair.

Recommendations

I recommend the following amendments to the Continuation Schools Act and Regulations:

1. The Legislative and County grants shall be greatly increased.
2. No fees shall be charged.

3. The Continuation Schools shall be placed on the same basis as High Schools in regard to cost of maintenance of county pupils.

4. The definition of "maintenance" shall include four per cent. of the cost of accommodations used for Continuation School purposes.

5. Where, in order to provide room to carry on the work of a department of Agriculture or Household Science, it becomes necessary to erect a new building or to enlarge the present building, similar assistance shall be given by the Legislature to such rural or small urban centres as may be given toward the erection of Technical Schools in the larger urban centres.

6. When it becomes necessary to add a third teacher to the staff of a Continuation School in order to carry on the work of a Department of Agriculture or Household Science, the school shall still be regarded as a Grade B school and the courses of study, the qualifications of the staff, and the grants shall be those prescribed for Grade B schools with the addition of such subjects of study, qualifications of teachers, and grants as may be prescribed for the work and maintenance of the particular departments that are carried on in the school.

II. REPORT OF INSPECTOR HOAG

TO THE HONOURABLE R. H. GRANT, M.P.P.

Minister of Education for Ontario.

SIR,—I beg to submit for your consideration the following report on the Continuation Schools under my supervision for the year 1918-19.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. P. HOAG.

TORONTO, January, 1920.

During the six months from January to June, 1919, I, as Continuation School Inspector, had charge of the Eastern and Northern Districts of Ontario. In September, however, following the usual custom, Inspector Mills took over charge of the Eastern and Northern Districts, while I took charge of the Western Peninsula of Ontario. I am in a position, therefore, to have some knowledge of conditions as they exist in the Continuation Schools of the Province. It is a pleasure to be able to report that in the main good work is being done, that trustees, teachers and pupils are interested in the welfare of the schools, and are desirous of improving the opportunities provided in them for secondary education.

Financial Support

Most of the Continuation Schools are maintained by small urban or entirely rural districts. It follows, therefore, that the cost of supporting them is often a very heavy one. At present the Province pays annually grants distributed under four heads, (i) Accommodation as graded by the Inspector; (ii) Equipment; (iii) Salaries, 20 per cent. of salaries over \$400 in the case of one-teacher schools and over \$800 in the case of two-teacher schools, up to a maximum on salaries of \$120 to \$240, and (iv) Fixed grants of \$100 for one-teacher schools and \$200 for two-

teacher schools. Under the Continuation Schools Act the County Council of the County in which the Continuation School is situated must pay an amount equal to the Legislative grant. Many counties are at present paying twice the amount of the Legislative grant and one county is paying two and one-half times such grant. But all payments over the equivalent of the Legislative grants are optional on the part of the counties concerned. A number of counties, therefore, pay only the minimum amount required by law, namely the equivalent of the Legislative grant.

Many, if not most, of the Continuation School Boards collect fees either from all the students in attendance at the schools or from those attending from outside the school district.

The Legislative grants, the County grants, and the fees collected from students do not, of course, pay the entire cost of carrying on a Continuation School; the balance is borne by the district in which the Continuation School is situated. As in many cases many of the students attending Continuation Schools reside outside the district in which the school is situated—in a number of cases from one half to three-fourths of such students are non-residents—it will be seen that the districts maintaining Continuation Schools have a heavy financial burden. When one considers that the ratepayers of the district must pay their share of the county grants, one can see that the burden is sometimes somewhat unfair. In a few cases where the Continuation School is near the border of the county, many students from the adjacent county attend. Under the Continuation Schools Act, no grants are required from the adjacent county.

It seems that the matter of financial support of the Continuation Schools is one which might well be reconsidered. A few years ago while the war was going on, the Legislative grants to Continuation Schools were cut down considerably and the maximum amounts paid on salaries were based on salaries as paid in pre-war times. As a result of the cutting down of the Legislative grants, the county equivalent grants were also cut down.

May I respectfully suggest that relief to the Continuation School Boards might be given (a) by restoring the pre-war grants by the Province or even by increasing them, (b) by placing Continuation School Boards in the same position as High School Boards in regard to the cost of educating pupils from the county in which the school is situated or from adjacent counties.

Art

Last year I referred to the subject of Art on the course of study. I am more firmly convinced than ever that to make Art an obligatory subject for all students desiring to enter Model or Normal Schools, which means on all students of the Lower School Course of the Continuation Schools, is a mistake. Surely if it is necessary for all teachers to know Art so as to be able to teach it, the Normal Schools and the Summer Schools can provide instruction. I am strongly of the opinion that Art should be optional in all Continuation Schools. I, therefore, venture to repeat what I said last year on this matter: "In many schools I find that the work in Art is not satisfactory. This is due in some degree to the fact that many teachers are not well qualified to teach Art. It is, however, due also to some extent to the fact that many parents and trustees and most of the boys look upon the Art work as of little use. Indeed, some Boards have asked if they might not substitute simple commercial work and drawing for the colour work in Art. In the large High Schools and Collegiate Institutes it is possible to teach both Art

and Commercial work, but in a two-teacher Continuation School this is impossible as the time of the teachers is fully taken up with compulsory subjects of which Art is one.

"It would appear that a certain amount of elasticity in the choice of such subjects as Art, Agriculture and Horticulture and Commercial work might be permitted so that School Boards having control of two and three-teacher schools might, with the approval of the Inspector, select the subject most suited to the youth of the community. Thus one school might teach Art; another, Agriculture and Horticulture; and another, Commercial work. I feel assured that as much use and cultural value may be found in any one of these subjects as in any other but it is clearly impossible for a small school to provide for all of them. Too much attention has, I feel, been given to Art in the past."

Use of Books of Reference

While teaching in a Normal School I was surprised to find that a large percentage of the students entering did not know how to use so simple a book of reference as a dictionary. Most of the students were painfully slow in finding a word and when the word was found very many were unable to tell from the diacritical marks or from the spellings used in the dictionary what the pronunciation was, while others had very great difficulty in choosing the meaning which would fit the word in the context chosen. Indeed, it was necessary to give a lesson or two each year on how to use a dictionary.

As Continuation School Inspector I have found the same conditions prevailing among the students of the Continuation Schools. The average High School entrant knows only that the words in a dictionary are arranged alphabetically as to the first letter of each word. Beyond that, his knowledge is nil. I have for some years been endeavoring to impress upon teachers the importance of instructing pupils in how to use the ordinary tools of an intelligent reading man, namely the Dictionary, the Dictionary of Names and the Encyclopedia. I refer to the matter here in the hope that the reference may lead to greater attention to this matter.

Consolidated Schools

Last year I referred to the movement for consolidation of schools so far as it affected Continuation Schools. I venture to return to the subject again this year and to quote from a report made in 1914 jointly by Inspector Mills and myself after a visit to schools in the United States, particularly in the State of Indiana:—

Township Trustee

"Nearly half a century ago Indiana did away with the system of having three trustees for each school district in the State, and placed the control of all schools in a township in the hands of the township trustee. To a British subject from Canada the powers of the township trustee seem startlingly great. The powers and duties of our township councils, township clerk and treasurer, and of all the township school trustees, seen to be combined and placed in the hands of one man. The township trustee is, in fact, a township commissioner who manages all the township affairs.

"So far as school matters are concerned, the township trustee has power to employ teachers, to locate and to maintain schools for all the children of the township. Any trustee may also establish and maintain in his respective township, as

near the centre as seems wise, at least one graded High School. In fact, in school matters the township trustee is clothed with almost autocratic powers, he may under certain conditions cause district schools to be abandoned and cause to be erected a consolidated school. The school law gives him power to pay for the transportation of pupils from the abandoned schools to the consolidated schools. In the last report of State Superintendent Greathouse, it is proposed that power be given the trustee to pay for the transportation of pupils in a school district itself, and this proposal is made because of demands from parents and ratepayers that such power be granted.

Consolidated Schools

“As a result of the wide powers of the township trustee, the advancement along the line of consolidation of schools in Indiana has been very great. Nearly eight hundred consolidated schools are now in operation in the State. The system is so well established that argument for its value is hardly needed. It is felt that the people of the rural districts are entitled to just as good school facilities as the people of urban districts. With consolidation they can have schools as good as the best.

“These schools are centres of township social life, as well as day schools for children. The people of the neighbourhood use the buildings for school entertainments and lecture courses, and as a result the community spirit brings about a better attitude toward the school and more willing financial support. We were informed that the value of the land had increased more in the districts where schools were consolidated than in districts where they were not.

“Such subjects as agriculture, household science, manual training, music and drawing are receiving attention, and good results, it is claimed, are obtained, particularly through the teaching of agriculture. In fact, the consolidated school in Indiana has brought to the country community a well classified, well equipped, well taught school, the absence of which has heretofore driven so many boys off the farm. It is no longer necessary for the farmer to move to town to educate his children nor to send them to boarding houses away from parental control.

Township or County Boards.

“Whatever has been accomplished for good along educational lines in Ontario has been accomplished largely because of our centralized provincial system. Has not the time come for the application of the principle of centralization to the township or county so far as the schools are concerned? We feel that if township boards or county boards of trustees could be chosen to replace the present system in Ontario, a great step toward the solution of the rural life problem would be taken.”

APPENDIX D

REPORTS OF THE INSPECTORS OF HIGH SCHOOLS

I. REPORT OF INSPECTOR HOUSTON

TO THE HONOURABLE R. H. GRANT, M.P.P.,

Minister of Education for Ontario.

SIR,—I beg to submit for your consideration a brief report on the general condition of the Collegiate Institutes, High Schools and private institutions which were under my supervision during the academic year 1918-19.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. HOUSTON.

Toronto, December, 1919.

Schools Visited

During the year I visited the Collegiate Institutes at Brantford, Chatham, Galt, Ingersoll, Kitchener, London, St. Marys, St. Thomas, Sarnia, Stratford, Strathroy, Toronto (Harbord), Toronto (Humberside), Toronto (Jarvis), Toronto (Malvern), Toronto (Oakwood), Toronto (Parkdale), Toronto (Riverdale), Windsor and Woodstock, twenty in all, and the High Schools at Amherstburg, Aurora, Aylmer, Dutton, Essex, Forest, Georgetown, Glencoe, Hagersville, Leamington, Lucan, Newmarket, Oakville, Paris, Parkhill, Petrolia, Port Dover, Port Rowan, Simcoe, Streetsville, Ridgetown, North Toronto, Tillsonburg, Vienna, Wardsville, Waterford, Watford, and Wallaceburg, twenty-eight in all.

I also visited the following private schools:—The Ursuline Convent, Chatham; The Loretto Convent, Stratford; St. Anne's Convent, Kitchener; Loretto Abbey, Toronto; Loretto Day School, Toronto; St. Angela's College, London; Bishop Strachan School, Toronto; Alma College, St. Thomas; and St. Mary's Academy, Windsor. Thus I had under my charge twenty Collegiate Institutes, twenty-eight High Schools and nine private schools, employing in all over four hundred teachers, and all preparing candidates for one or more of the non-professional examinations leading to admission to the teachers' professional training schools.

Accommodations

I have no new building to report as having been erected during the year, but in the great majority of the schools there has been a marked increase in the attendance over that of the preceding two or three years. This means in many cases that additions will have to be made to the present buildings in the very near future, and a number of the towns are now preparing to extend their accommodations, and the larger centres are planning to make special provision for technical and vocational work in addition to the ordinary academic studies. The Boards of Education on the whole seem to realize the responsibility laid upon them and are endeavouring with as much speed as may be to carry out the recommendations of the Department and the Inspectors, even in the face of most adverse conditions as regards building and equipping new quarters for their schools.

Grading of Accommodations

I append a tabulated statement showing the grading of the various items included under the term "accommodations:"

Collegiate Institutes (20)

| 1918-1919 | Number of Schools Grade I | Number of Schools Grade II | Number of Schools Grade III | Number of Schools Grade IV | Number of Schools Grade 0 |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Closets..... | 15 | 3 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| Water Supply | 18 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Grounds | 12 | 6 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| Buildings..... | 16 | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| Class Rooms | 10 | 8 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| Halls | 15 | 3 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| Waiting Rooms | 8 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| Cap Rooms..... | 9 | 9 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| Teachers' Rooms | 12 | 5 | 3 | ..... | ..... |
| Desks | 14 | 5 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Blackboards..... | 13 | 6 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Lighting..... | 8 | 10 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| Heating..... | 16 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ventilation | 7 | 6 | 5 | 2 | ..... |
| Gymnasium..... | 2 | 11 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| Assembly Room | 9 | 5 | 3 | ..... | 3 |

High Schools (28)

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------|----|----|-------|-------|
| Closets..... | 8 | 4 | 12 | 3 | 1 |
| Water Supply | 14 | 6 | 6 | 2 | ..... |
| Grounds..... | 12 | 12 | 3 | ..... | 1 |
| Buildings..... | 16 | 6 | 5 | ..... | 1 |
| Class Rooms..... | 6 | 20 | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| Halls | 7 | 10 | 6 | 3 | 2 |
| Waiting Rooms | 2 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 16 |
| Cap Rooms | 6 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 7 |
| Teachers' Rooms..... | 10 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| Desks | 15 | 8 | 5 | ..... | ..... |
| Blackboards..... | 13 | 11 | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| Lighting..... | 7 | 15 | 5 | 1 | ..... |
| Heating..... | 21 | 6 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Ventilation | 8 | 13 | 5 | 2 | ..... |
| Gymnasium..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 24 |
| Assembly Room..... | ..... | 1 | 2 | ..... | 25 |

In connection with the above grading in both Collegiate Institutes and High Schools, I may point out, as I did in a previous report, that to receive first class grading the water supply must be inside the building and the means for its use must be thoroughly sanitary; the grounds must be ornamented with trees, shrubs and flowers, and must be large enough to furnish recreation space for all the pupils; the class rooms must be suitably decorated with pictures; the halls must be provided with separate entrances and stairways for boys and girls; teachers' rooms must be commodious and tastefully furnished; desks must be single, not double; blackboards must be either slate or ground glass; lighting must be from the left only; the ventilation system must be such as will provide a constant supply of pure air under any atmospheric condition.

Reading, Writing and Spelling

During my visits to the schools I systematically tested the pupils of the first year in the three elementary foundation subjects, reading, writing and spelling, and the pupils of the second year in at least reading. Of these tests I kept full records, and the figures are in some ways rather interesting as well as suggestive.

In Form I Reading 1,750 pupils were examined, and of these 1,119 were graded good, 551 fair and 80 poor.

In Form I Writing 2,137 pupils were tested, and of these 1,063 were good, 657 fair, 377 poor and 40 bad.

In Form I Spelling the same 2,137 pupils showed 394 good, 616 fair, 574 poor and 553 bad.

If the results are expressed in percentages it shows that in the Reading of both Form I and II nearly 65 per cent. were graded good and over 30 per cent. fair; in writing about 50 per cent. were good and 30 per cent. fair, but in the spelling scarcely 20 per cent. were graded good, while some 25 per cent. were bad; the greater number in this subject ranked either fair or poor.

Comparing these results with my figures of some ten years ago I find that in all three subjects progress is shown, improvement is being made, handicaps are being overcome and both teachers and pupils are making an honest endeavour to prove that the criticism is no longer justified that our graduates can neither write nor spell satisfactorily.

Approved Schools

A few years ago regulations were framed which provided that special grants should be given to such High Schools and Collegiate Institutes as reached certain standards in the way of accommodation, equipment, organization, etc. The basic idea underlying the regulation was that the privilege of having the status of an approved school and of being entitled to receive the special grant that accompanied that rank would be substantial encouragement to Boards of Education to provide to the fullest extent all that was required to carry on the academic work to the best possible advantage. The requirements for approval are such as will commend themselves to even the man on the street, and may be briefly summarized as follows:—

(i) The accommodation and equipment shall be those prescribed for the particular class to which the school belongs, and shall be both adequate and suitable for the courses taken up.

(ii) The members of the staff shall be legally qualified and competent to teach all the subjects under their charge.

(iii) The organization and management of the whole school shall meet the requirements of the Regulations and the necessities of the situation.

(iv) The general work of the pupils shall be of a satisfactory character.

The fact that for the academic year 1918-1919 only 16 schools received the highest grade of approval, 71 received the second grade and 77 received no approved standing at all, furnishes food for serious thought. The question naturally arises as to what are the general deficiencies which prevent approval. In the great majority of the schools, especially those in the larger centres, the explanation is found in the fact that the school has outgrown its quarters, there are not enough class-rooms, the classes become congested and there is no room to increase the teaching power so as to cope with the situation. These are matters for which

the Boards are solely responsible and which cannot be controlled by the Principal or his staff. Again and again the Inspectors have to report that the management and the work of the staff are all that could be desired, but that the classes are badly congested, the equipment deficient, or the provision for carrying on the work is quite inadequate. But little capital expenditure was made during the years of the war; since its close there has been a marked increase in the attendance; congestion has become the rule rather than the exception. Many of the smaller schools, however, could be easily placed in a position to merit a grade of approval by an expenditure that would be largely met by the increased grant which they would receive.

In this connection it is but fair to point out that, as the law stands at present, the counties are not liable for any share of the capital expenditure to provide accommodation, even though such increased accommodation is rendered necessary by the attendance of county pupils. Many of the present difficulties would disappear if the counties paid a share of the cost of the buildings, as well as of the cost of maintenance.

The general establishment of Consolidated Schools throughout the rural districts would in a certain measure also relieve the situation as it would provide for advanced education at home and thus do away with the necessity for the children from the farms going to the cities and towns to attend High School.

Changes in Regulations

There have been several changes in the Regulations regarding certificates and Courses of Study, to which I may be allowed to make a brief reference. These changes have been made largely for the purpose of removing certain disabilities from non-graduate High School Assistants and of relieving to a certain extent the pressure on the pupils.

Only graduates in Arts of a British University are eligible to enter upon the professional course leading to a High School Assistant's certificate; non-graduates, if they enter the Faculty of Education, must take the course leading to a Grade B or a Grade A Public School certificate. May I point out that this arrangement does not in the slightest degree interfere with the standing already given to any non-graduate? Any High School Assistant's certificate, interim or permanent, granted by the Ontario Department of Education at any time in the past will be accepted at its face value, and will qualify its holder for a position as assistant in any High School or Collegiate Institute. This does away with part of the Amended Regulations of 1918, removes certain disabilities under which non-graduates were placed by those Amended Regulations, and leaves Boards free to engage any teacher, graduate or non-graduate, who holds a regularly issued certificate from the Department.

The removal of the demand for a collection of insects by first year pupils and a collection of flowers by the pupils of the second year, has been a relief to all concerned. Much difficulty was experienced in many places in carrying out this part of the course, and it was found that not only was the work burdensome, but it had not the educational value and did not accomplish the results expected of it. In some other respects the Course in Elementary Science has been shortened and brought more into harmony with the advanced work; there should now be no difficulty in covering experimentally and practically all that is demanded, with profit and pleasure to both class and teacher.

The burden of War History has been for the past few years almost a nightmare to the conscientious teacher. The amount of material to be handled, the

difficulty of distinguishing between the important and the unimportant, the lack of proper perspective, made the work very unsatisfactory. The coming of peace has placed the story of the war, so far as examinations are concerned, only in the Lower School Course, as the other courses do not formally include current history. The war is now to be studied as one would study the war of 1812-15, giving special attention to causes, course, conclusion, and results so far as they can be determined. Naturally the part played by Canada and the other overseas dominions will receive special attention in Canadian schools.

The re-uniting of the examinations for Middle School Normal Entrance and Junior Matriculation as they were previous to 1908 may have far-reaching results in certain directions, but it will not directly affect either the organization or the teaching in the schools. For all practical purposes the courses and the percentages have been the same for the last few years, and there seems to be no valid reason why the combined examinations should not prove quite satisfactory to both the Universities and the professional training schools. Other changes are under consideration with a view to further harmonizing the various courses and giving to the principals of the schools more freedom in regulating their organization to suit their particular requirements.

Habits of Reading

The pupils in our secondary schools are at a critical period in their lives in more ways than one. The school and its influences are giving the training which is to produce the future character. For time and for eternity, boys and girls are being made or marred, for the most part before they are sixteen years of age. In our lower forms the courses of study are practically settled for us in Mathematics, Science, foreign languages, but in Literature we have a free hand to select as we feel inclined. I often wonder if the teachers of English Literature quite appreciate the opportunity that is given them of creating in their pupils a desire for the better and higher class of books, enabling them to become good company for themselves through their books, putting into their hands tools which will never fail them.

The boy or the girl who has learned to read is on the way to become an educated man or woman no matter what may be the results of the school course. In the matter of literature, the teacher is not hampered by examination requirements, the literature class may be made one of the joy periods of the day, an interest may be aroused whose results are simply incalculable. A fondness for books is in itself a liberal education, and in the lower forms of our schools an opportunity is given to create a love of books and of reading which will influence a pupil through all his after life. Some months ago I clipped from some newspaper a paragraph which I shall here quote as well expressing what should be the constant aim of every teacher.

"In the past we have thought relatively too much about teaching people how to read and not enough about getting them to read after they learn how. To develop 'the reading habit' in each pupil should be one of the chief aims of every teacher. Train any child so he likes to read, so he is a real book-lover, and he will educate himself even if he never goes to school another day. Moreover, if a school has a good library, it should aid greatly in educating the older people whose school days are over but whose learning days should never be over. The saying of old Thomas Carlyle, 'the true university of these days is a collection of books,' cannot be too often repeated."

II. REPORT OF INSPECTOR LEVAN

TO THE HONOURABLE R. H. GRANT, M.P.P.,

Minister of Education for Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your consideration the following report for the year 1918-19:—

During the year I inspected the following schools:—

Collegiate Institutes:—Barrie, Clinton, Collingwood, Fort William, Goderich, Guelph, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, North Bay, Orillia, Owen Sound, Port Arthur, Seaforth, St. Catharines.—Total, 14.

High Schools:—Alliston, Arthur, Beamsville, Bracebridge, Bradford, Brampton, Caledonia, Cayuga, Chatsworth, Chesley, Dundas, Dundalk, Dunnville, Durham, Elora, Fergus, Flesherton, Fort Frances, Gravenhurst, Grimsby, Haileybury, Harriston, Kenora, Kincardine, Listowel, Markdale, Meaford, Midland, Mitchell, Mount Forest, Niagara Falls South, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Orangeville, Parry Sound, Penetanguishene, Port Elgin, Sault Ste. Marie, Shelburne, Smithville, Sudbury, Thorold, Walkerton, Waterdown, Welland, Wiarton, Wingham.—Total, 46.

Under instructions from the Minister I also visited the following private schools:—De La Salle College, Aurora; Loretto Academy, Guelph; Loretto Academy, Hamilton; St. Joseph's College, Toronto.

Accommodations

During the war little was done to improve the school accommodations, either by erecting new buildings or enlarging the old ones to meet pressing needs. Conditions were unfavourable in the financial and labour markets; and it was generally felt that all our financial strength should be devoted to the supreme need of winning the war. Accordingly, many needed improvements were postponed, to be undertaken at a more favourable time. There has not been, however, complete stagnation. I am able to report the erection of three new schools, at Beamsville, Barrie and Brampton, respectively. The new building at Beamsville was erected to provide for the High School a home of its own, separate from the Public School, and to enable the High School to meet the demand for instruction in Agriculture and Household Science. The new buildings at Barrie and Brampton were rendered necessary by the destruction of the former buildings by fire during the winter of 1917. These three buildings are all substantially built and are designed upon the most approved modern principles of school architecture. Special provision has been made in them all for the practical teaching of Science. All are provided with Assembly Halls and Gymnasiums. Lighting, heating and ventilation have been carefully provided for, and excellent provision has been made for lavatory accommodation. The building at Beamsville was erected at a cost of \$46,000; that at Brampton at a cost of \$72,000; and that at Barrie at a cost of \$110,000. These buildings are all a credit to the municipalities which have erected them, and I do not doubt that they will all exert a marked influence in stimulating secondary education in these localities.

At Listowel the High School building has been enlarged by the addition of a wing to the main building, designed to supply additional classroom space and better facilities for the teaching of Science, together with cap-room and lavatory accommodation.

Now that the war is over, there will doubtless be a revival of activity in providing new buildings or improving the old ones. In many places there is urgent need of better accommodations. In as many as seven of the Collegiate Institutes and eight of the High Schools in the district of which I have charge, the attendance has outgrown the capacity of the school building. In some cases the condition can be remedied by the addition of a wing; in others the only suitable remedy is the erection of an entirely new building.

Eleven of the High Schools in my district are occupying buildings in common with the Public School classes. In most of these buildings there is little other accommodation than classrooms. Usually one of the classrooms is made to serve the purposes of a Science laboratory. Occasionally, the lighting, heating and ventilation are very poor, and the conditions for carrying on the work of the school efficiently are most unfavourable.

Changes in the Course of Study

It is a common criticism directed against the High School system of the Province that the curriculum is overloaded, and that in the multiplicity of subjects attempted there is a sacrifice of thoroughness. The criticism is not wholly unjust. The course of study is very wide and imposes a heavy burden on teachers and pupils alike. With the object of affording some relief for this condition, an interim revision of the work prescribed was made last summer. The changes dealt chiefly with the work of the Lower School, where the burden is heaviest. They affected the courses in Arithmetic, Art, Elementary Science and History, and have afforded considerable relief to the pupils. The teachers, too, have benefited by the changes, the teachers of History particularly, as the burden of the work in the history of the Great War has been taken off the Middle and Upper School courses. The history of the Great War has laid a very great burden on the shoulders of the teachers, who in the absence of a text-book, were obliged to gather material for their lessons from current articles in newspapers and magazines, and digest all this material before presenting it to their pupils. It had to be prepared in a form suitable for the pupils of the Lower School, in greater detail for the pupils of the Middle School, and in still greater detail for the pupils of the Upper School. And all this had to be done while they were already carrying a staggering load of work. The history of the war has now been removed from all the courses except that of the Lower School. If it is to be retained permanently on this course, no time should be lost in adding to the text-book a chapter dealing with it, so as to provide the pupils with the definite facts which they will be expected to know.

Teachers and Salaries

During the last four or five years, teachers have had to face a new and increasing difficulty in the problem of the high cost of living. This has now become a serious problem, and is constantly growing more serious. Even before the war it was generally admitted that the work of the teacher was underpaid. Since 1914 the cost of living has risen more than 100 per cent., but the salaries of the teachers have not increased an average of 35 per cent. When one considers the arduous nature of the teacher's work and its importance and responsibility, one wonders that it has not been more generously rewarded. The teacher's work is of national importance; in proportion as it is well or ill done, the nation gains or loses enormously. The teacher has to fit the boys and girls of to-day to be the men and

women of to-morrow. He trains their minds, shapes the morals, and inspires the ideals of the generation that is to take our places. His calling demands superior training and superior qualities of heart and mind. When one considers all that is expected of him, one wonders that his work has not brought him the financial reward that is bestowed on workers in other callings. The policy of refusing him adequate pay for the services he is expected to perform is already showing its effects. The profession offers few attractions to men and women of strong character and commanding personality; and those who might grace and honour it are seeking employment in other spheres, where talent and ability and hard work are more liberally rewarded.

These remarks are made in justice to a high-minded, self-sacrificing and long-suffering body of men and women, who are discharging their duties faithfully and are earnestly trying to live up to their high responsibilities in the hope that their work may be of some service in elevating the character of our national life.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

I. M. LEVAN.

Toronto, Dec. 31st, 1919.

III. REPORT OF INSPECTOR ROGERS

TO THE HONOURABLE R. H. GRANT, M.P.P.,

Minister of Education for Ontario.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report on the Collegiate Institutes and High Schools which I visited during the year 1918-19.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. F. ROGERS.

Toronto, December, 1919.

Schools Visited

During the year 1918-19, I inspected the Collegiate Institutes in Brockville, Cobourg, Kingston, Lindsay, Morrisburg, Napanee, Ottawa, Perth, Peterborough, Picton, Renfrew, Smith's Falls, Vankleek Hill, and the High Schools in Alexandria, Almonte, Arnprior, Athens, Avonmore, Belleville, Bowmanville, Brighton, Campbellford, Carleton Place, Chesterville, Colborne, Cornwall, Deseronto, Gananoque, Hawkesbury, Iroquois, Kemptville, Madoc, Markham, Morewood, Newburgh, Newcastle, Norwood, Omemee, Oshawa, Penbroke, Plantagenet, Port Hope, Port Perry, Prescott, Richmond Hill, Rockland, Stirling, Sydenham, Trenton, Tweed, Uxbridge, Whitby, Williamstown, Winchester and Weston.

The above classification is, to some extent, not as significant as it appears—the only difference between some of the High Schools and some of the Collegiate Institutes being one of name. One wonders, indeed, if the time is not ripe—having in mind the simplifying tendency of the age—to do away with the somewhat pretentious name “Collegiate Institute” and call all secondary schools High Schools.

Accommodations

Generally speaking the school buildings give evidence that building operations were, to a great extent, suspended during the period of the Great War. Unfortunately, normal conditions as to cost of material, labour, etc., do not, even yet, exist, and Boards of Education hesitate to assume the financial burden, consequent on any extensive improvements in accommodations being made at the present time.

As far as I have learned Campbellford is the only town in my inspectorate where a new High School building has been definitely decided upon. Almonte, Belleville, Carleton Place, Newburgh, Renfrew and Pembroke are very much in need of new buildings; while extensions and improvements are as urgently needed in Iroquois, Markham, Morrisburg and Uxbridge.

The fine Collegiate Institute in Ottawa is overcrowded, and I understand the Board has in view the erection of another building in the southern part of the city.

The new High School building in Trenton has been completed. It is one of the best. The enterprise of the Board in that town has been fully justified by the greatly increased attendance and the growing interest in the work of the High School throughout the community.

Department of Natural Science

Of all branches of school work the one which suffers most from lack of adequate accommodations is the department of Natural Science. In all High Schools, large or small, there should be at least two science rooms, viz., a chemical and a physical laboratory. Many schools, otherwise satisfactory as regards accommodations, have only one laboratory for teaching all the subjects of the science courses. This is especially true of the older buildings, and the obvious remedy is the building of a wing which shall contain modern laboratories.

Cramped quarters for science teaching means more than inconvenience. It means, in some cases, poor science teaching, although I must bear testimony to the splendid way in which many science masters have overcome the difficulties of inadequate laboratory accommodations.

But this is only one of the difficulties that confronts the teacher of science. Others just as serious can be solved locally, while others—and in the eyes of the teacher these loom largest—necessitate a re-casting of the science courses.

(i) The science master needs—what he seldom has—at least one period a day for preparing apparatus and material for laboratory work. In twenty-four schools in my inspectorate the principals are also the science masters; and when to a full programme of teaching, the many duties of a principal are added the burden is almost too great to be borne. The solution to this difficulty seems easy, but as a matter of fact many of the schools which I have visited are undermanned.

(ii) The smaller High Schools and some of the larger ones are organized in such a way that the Matriculation and Normal Entrance Course is a three-years one. This is not without its advantages, for I am convinced that much harm may be done to clever students by compelling them to take four years to cover work which, by diligence, they can complete in three.

The disadvantages have to do mainly with the Middle School Physics and Chemistry—particularly the former. It is practically impossible to cover the present Middle School Physics course, experimentally, in one year. The result is that in too many cases the experimental work is not done by the students, who

become mere observers of demonstrations by the teachers. This is especially true in schools where, although large sums of money have been expended in elaborate and expensive pieces of apparatus, much of which is for work beyond the scope of the present science curriculum, there has been very little provided in the nature of students' sets of apparatus. For instance one frequently finds that \$40.00 or \$50.00 has been spent in buying a delicate chemical balance, which is nothing but a show piece, when the same amount of money would buy four or five serviceable physical balances sensitive enough for such quantitative work as is practicable in either chemistry or physics classes. Of course if the schools can afford both the simple and the more elaborate apparatus, so much the better.

(iii) The Lower School course in Elementary Science is not, even in its present modified form, a conspicuous success, and it has added not a little to the burden borne by the conscientious science teacher. In this course the schools have attempted to give pupils, during their first and second years in the High School, a sort of general survey of biological and physical sciences. The results have proved what a knowledge of the psychology of the immature pupil could have foretold, viz., that pupils of the early "teen" age cannot gain any general view of, say, biology, by touching lightly here and there the various types of plant and animal life.

The difficulties of the course have been increased by insisting on the pupils making their own text-books. This has led the teacher to choose the one of two evils which he considers the less objectionable; he may stress the notebooks, and in so doing be forced to give diagrams and drawings and only slightly camouflage the dictation of notes, or he may stress the practical work, discard all book-drawings or blackboard drawings and refuse to dictate any notes, and as a result be satisfied with mediocre notebooks, which cannot be of much assistance to the pupils when they come to review their work for the Lower School examination.

The crying needs of the Lower School Science course are a new syllabus in biology and a well-illustrated authorized text-book in the same subject.

Reading, Writing and Spelling

As is customary, I examined the first and second classes in Reading and the first year classes in Writing and Spelling. In most of the schools I found a marked improvement taking place in the Reading throughout the Lower School, particularly where the teacher of Reading had charge of the classes in Literature as well, and made little difference between the two subjects in the method of teaching employed.

In some cases young teachers fresh from the professional schools had difficulty in getting results in Reading, because they had been advised against reading to their pupils. These pupils, never hearing good reading, were naturally in the dark about what they were expected to do. The more experienced teachers realize that some of the theories of professional schools do not work out in practice.

I found the best results in Writing in a small High School, where all the first year pupils hand in to the teacher a short exercise in writing every school day. In general the pupils write best in schools where the teachers are all good writers, and where the matter of writing is not left solely to one member of the staff.

In Spelling the urgent need appears to be for a new spelling-book with properly graded exercises.

Physical Culture

The attention which is being given to this important part of the work of the school is worthy of note. It is not an uncommon thing to find half an hour devoted to Physical Culture in all the classes every day of the week. This arrangement is productive of very gratifying results.

Fortunately, there are now in the schools a number of young men who have been in the army and, without exception, I found their classes in Physical Culture doing superior work.

A few schools have adopted a uniform dress for the girls, and to other obvious advantages this has the added outstanding advantages of ensuring freedom of movement in the physical exercises and of securing a perfection in concerted action which, I do not believe, can be attained in any other way.

Private Schools

I visited the following private schools:—St. Joseph's Academy, Lindsay; The Academy of St. Mary Immaculate, Pembroke; Albert College, Belleville; Ontario Ladies' College, Whitby; and the Convent of Notre Dame, Kingston.

My reports on these schools covered the work of the Science and the Art Classes only. In Art the work is of a uniformly high character. The provision for practical work in Science is generally satisfactory.

The observations which I have submitted are the result of a very short experience as High School Inspector. The experience has been such a helpful one to me personally that I wish it were possible for the teachers of the Province to visit each other's schools to a greater extent than they do now. If an inspector does nothing else, he may be regarded as not a "total loss," if he acts as a medium through which ideas are passed from one school to another.

There are many special features in connection with certain schools which might be mentioned for their suggestiveness, but the modest limits of a first report forbid my noting more than one or two.

In the Ottawa Collegiate Institute all the pupils gather in the splendid auditorium as soon as they come to school in the morning—usually some minutes before nine o'clock—and engage in chorus singing under the baton of a competent conductor and to the accompaniment of a school orchestra. This is kept up for ten minutes or so before the regular opening exercises, and forms a happy ushering-in of the school day. Incidentally, this results in the number of "lates" being reduced to a minimum.

In Richmond Hill a choral club of all the pupils in the High School has been organized. This club meets every Friday afternoon from 2.30 to 3.30, and is trained in singing by a professional conductor. All the expenses in connection therewith are gladly borne by the pupils themselves. Recess in this school on days when the weather is unsuitable for outdoor sports means a general "sing-song." The musical talent which is being evolved is decidedly worth while, and the beneficial effect on the tone of the school is evident.

APPENDIX E

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF MANUAL TRAINING AND HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE

TO THE HONOURABLE R. H. GRANT, M.P.P.,
Minister of Education for Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my nineteenth annual report on Manual Training and Household Science as carried on in the schools of the Province.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALBERT H. LEAKE.

TORONTO, January, 1920.

Number and Location of Manual Training Centres

There are now one hundred Manual Training centres in actual operation. These are situated in the following places: Brantford, Brockville, Chatham, Collingwood, Cornwall, Fort William, Galt, Guelph, Hamilton, Ingersoll, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Madoc, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Port Arthur, Sarnia, St. Thomas, Sault Ste. Marie, Smith's Falls, Stratford, Toronto, Walkerville, Windsor, Woodstock, North Bay, Port Perry, Whitby, Oakville, Orangeville and Listowel.

The larger cities—Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Windsor—have each a number of centres, while in the smaller places one or two centres afford accommodation sufficient to provide instruction for all pupils above the Junior or Senior Third classes which are the grades usually sent to the Manual Training rooms.

Absence of Manual Training in Smaller Centres

As noted in previous reports, there are still ten towns in the Province with a population of more than 5,000 each that have not yet provided facilities for giving instruction in either Manual Training or Household Science. In towns of this size, if the work is properly organized, it should not be difficult to occupy the whole time of one teacher. He should be given charge of the whole of the manual work from Grade I to the end of the Public School course. In this way a graded scheme could be carried on throughout all the forms of the schools in that particular town.

Other towns might well co-operate in this matter and employ a teacher between them. It should not be difficult to form a group of three or four towns within easy reach of each other, each having its own manual training centre and equipment and each paying its share of the special teacher's salary, according to the time spent in each place. Now that radial lines are being rapidly extended throughout the Province, the possibility of such co-operative action is becoming greater. The attention of the local inspectors is directed to this matter. Such co-operative action would not only result in the introduction of Manual Training and Household Science, but would also promote a better feeling among the different municipalities and lead to combined action in other fields of civic betterment.

Character of the Work

The work throughout is gradually being improved in character and, considering the limited amount of time that is allowed for it, is generally satisfactory in quantity. The equipments provided are being kept in good order, though in some cases sufficient attention is not being paid to the condition of the edged tools. Of course, it is but a truism to say that good work cannot be done with blunt tools, but a few teachers seem to have the idea that time spent in sharpening tools is wasted. A comparison of the work in such a centre with that of a centre where the tools are kept in good working condition demonstrates very effectively the advantage of keeping tools in the best working condition.

In all the Manual Training centres, with one or two exceptions, the work is progressing satisfactorily. Some prevalent tendencies should, however, be carefully guarded against:—

1. The pupil should always be the first consideration, the producer and not the product, and while accuracy and finish should always be insisted upon, no process should be allowed to be repeated until it becomes automatic, for directly that point is reached all educational value is lost.

2. Ornament should not be allowed to over-shadow sound construction. Construction should come first and ornament second. It should not be the purpose to find a place for decoration, but to decorate a place already existing, or, to use the words of Ruskin, "It should not be the purpose to construct ornament, but to ornament construction." The capacity to appreciate the beauty of unadorned simple construction is in great need of cultivation.

3. The individuality of both teacher and pupil should be allowed as much scope as is consistent with correct methods and sound instruction. As far as possible, the needs and desires of the pupil should be allowed to dictate the work he should do in the Manual Training room, guided always, of course, by the superior knowledge and greater skill of the teacher.

4. The woodwork or metal work should not be regarded as of greater importance than the "working drawing" but adequate attention should be paid to each. While the drawing generally proves less attractive than the actual construction its educational value is no less and its execution is necessary in order that the actual work of construction may be intelligently done. In place of the working drawing a free hand dimensioned sketch may occasionally be substituted. The practice of rapid free hand sketching is too much neglected and the boy who possesses the ability to rapidly transfer his ideas to paper always has clearer thoughts and is a more efficient workman than one who has not this power.

5. More attention should be paid to simple lettering as the drawings are considerably improved by its use, and in the industrial world lettering is always employed.

6. The decoration of the Manual Training room should also be attended to. There is no reason why this room should look like a barn and there is sufficient material connected with the work to make the room attractive and thus exercise a beneficial and educative influence upon the students.

Farm Mechanics in Connection with Agricultural Courses

The Farm Mechanics courses that have been recently introduced in connection with the Agricultural departments in connection with High and Continuation Schools continue to make satisfactory progress. Owing to various practical diffi-

culties four schools only have as yet taken up this subject,—Whitby, Port Perry, Oakville and Beamsville—but the success achieved in them warrants the hope that this number will continue to grow. Most agriculturists are coming to believe that the success of farming operations depends very largely upon the condition of the material equipment of the farm and these courses concern themselves with that aspect of farm life. Some of the work done has been as follows: Making articles required on the farm and in the home, e.g., wood-box, book-shelf, milk-stool, saw-horse, feed boxes, etc.; cement side walks, fence posts, troughs, etc.; using the forge and making simple repairs; building, repairing and re-adjusting gates; replacing broken window panes; the planning, making out bill for material, purchasing and building new poultry house, pig pen and shed. Work of this character being done in the schools and encouraged in the homes has a direct bearing upon the agricultural processes of the farm and has been received with approval wherever it has been introduced.

Training of Teachers

There has been for some time a scarcity of fully qualified Manual Training teachers and the elementary certificate has had to be accepted in a number of cases where the ordinary or specialist's certificate is required. In order to remove this shortage, a class was opened last July and will continue until the end of May or June. This class is composed of thirty returned soldiers. These men are of the highest type and will be able to render good service to the schools. The majority of them were skilled mechanics before enlistment and the work they have done is marked by soundness of construction, originality of design and beauty of finish. They are being given a thorough course in all branches of the subject,—clay, paper, cardboard, strip wood work, bent iron work, forging, wood-turning, woodwork and drawing. In addition to the practical work they are receiving an academic course in English, Composition and Mathematics. Arrangements are being made for every man to give twenty-five lessons under experienced teachers from whom they will receive advice and encouragement as to their conduct and management of the various classes. These men will be ready for service in the schools in September next and it is earnestly hoped that positions will be available for them.

In addition to this course, a Summer School was held in Toronto during July. The attendance was greater than ever before, forty teachers attending for the full five weeks. These teachers were largely from rural districts and a number of them have already introduced the subject into their schools. A letter from one of these teachers reads as follows: "I am teaching in S. S. No. 3 Nepean, which school serves the village of Britannia and surrounding district. I made a bold beginning, had the School Board get me a few supplies and soon had the pupils delighted with the new work and consequently the parents. We have started with plasticine work, paper cutting, pasting and folding and cardboard construction. At Christmas I held an entertainment and Manual Training exhibit. The parents all came and showed great interest in the work. I took some pictures of the exhibits, but am sorry they are not good enough to send you.

"We made all the decorations for the Christmas Tree and class room during the Manual Training period and we had the walls covered with paper cuttings and mounted pictures. Nearly every pupil had on exhibit a piece of plasticine modelling. I exhibited my own work including the wood-work to give the parents an idea of the extent of the work. The pupils took great delight in showing the parents their own particular pieces of work.

"I am sure Manual Training has helped me greatly in my work. I received an increase of \$100 at Christmas and plans are under way to re-model our school, make two rooms and get an assistant teacher. I feel that I shall have no trouble in getting a Manual Training room in the re-modelled school with several benches for woodwork, and possibly I shall have the assistant teacher, if it be a lady, introduce Household Science for the girls."

Number and Location of Household Science Teachers

There are ninety-five Household Science centres in operation in urban municipalities. These are situated in the following places: Belleville, Brantford, Brockville, Chatham, Collingwood, Cornwall, Fort William, Galt, Guelph, Hamilton, Ingersoll, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Madoc, Niagara Falls, Niagara Falls South, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Paris, Port Arthur, Sarnia, St. Thomas, Sault Ste. Marie, Smith's Falls, Stratford, Toronto, Walkerville, Whitby, Windsor, Woodstock, Cobourg, Peterborough and Port Perry.

Recent Developments

There is to be noted an ever-growing tendency to place a wide interpretation upon the term "Household Science." Up to within recent years, the subject was looked upon as consisting of cookery only and the other activities of the household were neglected. In order to counteract this tendency, many schools are now extending their work and are devoting a certain amount of attention to other features of home life. All the newer schools of Toronto are being fitted with sewing rooms, dining rooms and bedrooms, in addition to the kitchen and all the activities of the household are receiving as much attention as the limited time available will permit. Much more attention is being devoted to sewing than formerly and the results being accomplished are highly satisfactory. Even in those schools not possessing special equipment for Household Science, there is no reason why sewing should not be taught as the equipment needed for this subject is very light and inexpensive. Every effort is now being made in the majority of schools to relate this work to the actual requirements of the home and home practice is being universally encouraged. This home practice is essential if the teaching of the school is to be effective and achieve the best results. The teachers are receiving many letters from parents, speaking in high terms of the help the girls are rendering in the homes, owing to the teaching received in the schools.

Rural Schools

The Manual Training and Household Science dealt with so far in this report has concerned city and town schools, but the rural school must not be neglected in this connection. It is gratifying to be able to report great progress in this field, notwithstanding the obstacles that have to be overcome. The Manual Training taken in the rural schools differs materially from that taken in the city schools and if it did not so differ would defeat its own purpose. The rural school has its own problems and these problems are essentially different from those presented by a town or city school. The work should keep in view the tools that are to be found in the home and may well be directed to the making of articles which can be put to some immediate use at home, on the farm or in the school. Exercises may be given in the sewing of leather and in the splicing of ropes and knotting, finding practical application in the mending of harness, making of halters, etc., as the necessities of

the farm may require. Some practical lessons in painting and glazing may be given, and opportunities are not lacking for applying the knowledge thus gained to the school or farm buildings. Tumbledown fences, broken window panes, sagging doors, broken locks or latches, ill-kept grounds, untidy paths, broken chairs and rickety tables, will not be found where all have pride in their school and the boys have been taught how to make things and to do simple repairs. Many country schools in the Province are paying attention to these things and with proper encouragement the number will increase rapidly.

Household Science and the Hot Lunch in the Rural Schools

Household Science in the Rural Schools has made great strides during the past twelve months and the interest in the subject is continually growing. I have addressed a large number of meetings on this subject, but am not able to accept more than one-half of the invitations to attend meetings of trustees and ratepayers who are anxious to see this subject introduced into their schools.

The Women's Institutes throughout the Province are devoting great attention to this subject, and one session at the conventions at Ottawa, London and Toronto, was spent in considering it. I addressed each of these conventions and at the close of my address the rural school equipment of the Normal Schools was inspected and a sample box-lunch was served to every one of the delegates present, accompanied by a cup of hot cocoa. In this way we reached three hundred delegates in Ottawa, four hundred and fifty in London and nearly seven hundred in Toronto. When these delegates return to their respective constituencies, they gave a report of the proceedings and many applications for advice and information, and invitations to address meetings have already been received. The results in health improvement and improved educational capacity that follow the serving of one hot dish to supplement the box-lunch brought from home, can hardly be over-estimated. There are now approximately two hundred rural schools engaged in this work, and, were I able to devote more time to this branch of the work, the number would rapidly increase. There is nothing like the personal touch in spreading work of this character; it accomplishes far greater results than can be achieved by bulletins and pamphlets. In order that this work, and the inspection of the Manual Training and Household Science Schools in the Province may be properly and effectively done in every section of the Province, I need at least two assistants and I urgently ask the Minister to take this matter under immediate consideration.

Grants in Aid

When the grants to aid in the introduction of Manual Training and Household Science were first established by the Department, they were ample. After the work had been running for some time these grants were reduced. Now, owing to the high cost of materials and equipment, these grants are far from adequate and ever since the rural school grants were established, only two years ago, this increase has rendered these grants inadequate also. In view of the present conditions all these grants are in need of revision.

APPENDIX F

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF ELEMENTARY AGRICULTURAL CLASSES

TO THE HONOURABLE R. H. GRANT, M.P.P.,
Minister of Education for Ontario.

SIR,—I beg to submit for your consideration a report on the Agricultural Classes in connection with the schools of the Province for the year 1919.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. B. DANDENO,

Inspector of Elementary Agricultural Classes.

January, 1920.

PUBLIC AND SEPARATE SCHOOLS

Ungraded Schools

As has already been pointed out in previous reports, agriculture is making most encouraging progress in the Public and Separate Schools of the province at the present time. Since the subject is entirely optional on the part of the Board, so far as its introduction and maintenance are concerned, it is very gratifying to note the continued progress from year to year, not only as regards the number of new schools undertaking and carrying on the work, but also because of the improved character of the work done in the schools.

When the subject has been introduced and carried on with a reasonable amount of effort on the part of the teacher, the general school work seems to receive an added vitalizing influence. Much of the arithmetic becomes more effective; composition exercises when relating to practical work done in home and school garden become real composition; lessons on physical geography, especially where it relates to soil and water, take on a new meaning; and even art can be developed by encouraging pupils to take an interest in well-kept gardens and grounds. It is therefore not difficult to see that the agricultural classes may have far-reaching results from an educational view point, and the educational results are, after all, the only ones really worth while. And it should not be forgotten that we are building up and developing individuals who are to be the future citizens and leaders of this country, no matter what walk of life they may choose to follow in the future. It follows, then, that agriculture will not only hold its own in the rank of the regular subjects of the curriculum, but also, because the topics themselves have so intimate a relation to the experiences of the pupils, it will stimulate progress in other subjects to the advantage of pupil, parent and teacher.

On account of the fact that agriculture is a fairly well-defined calling in life there is a number of people—and no inconsiderable number either—who look upon the subject as being vocational in its nature and therefore likely to have a tendency,

at too early an age in the life of the pupil, to direct his attention towards an occupation for which he may have no bent whatever. Moreover, it is occasionally asserted that from the very nature of the subject itself too great prominence will be given to the utility side because the information necessarily gained through a study of agricultural topics may prove of money value later in life. The answers to these assertions may not prove as easy as at first sight they appear to be, especially to those who do not fully grasp the real meaning of education, because it is not always easy to dissociate the purely psychic from the purely utilitarian in education. A pupil trained by making use of subjects having some utility value may be as well trained mentally as one whose educational machinery consisted entirely in the so-called academic subjects. Moreover, nearly all school subjects have some utility value, and, so far, no one has pointed out that they are defective because of this. Because a pupil studies geography it does not follow that he is to become a sailor, an explorer or a prospector; the study of reading does not imply that the pupil is to become a public elocutionist, an actor or a lawyer; nor does it follow that the classes in arithmetic will lead to the office of the accountant or to the business of an actuary. If these subjects do in a few cases lead in the direction mentioned, well and good, but for the 99 per cent. they are wholly educational. The power to read opens the door to all other subjects, but the power to read means more than the recognition of words and sentences and the power to express them. It means much more, it means a power to appreciate the thought back of the reading, and this power comes only little by little as the relation of the child to his experiences becomes more and more understood.

The chief aim in the teaching of agriculture is to develop the pupil's experiences as they relate to the pupil himself, and to arouse from time to time his thought and interest so as to develop the pupil. It has been said that the use of a "scrub" cow for a lesson in agriculture would be just as effective as the use of a highly bred holstein dairy cow. The idea apparently is that the educational advancement comes from the fact that it is a living animal which is the object of study no matter whether it is a producer or not. Those who take that view leave out of account the fact that the highly bred dairy cow has all the animal qualities of the scrub and it also has additional qualities which arouse the interest of the pupil in a way that the scrub will never do, because the dairy cow referred to has much more to do with the development of the human race than the scrub. This very fact deepens the sympathy and arouses the admiration of the pupil so that the lesson will take a deeper hold than any lesson could with a scrub excepting possibly, where a scrub is studied along side the producer with a view towards showing what kind of cow should not be kept. And this leaves out of account entirely the vocational aspect and money-making quality. For example, take a class of ten or twelve year old pupils to a dairy barn to see a first-class dairy cow and a scrub. Which arouses their interest? No need to say that the children would pass the scrub without a second glance.

The utility side, especially when experience of the pupils is involved, may actually add to the educational value of the topic taken because of the interest aroused. Educationists know that interest is one of the chief factors involved in education, consequently agricultural topics, even entirely aside from any vocational aspect, prove to be some of the best means available for educational purposes.

Agriculture in the Public Schools is not so much a new subject as it is a new method of getting hold of the pupil.

Number of Ungraded Schools with Classes in Agriculture, Sept., 1918—June, 1919

| Inspectorate | Inspector | No. of Schools | Number of | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | | | Home Gardens | School Gardens |
| Algoma..... | L. A. Green..... | 16 | 11 | 5 |
| Algoma and Timiskaming..... | J. A. Bannister..... | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Brant and Norfolk..... | T. W. Standing..... | 9 | 4 | 5 |
| Bruce..... | W. F. Bald..... | 20 | 7 | 13 |
| Bruce..... | John McCool..... | 24 | 13 | 11 |
| Carleton and Lanark..... | R. C. Rose..... | 12 | 7 | 5 |
| Carleton..... | Thos. Jamieson..... | 10 | ..... | 10 |
| Durham..... | W. E. Tilley..... | 4 | 4 | ..... |
| Durham and Northumberland.. | J. W. Odell..... | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| Dufferin..... | W. R. Liddy..... | 16 | 3 | 13 |
| Dundas..... | H. B. Fetterly..... | 66 | 45 | 21 |
| Elgin..... | J. C. Smith..... | 54 | 34 | 20 |
| Elgin..... | J. A. Taylor..... | 24 | 18 | 6 |
| Essex..... | D. A. Maxwell..... | 17 | 8 | 9 |
| Grey..... | Samuel Huff..... | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| Grey..... | H. H. Burgess..... | 9 | 3 | 6 |
| Grey..... | Robert Wright..... | 9 | 4 | 5 |
| Glengarry..... | J. W. Crewson..... | 33 | 29 | 4 |
| Haldimand..... | J. L. Mitchener..... | 6 | 6 | ..... |
| Halton and Wentworth..... | J. M. Denyes..... | 23 | 16 | 7 |
| Hastings..... | H. J. Clarke..... | 33 | 26 | 7 |
| Hastings..... | J. Colling..... | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| Hastings..... | J. E. Minns..... | 28 | 23 | 5 |
| Huron..... | J. M. Field..... | 12 | 6 | 6 |
| Huron..... | J. E. Tom..... | 30 | 20 | 10 |
| Kent..... | W. H. G. Colles..... | 58 | 16 | 42 |
| Kent..... | J. H. Smith..... | 57 | 39 | 18 |
| Lambton..... | Henry Conn..... | 21 | 11 | 10 |
| Lambton..... | N. McDougall..... | 8 | 5 | 3 |
| Lanark..... | F. L. Michell..... | 13 | 10 | 3 |
| Lennox and Addington..... | E. J. Corkill..... | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| Leeds and Grenville..... | J. F. McGuire..... | 27 | 19 | 8 |
| Leeds and Grenville..... | W. C. Dowsley..... | 29 | 24 | 5 |
| Leeds and Grenville..... | T. A. Craig..... | 25 | 22 | 3 |
| Lincoln..... | G. A. Carefoot..... | 12 | 1 | 11 |
| Middlesex..... | H. D. Johnson..... | 35 | 28 | 7 |
| Middlesex..... | P. J. Thompson..... | 66 | 22 | 44 |
| Manitoulin..... | J. W. Hagan..... | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| Nipissing..... | D. M. Christie..... | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| Northumberland..... | R. Boyes..... | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| Norfolk..... | H. F. Cook..... | 8 | 6 | 2 |
| Ontario..... | T. R. Ferguson..... | 9 | 4 | 5 |
| Ontario..... | R. A. Hutchison..... | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| Oxford..... | R. A. Paterson..... | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| Oxford..... | J. M. Cole..... | 29 | 22 | 7 |
| Peel..... | W. J. Galbraith..... | 25 | 20 | 5 |
| Perth..... | Wm. Irwin..... | 52 | 40 | 12 |
| Perth..... | Jas. H. Smith..... | 37 | 25 | 12 |
| Peterborough..... | Richard Lees..... | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| Peterboro and Victoria..... | G. E. Broderick..... | 6 | 2 | 4 |
| Prince Edward..... | J. E. Benson..... | 14 | 1 | 13 |
| Prescott and Russell..... | John Nelson..... | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Renfrew..... | G. G. McNab..... | 9 | 4 | 5 |
| Renfrew..... | I. D. Breuls..... | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Rainy River and Timiskaming.. | Chas. McDowell..... | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Simcoe..... | J. L. Garvin..... | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| Simcoe..... | E. J. Longman..... | 2 | 2 | ..... |
| Simcoe..... | Isaac Day..... | 18 | 17 | 1 |
| Stormont..... | James Froats..... | 5 | 5 | ..... |
| Thunder Bay..... | W. J. Hamilton..... | 1 | ..... | 1 |

Number of Ungraded Schools with Classes in Agriculture, Sept., 1918—June, 1919—Con

| Inspectorate | Inspector | No. of Schools | Number of | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | | | Home Gardens | School Gardens |
| Victoria | W. H. Stevens..... | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| Waterloo | L. Norman..... | 12 | 8 | 4 |
| Waterloo | F. W. Sheppard..... | 3 | ..... | 3 |
| Wellington | J. J. Craig | 16 | 1 | 15 |
| Wellington | R. Galbraith | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Wentworth | J. B. Robinson | 46 | 24 | 22 |
| Welland | J. W. Marshall..... | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| York | C. W. Mulloy | 12 | 8 | 4 |
| York | A. L. Campbell | 15 | 9 | 6 |
| York | A. A. Jordan | 36 | 24 | 12 |
| Total, ungraded Public Schools..... | | 1,224 | 733 | 491 |

Number of Separate Ungraded Schools with Classes in Agriculture, Sept., 1918—June, 1919

| Inspectorate | Inspector | No. of Schools | Number of | |
|--|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | | | Home Gardens | School Gardens |
| Bruce, Grey, Huron, Middlesex, Perth, Waterloo, Wellington.. | W. J. Lee..... | 33 | 14 | 19 |
| Addington, Frontenac, Hastings, Lanark, Northumberland, Ont- ario, Peterboro, Renfrew, Sim- coe, Victoria | J. M. Bennett..... | 17 | 11 | 6 |
| Carleton, Glengarry, Stormont.. | J. E. Jones..... | 6 | 2 | 4 |
| Essex, Kent, Middlesex..... | J. F. Sullivan | 8 | 3 | 5 |
| Halton | J. F. Power | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| Essex, Kent | J. S. Gratton..... | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Essex | J. Waugh | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| Total, ungraded Separate Schools..... | | 68 | 31 | 37 |

That agriculture as a subject of the Public School curriculum is having a powerful influence for good in the schools may be inferred also from the following statements taken from reports of the Public School Inspectors:—

The object of Agriculture in the school is not merely to Grow Plants in a garden, but to make the study of plants and their habits and growth the concrete basis of scientific knowledge. With the aid of science, man is master of the forces of nature; but without it the insect world and the other forces of nature would surely master man.

This feature of education is important also in that it requires more care and better work on the part of teacher and pupil, in Writing, Arithmetic, Art, Composition, Spelling, Nature Study and Language. It is certainly a great stimulus and is securing much better results in all of these subjects, and it is now required for our Entrance examination.

INSPECTOR COLLES, Kent Co.

The above statement from Inspector Colles is no doubt called forth from the fact that the subject is having broader and deeper influences than at first thought and that the farmers themselves are beginning to see that teaching agriculture does not mean teaching farming.

The following report from Inspector Irwin of Perth County is interesting particularly because of the work done in connection with the School Fairs in a county which has no agricultural representative:—

Agriculture is being taught in 67 rural schools and in 4 urban schools.

In the 67 rural schools Home Garden work is being carried on and several of these schools in addition have also School Gardens.

Three of the urban schools use school gardens and one, home gardens in connection with this work.

We had four large School Fairs last Fall—N. Easthope, Mornington, Trowbridge and Monkton—taking in some 34 school sections. There were also five smaller school fairs, taking in one or two school sections each.

Both the parents and pupils take a lively interest in these fairs, and much good is being done through them.

In conducting these school fairs we have had the assistance of District Representatives from the neighboring counties in helping to judge the exhibits. They also gave short, interesting talks on the selection of products to exhibit, and the characteristics and good points of the different breeds of poultry, swine, cattle, and horses.

These men in doing this work demonstrated to many in this county their usefulness, and I hope before long that we shall have one in this county.

I think, however, that the pupils, parents and teachers really derive more benefit when they have to plan, arrange, and conduct these fairs largely on their own resources than by relying too much on the District Representative.

I find that it is a great advantage to have the teachers take the Summer School Course at Guelph in this branch, and I am recommending all my teachers to take the course.

Of those at present in the schools 11 have Elementary certificates or Parts and 3 Intermediate certificates or Parts.

I still find a difficulty in getting the Boards to invest in agricultural books and equipment.

I am happy to state that the teaching of this subject is making headway.

WM. IRWIN, Inspector, Perth County.

Quotation from Inspector Johnson:

The teaching of Agriculture in the schools has resulted in increased attention being given to gardening in connection with the homes, and also resulted in introducing the best poultry breeds into the Inspectorate.

Twelve School Fairs were held in the Inspectorate last fall, besides many schools made very fine exhibits at the County Fairs. This part of the work was very successful. The ratepayers as a whole are in favour of having Agriculture taught in the schools. The recent Normal graduates succeed very well with teaching the subject.

I would respectfully recommend that the teaching of Agriculture be made obligatory in the Public and Separate Schools, and that all the teachers in these schools who have not done so already be required to take a summer course in the subject at the Ontario Agricultural College.

H. D. JOHNSON, Inspector, West Middlesex.

We still hear an occasional statement—but only an occasional one—showing indifference to, or lack of sympathy with the teaching of agriculture in the rural schools. A general report is likely to prove interesting in proportion to the views expressed first hand. The following statements taken from voluntary reports by trustees from different parts of the province are exceedingly worth while:

S.S. No. 4, Yarmouth, Elgin Co., Frances E. W. Fitcher.

The above statement is a correct one, and we are more than pleased with the work that has been done, also the teaching in the school has been more than satisfactory. The garden shows for itself.

C. S. SMITH, *Secretary*,

R.R. No. 1, Sparta.

S.S. No. 3, Aldborough, Elgin Co., Elmina L. Zoller.

Agriculture was taught in our school for two years. It proved a success. The classes as reported by the teacher were well interested and enjoyed the work.

JACOB S. ZOLLER, *Secretary*,

West Lorne, R.R. No. 2.

S.S. No. 12, Dunwich, Elgin Co., Roderick A. Finlayson.

All are highly pleased with the school garden and think it is a good thing in the neighbourhood. Everything is in good shape.

ALEX. G. DUNCANSON, *Secretary.*

R.R. No. 1, Dutton.

S.S. No. 5, Colchester South, Essex Co., Utah M. Malott.

We did not understand much about school gardens, so we just made a start this year. The ploughing and discing was done by voluntary assistance and the children did the staking and preparing of the plots. The spades, hoes, rakes, etc., were borrowed, as we did not care to buy at first, as funds were short. The garden seems to be quite a success, and we hope for better another year. The only expenditure was for seeds.

LEONARD EEDE, *Secretary.*

Harrow, Ont.

S.S. 16, Tilbury West, Essex Co., Edward A. Miller.

The school garden was a success in every way. The teacher did exceptionally well, this being the first year for our school garden.

ORLAND FOSTER, *Secretary.*

Staples.

S.S. No. 14, Stanley, Huron Co., W. H. Johnston.

We think the teaching of Agriculture in school is a good thing. The children seem to take an interest in it, and we recommend that it be continued.

JAS. GRASSICK, *Secretary.*

Kippen.

S.S. No. 14, St. Vincent, Grey Co., Eula I. Scott.

The teaching of Agriculture as taught by Miss Scott was a great benefit to the children.

MILTON TAYLOR, J. A. HAINES, ALEX. GOVIER, *Trustees,*

Meaford.

S.S. No. 7, Sullivan, Grey Co., Lottie Duncan.

We consider the garden is a decided benefit to the school. There is much more interest taken in it this year by both scholars and parents. The milk testing is both interesting and profitable.

ROBERT MCCLELLAND, *Secretary,*

R.R. No. 4, Marmion.

S.S. No. 5, Bentinck, Grey Co., Adelaide Wright.

We think that this course was very helpful to the pupils.

GEO. MERVYN, JOHN GLAVE, *Trustees,*

Elmwood.

S.S. No. 2, Egremont, Grey Co., Edith A. Edge.

The school plot is looking good, the work being done very proficiently, giving the scholars good ideas along the line of scientific farming which may also be carried home to the benefit of others.

JAMES MACK, *Secretary,*

WM. J. ALLEN, *Chairman,*

Trustees.

S.S. No. 12, Lochiel, Glengarry Co., Florence L. MacIntosh.

I have pleasure in certifying that the subject of Agriculture has been taught in a most efficient manner in our school during the past year.

GILBERT SEGUIN, *Trustee.*

Alexandria.

S.S. 2 and 5, Huntingdon, Hastings Co., R. J. Aitchison.

We, the undersigned, wish to express the appreciation of the ratepayers of S. S. No. 2 and 5, Huntingdon, that instruction in the subject of Agriculture and Horticulture has been carried on successfully in our school during the past year. We feel that this subject has aroused in the pupils a sympathetic feeling towards plants and animals, and has rendered them capable of investigating some of the elementary, yet fundamental, principles underlying farm operations.

CHARLES KETCHESON, A. HERITY, *Trustees.*

S.S. No. 4, Esquesing, Halton Co., Jessie E. Douglas.

Children are interested and some are experimenting on their war plots at home. They attend school regularly. We think school garden work will be very beneficial to the young farmers. Well satisfied so far.

THOMAS EARLY, A. J. BROWN, *Trustees.*

S.S. No. 6, Nassagaweya, Halton Co., Sadie McPherson.

The scholars take a great deal of interest in the Agricultural part of their training, due, we believe, largely to the interest taken in that branch of the work by their teacher. The District Representative gave them special praise for the appearance of their garden this year. We believe this is one of the most important branches of the child's study.

A. S. MAHON, *Secretary,*
Kelso.

S.S. No. 4, Nelson, Halton Co., Alice Blanshard.

We find a great deal of interest is being taken by the pupils in this subject, and they have access to several of the best Farm and Live Stock Journals in their homes, where some valuable information and good ideas are secured.

J. A. PETTIT, *Secretary,*
Freeman.

S.S. No. 2, Trafalgar, Halton Co., E. M. Ross.

This has been a backward season of wet and cool weather, followed by excessive heat and dry weather, which has retarded the working of a garden, and our land being heavy clay makes it hard to work. However, everything has made a start and recent showers have relieved the situation. We have a new teacher, who is an enthusiastic agriculturist, and we are looking forward to more progress along this line.

WILLIAM P. BURTCH, *Secretary,*
Palermo.

S.S. No. 8, Grey, Huron Co., Alice J. Forrest.

While the work has been hindered by the labor shortage, and the children having to help with the work at home, still seventy per cent. of the parents are whole-heartedly in favour of the work and would not like to see it stopped.

ED. FULTON, *Secretary,*
R.R. 2, Brussels.

S.S. No. 10, Goderich, Huron Co., Margaret Lansing.

The progress in this work has been very satisfactory. The classes have taken great interest in the work taught them, as shown by the care they have taken of the flower boxes and home gardens. Our teacher, Miss M. Lansing, has proven herself to be well qualified to teach the work.

JOHN R. MIDDLETON, *Secretary,*
R.R. No. 3, Clinton.

U.S.S. No. 16, E. and W. Wawanosh, Huron Co., Roy Stonehouse.

We have much pleasure in informing you that Agriculture has been taught by the teacher of this school. Since it has been taught we see improvement in school grounds and home surroundings. The pupils take great pride in doing this work. It helps a great deal in school work, as they come in contact with new literature, reading, words and ideas.

GEORGE SNELL, *Secretary,*
THOS. McKERNICK, *Trustee,*
Auburn.

S.S. No. 7 Orford, Kent Co., Mrs. Eliza Harvey.

The work as here taken up in our school is satisfactory.

J. A. FUNTON, *Trustee,*
Muirkirk.

I believe the work is a first-class Course for the children in all rural schools, as they seem to take a great interest in the work, and so heartily recommend it.

R. W. SWANTON, W. D. McKELLAR, *Trustees,*
Muirkirk.

S.S. No. 5 Bathurst, Lanark Co., John Gamble.

This is to certify that the teacher of S.S. No. 5, Bathurst, has given instruction in Agriculture as far as time will permit. The children are more interested this year than previous. Through the advice of teacher, seeds have been purchased and one hundred Plymouth Rock eggs, and must say the percentage from eggs was marvellous. Children take notes about seed planting, as to time and place, the growth, and also essays on the chickens. We think agriculture a great benefit in regard to improving grain and stock.

ALEX. KIRKHAM, JOHN JORDAN, GEORGE SMITH, *Trustees.*

S.S. No. 13, Edwardsburg, Grenville Co., Cora E. Smith.

Well satisfied with work done and think it very encouraging to pupils by way of creating interest.

LEVI E. LEVERE, J. A. RYLENDS, *Trustees,*
Spencerville.

S.S. No. 3, South Gower, Grenville, Blanche E. Mundle.

Trustees intend to expend seventy-five dollars in fencing additions to grounds.

RUSSELL THOMPSON, *Secretary,*
Kemptville.

S.S. No. 1, Grantham, Lincoln Co., Winnie Booth.

We, the undersigned trustees of S.S. No. 1, Grantham, hereby state that the work in Agriculture in this school has been well carried on by teacher, Miss Booth, and has also created an interest among the pupils for this work.

GEORGE W. IRVINE, CHAS. GILLELAND, *Trustees.*

S.S. No. 3, Delaware, Middlesex Co., Verlyn Dale.

The pupils of S.S. No. 3, Delaware, cared each for his own garden and made a very good showing in the fall. A school fair was held, at which prizes to the amount of \$6.80 were given for the finest products.

CHESTER HOWLETT, *Secretary.*
R.R. No. 2, Southwold.

S.S. No. 1 B, Ferris, District of Nipissing, Vina Fennell.

This being the only school in the Township teaching Agriculture, it is looked on by others as an experiment, but it is working out fine, and the children are interested in the garden, and it seems all round to be proving a success.

JAMES PASMORE, *Secretary.*
North Bay, Ont.

S.S. No. 10, Ellice, Perth Co., Grace E. Wootton.

The school garden is in fine condition, the plants all look strong and hardy, and the garden has been well kept, clean and tidy, and the layout looks good. Miss Wootton seems to understand something about Agriculture, as our school garden is a credit to the teacher and pupils.

GEORGE J. DAVIDSON, *Secretary.*

S.S. No. 1, McIrvine, Rainy River District, Elizabeth Giles.

Our pupils have taken great interest in their school garden work and are doing good work. Last year the trustees paid all expenses for a trip to Emo Fair for the children, so that they would be able to see for themselves what could be accomplished by a little effort on their part. We figure to send them again this Fall.

G. H. CLARKE, *Secretary.*
Fort Frances.

S.S. No. 8, Tay, Simcoe Co., Edith A. H. Cordingley.

The Inspector made special comment upon the good work in our school done by Mrs. Cordingley (teacher) and scholars. Great interest is taken here in Agriculture, and we intend to have a sheep club in the Autumn.

WILLIAM ST. ARNAND, TREF. MORROW, JOSEPH WHITE, *Trustees,*
Port Severn.

S.S. No. 4, Wilmot, Waterloo Co., Kate A. Christner.

Agricultural work satisfactory. More work along this line eliminating less essential studies.

A. E. BEAN, *Secretary.*

S.S. No. 1, Guelph, Wellington Co., Ella Irene Stapleton.

As to the garden, it certainly is a credit to both teacher and pupils. They have a good assortment of vegetables which have been well cultivated and looked after. The teacher intends having a Fall Fair, and have the vegetables judged, which will no doubt be interesting to the children.

WILLIAM COUTING, *Secretary*,
R.R. No. 4, Guelph.

S.S. No. 3, Georgina, York Co., Eva Barnes.

Agriculture, I think, is one of the greatest subjects that can be taught in a rural school, and our teacher was very much interested in the work.

C. F. ANDERSON, *Secretary*,
Virginia.

S.S. No. 3, Etobicoke and 24 York, York Co., Ella Milroy.

The work has been carefully conducted under the Department's requirements, meeting the approval of Principal and Inspector. We have examined the note-books, which show an intelligent grasp of the work and deep interest.

NELSON HYLAND, JAMES ELLIOTT, W. B. MARTIN, *Trustees*.

S.S. No. 15, Scarborough, York Co., Mrs. Ellen E. Reece.

The Trustees inspected vegetable and flower pots, and were very pleased with results. Much improvement over last year; vegetables healthy looking, clear of weeds and well cultivated. The Trustees have prepared a permanent layout of school grounds for future guidance of teachers and pupils in making annual improvements, such as planting trees, shrubs, and making flower beds, etc. Respectfully submitted.

JAMES H. FURNSTON, *Secretary*,
Birchcliff.

S.S. No. 4, York, York Co., Mabel A. Beatty.

The work in Agriculture which is being done in our school decidedly meets with our approval and adds much to the interest in the general work.

JOHN McKENZIE, *Secretary*,
Willowdale.

S.S. No. 4, Middleton, Norfolk Co., Mrs. F. J. Howey-Storey.

At the Annual School Meeting a majority of the ratepayers present favored a discontinuance of the school garden work. Those opposing it, however, did so from personal reasons and not because of any inefficiency of the work as conducted by the teacher, Mrs. Storey.

H. M. AXFORD, *Secretary*,
Delhi.

In the foregoing it should be noted that the school garden, once thought to be an impossible part of school accommodation, is becoming one of the chief features of this work. In nearly every case it is shown that agricultural classes and school gardens arouse the interest of pupils, not only in the school and grounds, but also in the general work of the school. As a vitalizing and impelling movement in the direction of education, it is unequalled.

The suburban schools in the larger cities which have introduced this work are among the best in the province as these schools have some of the advantages of the city—modern buildings—and some of the advantages of the country, namely, available land. Whether Agricultural classes will extend to all the schools of the cities remains yet to be seen. Some of the most effective work in Agricultural education is now being carried on in the city schools of Los Angeles, California, where special teachers are provided and special provision made on the regular time table of the schools.

GRADED PUBLIC AND SEPARATE SCHOOLS

Up to April, 1917, no provision was made for graded schools in the schedule of grants, although here and there excellent work was being carried on owing largely to the influence of the good work done in the ungraded schools and to the fact that many teachers who had already begun the work in an ungraded school became attracted to the city and found that good results could be accomplished by teaching Agriculture in the city schools. Here and there the classes became established, and so provision was made for graded schools in the scheme of grants set forth in Circular 13, 1917.

Very gratifying progress has been made in several of the cities since then, and though the total amount of grants apportioned to graded schools during the past year amounts to a very considerable sum, yet the amount per pupil is much less than that apportioned to the ungraded rural schools. This is owing to the fact that the classes are larger in the graded schools and the scheme of grants is made upon a sliding scale, which works out, so far, fairly well.

The cities in which Agricultural classes have been introduced to a considerable extent are: Ottawa, London, Brantford, St. Thomas, and Stratford. From the reports of the Inspectors of the schools in these respective cities, the results are very gratifying indeed.

Considerable latitude is allowed to the Inspector, especially in the cities, so that the maximum use may be made of his enthusiasm and initiative in the direction most suitable to the needs of the schools under his charge, and the success attained in this direction is no doubt a fair index of the enthusiasm, initiative and push of the Inspector.

Number of Graded Public Schools with Classes in Agriculture,
Sept., 1918—June, 1919

| Inspectorate | Inspector | No. of Schools | No. of Home Gardens | No. of School Gardens |
|------------------------|---|-------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Algoma | L. A. Green | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| Brant | E. E. C. Kilmer..... | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| Bruce | John McCool | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| Dundas | H. B. Fetterly | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| Essex | Dr. D. A. Maxwell..... | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| Elgin | J. C. Smith | 3 | ..... | 3 |
| Elgin | J. A. Taylor | 7 | 1 | 6 |
| Glengarry | J. W. Crewson | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| Hastings | J. E. Minns | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| Huron | J. E. Tom | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Kent | W. H. G. Colles | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| Kent | J. H. Smith | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| Lanark | F. L. Michell | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| Leeds & Grenville..... | W. C. Dowsley | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| Lennox & Addington.... | M. R. Reid..... | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| Lincoln..... | G. A. Carefoot | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| Lincoln..... | D. C. Hetherington | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| London..... | C. B. Edwards | 6 | 2 | 4 |
| Middlesex | P. J. Thompson | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| Muskoka | H. R. Scovell | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| North Bay | D. M. Christie | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Ottawa City..... { | Dr. J. H. Putnam and .. } Dr. E. T. Slemon | 10 | ..... | 10 |
| Parry Sound | J. L. Moore | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| Perth | Wm. Irwin | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| Perth | J. H. Smith | 6 | ..... | 6 |

Number of Graded Public Schools with Classes in Agriculture,
September, 1918—June, 1919.—*Concluded.*

| Inspectorate | Inspector | No. of Schools | No. of Home Gardens | No. of School Gardens |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Peterboro City | A. Mowat | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Prescott & Russell | John Nelson | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| Prince Edward..... | J. E. Benson | 3 | ..... | 3 |
| Renfrew | G. G. McNab | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| Renfrew | I. D. Breuls | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| Thunder Bay | J. Ritchie | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| Thunder Bay | W. J. Hamilton | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| Waterloo | L. Norman | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| Waterloo | F. W. Sheppard | 3 | ..... | 3 |
| Welland | J. W. Marshall | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| Wellington..... | J. J. Craig | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| Wellington..... | W. Tytler | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| Wentworth | J. B. Robinson | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| York | A. L. Campbell | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| York | A. A. Jordan | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| York | C. W. Mulloy | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| Toronto..... | W. Bryce | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Toronto..... | H. Ward | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| Toronto..... | (Normal Model School) .. | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| Total, graded Public Schools | | 100 | 23 | 77 |

Number of Separate Graded Schools with Classes in Agriculture, Sept., 1918—June, 1919

| Inspectorate | Inspector | No. of Schools | No. of Home Gardens | No. of School Gardens |
|---|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Brant, Huron, Grey, Waterloo, Wellington .. | W. J. Lee | 7 | 2 | 5 |
| Brant, Elgin, Essex, Kent, Middlesex, Oxford. | J. F. Sullivan | 7 | 2 | 5 |
| Renfrew..... | J. P. Finn | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| Peterborough | J. M. Bennett | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Toronto | J. F. Power | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| Total, graded Separate Schools | | 22 | 6 | 16 |

The number of Public and Separate Schools qualifying for grants each year commencing in 1903 is given in the following table:—

| Year | No. of Schools | Year | No. of Schools | With School Gardens | With Home Gardens |
|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1903..... | 4 | 1912..... | 101 | ..... | ..... |
| 1904..... | 7 | 1913..... | 159 | ..... | ..... |
| 1905..... | 6 | 1914..... | 264 | 208 | 56 |
| 1906..... | 8 | 1915..... | 407 | 222 | 185 |
| 1907..... | 2 | 1916..... | 585 | 324 | 261 |
| 1908..... | 14 | 1917..... | 989 | 466 | 523 |
| 1909..... | 16 | 1918..... | 1,020 | 588 | 432 |
| 1910..... | 17 | 1919..... | 1,408 | 618 | 790 |
| 1911..... | 33 | | | | |

Until 1914, no distinctions were made in the reports respecting Home Gardens and School Gardens.

Of the 989 schools teaching Agriculture in 1917, 375 were taught by teachers who held certificates in Agriculture, and 614 were taught by teachers with Second Class certificates.

Of the 1,020 schools teaching Agriculture in 1918, 348 were taught by teachers who held certificates in Agriculture, and 672 were taught by teachers with Second Class certificates.

Of the 1,408 schools teaching Agriculture in 1919, 504 were taught by teachers who held certificates in Agriculture, and 904 were taught by teachers with Second Class certificates.

Amount distributed in grants to Public and Separate Schools, calendar year 1917:—

| | |
|----------------|------------|
| Boards | \$8,140 61 |
| Teachers | 22,270 66 |

January to June, 1918:—

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| Boards | 6,641 03 |
| Teachers | 16,237 54 |
| To Inspectors, 1917-18 | 6,670 00 |

Amount distributed in grants to Public and Separate Schools for the school year 1918-19.

| | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| Boards | \$12,853 81 |
| Teachers | 39,745 71 |
| To Inspectors | 9,149 00 |

Amount expended for Instruction:—

| | |
|--|------------|
| Summer School, 1917, O.A.C. Instruction | \$2,740 00 |
| Summer School, 1918, O.A.C. " | 4,874 25 |
| Summer School, 1919, O.A.C. " | 6,665 63 |
| Summer School, 1919, Whitby " | 1,189 50 |
| Summer School, 1919, Whitby, Accommodation | 1,140 00 |
| Summer School, Farm Mechanics, 1917, O.A.C. | 402 00 |
| Summer School, Farm Mechanics, 1918, O.A.C. | 402 00 |
| Summer School, Farm Mechanics, 1919, O.A.C. | 475 00 |

The fund set apart to be used to encourage the teaching of Agriculture in Ontario is administered as set forth in the following clause of the agreement between the Federal Government and the Province:—

"To provide for and to encourage the teaching of Agriculture, Manual Training, as applied to work on the farm, and Domestic Science in High, Public, Separate and Continuation Schools and in Universities, to be available for grants, services, expenses and equipment, and travelling expenses of teachers, inspectors and others in attendance at Short Courses of other educational gatherings, and to be paid out on the recommendation of the Department of Education."

The Agricultural Instruction Act

Quoting from Sessional Paper 93, 1915:—

"On the 6th of June, 1913, assent was given to what is known as the Agricultural Instruction Act, which thereupon came into operation. This Act, as stated by the Minister of Agriculture, was intended to be a prompt and complete fulfilment of a promise made by the Prime Minister that he would provide for 'the granting of liberal assistance to the provinces for the purpose of supplementing and extending the work of Agricultural education and for the improvement of Agriculture.'"

The Minister, in his introduction of the Bill, stated:—

"Help given in an educational direction will mean not only better farming, but better farmers, and better and happier men and women. The particular form such assistance may take may vary with the special needs and conditions in each province. It will embrace the increasing of the efficiency and equipment of our agricultural colleges; the establishment of agricultural schools; of dairy and horticultural schools; of short courses in Agriculture; the initiation of agricultural teaching in the public

schools; and work by travelling or located qualified instructors. It might well include the valuable educational work carried on by means of demonstration trains, training of teachers in nature study and the invaluable work of domestic science concerned with the women and girls of our communities, whose influence will always constitute one of the most potent forces in solving the problems we are considering."

Development of the Resources of Ontario

In order that the influences of the pupils and teachers of the schools might be used in the direction of a further development of the resources of the province the following leaflets were sent out to the inspectors and teachers. Greater Production and Reforestation are both needs at this critical time:—

TO THE TEACHERS OF THE PUBLIC AND SEPARATE SCHOOLS IN ONTARIO.

GREATER PRODUCTION FOR 1919

The Public or Separate School Inspector Will Distribute These Leaflets to the Teachers Concerned.

By an arrangement with the Poultry Department of the O.A.C., Guelph, eggs for hatching can be supplied in a limited quantity for delivery at \$6.00 a hundred in 100-egg lots to pupils of schools in which classes in Agriculture are maintained. The eggs are from an improved Barred Rock bred-to-lay strain, and the introduction of this breed into the rural districts is likely to prove of lasting benefit to the whole country.

If the teachers are willing to take this matter up in connection with their classes, they should communicate with Professor Graham at the O.A.C., Guelph, and secure at one shipment the number of eggs required for their schools. Remit in advance to Professor W. R. Graham, Poultry Department, O.A.C., Guelph.

The Poultry Department of the O.A.C. maintains a number of breeding stations among the farmers. These flocks were started from eggs direct from the Department and are inspected and culled. The males used come from the Department and are from the very best tested hens. It is felt that in this manner a high standard may be maintained and that it is the only way such a large number of eggs can be secured in so short a space of time. Of the total number of eggs sent out in 1918, 6,781 were shipped from the Norfolk Specialty Farm at St. Williams, Ontario.

In order that the eggs may be available for the largest number of children, it is understood that the teacher will not give a pupil more than two dozen eggs. It is not necessary for a teacher to order one hundred eggs; he may order any number from a dozen up to two hundred.

Experience has shown that of the thousands of eggs sent out in past years about one-half produce chicks. This is not a very large percentage, but is fairly good when one considers how the eggs are handled by the Express Companies, the time occupied in transportation, and the peculiarities of a setting hen.

The eggs will be packed in such a manner that in each layer in the case there will be eggs from every flock. This assures not only a better average hatch, but gives the child an opportunity of having cockerels and pullets but slightly related.

It is suggested that part of the cost (say one-half) be borne by the School Board and part by the pupils, thus placing the cost to the pupil at so reasonable a figure that the project will be within reach of all. The part of the expense borne by the School Board may be charged to the agricultural account (Regulations 7 and 8, pages 6-8, Circular 13, 1917), as the hatching of eggs and rearing of the brood is a legitimate and useful home project for a pupil of the third, fourth or fifth form. About 26,000 eggs were distributed under a similar arrangement in 1918.

Toronto, January 29th, 1919.

In accordance with the above arrangement, 25,000 Bred-to-lay Barred Rock eggs were supplied to the schools in 1919.

CIRCULAR TO INSPECTORS AND TEACHERS

Forestry Development in Ontario.

Scarcity of timber, even in Ontario, is becoming more and more marked from year to year, especially in the older parts of the Province, where within the memory of many of us there was timber to burn, and in many cases, the timber was destroyed wholesale without thought as to whether the land, when cleared, would be of value for agricultural purposes.

In many places in Ontario reforestation on a small scale could be carried out through the agency of the school as part of the work in agriculture.

One objection offered to the planting of trees with a view to harvesting the crop is that the time of harvest seems so far on in the future. The answer to this is, that the man is a poor patriot, who cares little for the coming generation, who does not aim to leave the world a little better than he found it. Moreover, the time of harvest need not be beyond one generation. Certain trees grow more rapidly than many people think: Black Locust often reaches 16 inches in diameter in 30 years; American Elm, 18 inches in 40 years; Soft Maple and Basswood, each 16 inches in 35 years.

It is recommended that teachers post themselves to a certain extent, and by securing co-operation with Boards of Trustees, make a beginning at once. Where land is not costly a small arboretum might be laid out. Refer to page 154 of the Manual of Elementary Agriculture and Horticulture.

It is not intended that the efforts put forth for food production should be relaxed in 1919, as the prevailing high prices indicate a scarcity of food. During 1918 from the reports received at the Department of Education it is calculated that the value of food products resulting from the efforts of the schools reached \$120,000. This splendid showing can easily be maintained in 1919, and at the same time a beginning made to extend the work in practical reforestation.

Toronto, January 28th, 1919.

School Fair organizations continue to do exceedingly important work in the rural schools. These organizations are under the charge of the Agricultural Representative, in co-operation with inspectors and teachers. Perth is now the only county without a representative.

For the information of teachers and inspectors the following list, correct to January 1st, 1920, is given below:

Agricultural Representatives of the Ontario Department of Agriculture

| County | Representative | Address |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Algoma | J. M. McIntosh | Sault Ste. Marie. |
| Brant | R. Schuyler | Paris. |
| Bruce | N. C. McKay | Walkerton. |
| Carleton | W. D. Jackson | Carp. |
| Dufferin | H. A. Dorrance | Orangeville. |
| Dundas | W. C. Caldwell | Morrisburg. |
| Durham | E. K. Hampson | Port Hope. |
| Elgin | C. W. Buchanan | Dutton. |
| Essex | J. W. Noble | Essex. |
| Frontenac | A. W. Sirett | Kingston. |
| Glengarry | D. E. MacRae | Alexandria. |
| Grenville | W. M. Croskery | Kemptville. |
| Grey | H. C. Duff | Markdale. |
| Haldimand | Geo. L. Woltz | Cayuga. |
| Halton | R. R. Fleming | Burlington. |
| Hastings | A. D. McIntosh | Stirling. |
| Huron | S. B. Stothers | Clinton. |
| Kenora | D. Frejd | Kenora. |
| Kent | J. L. Dougherty | Chatham. |
| Lambton | W. P. Macdonald | Petrolia. |
| Lanark | Fred. Forsyth | Perth. |
| Leeds | W. H. Smith | Athens. |
| Lennox & Addington..... | C. C. Main | Napanee. |
| Lincoln | George Wilson | St. Catharines. |
| Manitoulin | I. F. Metcalfe | Gore Bay. |
| Middlesex | R. A. Finn | London, Box 663. |
| Muskoka & Parry Sound | R. S. Beckett | Huntsville. |
| Norfolk | E. F. Neff | Simcoe. |
| Northumberland..... | H. Sirett | Brighton. |
| Ontario | R. M. Tipper | Whitby. |
| Oxford | G. R. Green | Woodstock. |
| Peel..... | J. A. Carroll | Brampton. |

Agricultural Representatives of the Ontario Department of Agriculture—Continued

| County | Representative | Address |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Peterborough | F. C. McRae | Norwood. |
| Prescott & Russell | F. Larose | Plantagenet. |
| Prince Edward | A. P. MacVannel | Picton. |
| Rainy River | R. E. Cumming | Emo. |
| Renfrew | M. H. Winter | Renfrew. |
| Simcoe | A. Hutchinson | Collingwood. |
| Sudbury | D. J. Robicheau | Sudbury. |
| Thunder Bay— | | |
| Port Arthur Section | L. M. Davis | Port Arthur. |
| Fort William Section | G. W. Collins | Fort William. |
| Timiskaming | W. G. Nixon | New Liskeard. |
| Victoria | A. A. Knight | Lindsay. |
| Waterloo | J. S. Knapp | Galt. |
| Welland | R. J. Bryden | Welland. |
| Wellington | R. H. Clemens | Arthur. |
| Wentworth | W. G. Marritt | 18 Market St., Hamilton. |
| York | J. C. Steckley | Newmarket. |

With respect to the actual work carried on by the agricultural representatives in connection with the School Fairs, the following is taken from the report of Mr. R. S. Duncan, Chief Agricultural Representative for 1919:—

During the past year, the Ontario Department of Agriculture, through its Agricultural Representatives, distributed to 78,946 pupils in 3,278 rural schools of the province the following quantities of seeds:—

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Potatoes | 1,890 bus. |
| Grain:— | |
| Oats, barley, wheat, peas, corn | 432 " |
| Roots:— | |
| Mangels, turnips | 12,575 packages. |
| Vegetables:— | |
| Beets, carrots, onions, parsnips | 30,700 " |
| Flowers:— | |
| Asters, phlox, sweet peas, cosmos | 21,900 " |

The potatoes were distributed in 5-lb. packages; the grains in 1-lb. packages with the exception of corn, of which about 2 oz. were given out; the roots and vegetables were done up in packages sufficient to plant a plot 10 ft. x 18 ft. in size.

These seeds were to be planted in small plots on the home farm or place according to instructions which accompanied each package. Some idea can be gotten as to the size and arrangement of the plots from the instructions issued in regard to potatoes:—

In following these instructions the pupils work out practical exercises in farm arithmetic. It teaches them to be careful and exact. It is true that some pupils disregard the regulations; and some of the seeds are planted in long rows in the field beside the main crop belonging to 'Dad.' They then receive the same treatment as to cultivation and care as 'Dad' gives his crop and the boy or girl loses a certain amount of interest in not caring for it himself—the identity is gone. This has been more noticeable where the plots have not been inspected and scored for 'the best kept plot.' Invariably, however, the most interested pupil is found where the plot is located in the garden or some place where it is carefully protected by a fence and where the instructions have been carried out to the very letter.

All told, 11,045 dozens of eggs of a bred-to-lay strain of barred plymouth rocks were distributed last spring. This would be an average of approximately four settings to each of the 3,278 schools in the School Fair movement.

Reports which have come to hand would indicate that the Fairs have not lost any of their old time enthusiasm. The pupils are beginning to realize that what they are doing is being appreciated by the citizenship of the community and this naturally spurs them on to greater efforts.

The nature collections of weeds, wild flowers, insects—beneficial and injurious—weed seeds and the work of plant diseases and insects have not in the past been as numerous as one would like to see, though on the whole the pupils deserve to be complimented for the excellent collections prepared. These collections should form the

basis for some splendid lessons in nature study and agriculture in the school. While it is desirable to know how to mount a specimen neatly and in the proper manner it is infinitely more desirable that the pupil know the name and character of the specimen, whether it be a weed, weed seed or insect, and know whether it is injurious and how best it can be combatted.

Special classes have been provided for the girls under the term 'Household Science.' These include Baking, such as bread, biscuits, cookies, and pies; Canning such as preserves, pickles and vegetables; Sewing, such as hand-made apron, work-bag, hem stitching towels, embroidering doylies, and darning stockings. Some exceedingly good work was exhibited and the judge's task was no easy one. Pupils competing in these classes had to attach a certificate to the entry tag stating that the work was done by the pupil. In the past, complaints have been made that the work was not entirely that of the pupil and this certificate very largely overcame such criticism.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES, HIGH AND CONTINUATION SCHOOLS

The classes in agriculture in High Schools, Collegiate Institutes and Continuation Schools continue to make steady progress. The table showing the schools and the length of time the classes have been maintained is given elsewhere. On account of the importance of agriculture, especially, as applicable to the courses taken by those who expect to become teachers, it might be expected that the subject would become more generally introduced into the High Schools of the Province. The subject is, however, a bonus subject for examinations and, of course, handicapped on that account. The examination idea has become so firmly established in the minds of the people, including staffs of teachers, that the main idea prevalent in many schools is that their chief function is to furnish grist for the examination mill. Under such circumstances an optional subject having the standing only of a bonus has but little chance in a programme already heavily loaded.

That the High School curriculum is overloaded, especially in the Lower School, there can be no doubt, not indeed because the actual Departmental requirements are necessarily too great, but because of the pressure brought to bear upon teachers, pupils and parents, through the influence of the University and other higher educational institutions over which it is thought by many people the Department of Education should exercise control. The obligatory subjects for the Normal Entrance examination, that is for the examination leading to a Second Class certificate, are: English Grammar, Composition, English Literature, Arithmetic, Algebra, History, Geography, Art, Elementary Science, Reading, and Physical Culture. Notwithstanding that this list is, in itself, fairly heavy, we find students carrying, in addition to these subjects, Latin, French, Writing, Spelling, and also in some schools, Agriculture and Manual Training (for boys) and Household Science (for girls).

An illustration might be taken from the actual time-table of one of the Collegiate Institutes of Ontario which has 50 regular class periods per week, each period covering about 30 minutes. Each pupil of Form 1 takes the subjects with the number of periods per week as follows:—

| Subject. | No. of periods per week. | Subject. | No. of periods per week. |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Arithmetic | 4 | Spelling | 2 |
| English Grammar | 3 | Writing | 2 |
| Composition | 3 | Physical Culture | 3 |
| Art | 3 | English Literature | 3 |
| History | 3 | Manual Training (for boys) | 3 |
| Geography | 3 | Latin | 4 |
| Reading | 3 | French | 3 |
| Algebra | 3 | Elementary Science | 5 |
| | | | — |
| | | | 50 |

This is, of course, too heavy a load as any one can see at a glance, and it does not answer the question to say that writing and spelling are not obligatory subjects because the principal of the school states that the High School Inspectors, on the occasion of their official visits, report especially on writing and spelling, and if the work as indicated by the examination made by the High School Inspector is not up to the mark, an adverse report is made by him concerning these classes. With respect to Latin and French, it may also be said they are not obligatory; but, as a matter of fact, because these subjects are required of those who take the matriculation course, the pupil naturally wants to carry a sufficient number of subjects to enable him to enter a university if he ever desires to do so. Moreover, if the pupil expects ever to obtain a teacher's certificate of a higher grade than a Second Class, he must take Latin, because this is an obligatory subject for the Faculty Entrance examination. It will thus be seen that the whole tendency of the courses is to induce the ambitious student, in particular, to carry such subjects as he may need later on in life to qualify him for more advanced education. The blame for this situation lies in the fact that Latin is required for all teachers who expect to take a certificate higher than a Second Class certificate, and that Latin and French (or German) are required of those who enter the University.

If Latin were not required on the Faculty Entrance examination it would materially improve matters, because teachers holding Second Class certificates might then be induced to take the Upper School Course and thus obtain a higher certificate. Since Latin is required for this higher certificate the teacher who has not taken Latin in the Lower and Middle Schools, is practically debarred from the Faculty Entrance examination. Moreover, as the regulations respecting the qualifications as Specialist in Agriculture now permit a candidate who holds the Degree of B.S.A. and Faculty Entrance standing to obtain Specialist qualifications in both Agriculture and Science, the Latin element in this Faculty Entrance examination will be a serious handicap, because Latin is not required for the degree of B.S.A. If such a candidate as that referred to could offer one language, other than English as a fulfilment of the language requirement, instead of his being obliged to take Latin, this would help matters very materially with respect to the specialist standing referred to above.

Agriculture in the Continuation Schools is making very little headway largely because of the fact that such schools, though intended to meet the needs of the communities in which they are situated, have become simply small High Schools which furnish additional grist to the examination mill, chiefly because the people wished this very thing. This is partly due to the requirements and difficulties common to all secondary schools, but the difficulties are emphasized in these schools owing to the fact that in many cases, there are only two teachers on the staff and these two teachers attempt to carry on all the work required of candidates aiming at the examinations for Matriculation and Normal Entrance. To ask such a school to introduce Agriculture as an additional subject is often regarded by the Board and the staff of teachers as an imposition. So long as Latin and French are both required for Matriculation there is little hope of much improvement in the direction mentioned.

Moreover, in many cases, Boards are willing to add an additional teacher but in so doing they change the grade of continuation school, and automatically change the situation respecting the qualifications of the Principal. When a continuation school becomes a three-teacher school the requirements as regards the qualifications of the Principal are the same as those for high schools. If a Board of a two-

teacher continuation school has a Principal holding a First Class certificate, this Board naturally does not wish to crowd out such teacher as it would do if it became a three-teacher school. Here is a case for a revision of regulations.

SCHOOLS WITH DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURE

Among many educationists in Ontario during the past fifteen or twenty years, an idea has developed which has become more or less prevalent, that special agricultural schools are desirable in order that farmers' sons and daughters may be educated in a direction which might be supposed would lead to their future occupation. This idea arises out of the fact that our Ontario system of education has provided courses leading chiefly, or wholly, to the professions and the city life, and makes little or no provision for those who expect to spend their lives on the farm. Acting upon this idea several of the States of the American Republic provided for, and established some years ago, what were called County Agricultural Schools. In Alberta, three similar agricultural schools have been established. Under the names of Rural Science Schools, two such buildings have been erected in New Brunswick. Excepting possibly those in Alberta, these Agricultural schools have been largely a disappointment. In Wisconsin, those schools which were once purely agricultural schools (called county agricultural schools) have become really High Schools carrying on the regular High School subjects, with, of course, strong classes in Agriculture. In New Brunswick, the schools referred to are devoted to short courses. In Alberta, these agricultural schools are more successful because the conditions are different with respect to the character of the population and the occupation of the people.

The reason why the schools in Wisconsin abandoned the original idea of having purely agricultural schools, was because a sufficient attendance could not be secured excepting for short courses in the winter. Realizing that this was not producing the results they expected, the course was enlarged by the introduction of other High School subjects, so that a pupil who attended that school for four years might be admitted to a University if he so desired; or if a pupil attended such a school for a year or two and then wished to pursue a regular High School Course, his standing, as far as it went, was recognized in any Secondary School in the State, even in a city High School. These schools are now, therefore, what we call, in Ontario, Agricultural High Schools, that is, High Schools in the ordinary sense, but which also carry on suitable agricultural and household science departments.

Moreover, when looked at from all its angles, to what does a purely agricultural school lead? Obviously, to the farm. So far so good; but supposing a boy, in the position of tens of thousands of farm boys in Ontario, has little or no capital in view when he has completed his school course, what is he to do? There is plainly no opening for him but the position of hired man on a farm and, somehow or other, in Ontario that position has not been attractive. The consequence is that an ambitious boy will not be attracted to such a school, and I don't blame him. Such a boy might be attracted towards an industrial school which is intended to lead him to a remunerative trade or occupation requiring little or no capital. Such a position is distinctly more attractive than that of hired man on a farm.

The method adopted in Ontario when more fully developed is likely to meet the needs of the Province in this direction, because it is providing for agriculture in the regular secondary school education as a part of the course of study, recognizing two things:

(1) Agriculture as a subject is a means of real education, not necessarily vocational.

(2) Pupils taking such High School Course may be attracted to the farm and may profit by it later on in life. In this way it may prove vocational, though without emphasis in this direction at the time the course is taken.

The chief difficulties in the way of a more rapid introduction of agriculture into the secondary schools are:—

- (a) The subject is optional having the standing of a bonus subject only.
- (b) It is exceedingly difficult to obtain qualified teachers.
- (c) The curriculum is heavy as has already been pointed out.
- (d) Inherited prejudices in favor of the older subjects.

The demand for teachers of experience who are also qualified to teach Agriculture is very great, and such teachers are often induced to leave the school in which Agriculture has been established, to the great disadvantage of such school which is thus deprived of his services. In consequence of this demand the salaries of these teachers have, in many cases, been increased to such an extent as have caused some unrest among other teachers on the same staff. This situation has also been noted in Massachusetts, as indicated by the following quotation taken from "Vocational Agricultural Education," by Rufus W. Stinson, State Supervisor of Vocational Agricultural Education of Massachusetts:—

We have always held that the agricultural instructor may be paid, and ought to be paid, what he is worth, without regard to the salary schedule for the rest of the high school staff. Consequently, the agricultural instructor's salary has not only equalled the salaries of the other teachers, but has even exceeded, in some cases, that of the principal. This has occasioned unrest, sometimes even ill-will. That the agricultural instructor's salary generally covers, not only services in the class-room, but also services a-wheel which tax his purse from two to four hundred dollars a year, has not relieved the situation. As principal and agricultural instructor, a good man may now be paid what he is worth, and may be held more permanently in a locality which he fits.

The following are the Collegiate Institutes, High and Continuation Schools to which official visits were paid during the calendar year 1919 and during the fall term of 1918:—

Fall term of 1918: Arthur, Cobourg, Ingersoll, Leamington, London, Oakville, Port Hope, Port Perry, St. Thomas, Whitby, Wingham.

Spring term of 1919: Athens, Beamsville, Drayton, Exeter, Kincardine, New Liskeard, Niagara Falls South, Ridgeway, Smith's Falls, Winchester.

Fall term of 1919: Athens, Beamsville, Belleville, Bowmanville, Brockville, Chesterville, Cobourg, New Liskeard, Oakville, Port Hope, Port Perry, Renfrew, Smith's Falls, Vankleek Hill, Whitby, Williamstown, Winchester.

Public Schools with a Fifth Form taking Part I of the Lower School Course of the High Schools:—

Fall term of 1918: Gorrie.

Spring term of 1919: Florence.

Fall term of 1919: Kent Street School, Ottawa.

Normal Schools:—

Fall term of 1918: Toronto.

Spring term of 1919: London, Stratford.

Fall term of 1919: Ottawa, Hamilton, North Bay, Peterborough.

The progress of the work in the Secondary Schools is indicated by the following table, which shows when the work was introduced and how long continued. The word "Yes" means that the work was carried on successfully through the term, and the word "No" indicates that the work was temporarily dropped. The reason assigned in each case for dropping the subject was because of the impossibility of securing a legally qualified teacher to teach Agriculture:—

| Schools | 1915 | | 1916 | | 1917 | | 1918 | | 1919 | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| | Jan.- June | Sept.- Dec. | Jan.- June | Sept.- Dec. | Jan.- June | Sept.- Dec. | Jan.- June | Sept.- Dec. | Jan.- June | Sept.- Dec. |
| Collegiate Institutes— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brockville..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes |
| Clinton | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | no | no | no | no | yes |
| Ingersoll ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | yes | yes | yes |
| London..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes |
| Picton..... | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | no |
| Renfrew ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes |
| Smith's Falls ..... | ..... | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes |
| St. Thomas..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | yes | yes | yes |
| Vankleek Hill..... | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | no | no | yes | yes | yes |
| High Schools— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arthur | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes |
| Athens ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes |
| *Beamsville ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | yes |
| Belleville ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | yes |
| Bowmanville | yes | yes | yes | no | no | no | no | no | no | yes |
| Chesterville ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | yes |
| Cobourg..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes |
| Essex..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | yes | yes | yes | yes | no | no | yes |
| Georgetown ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | yes | yes | no | no | no | no | yes |
| Hagersville..... | ..... | yes | yes | yes | yes | no | no | no | no | no |
| Kincardine ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes |
| Leamington ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | yes | yes | yes |
| Niagara Falls S..... | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes |
| *Oakville | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes |
| Port Hope..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes |
| *Port Perry..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | yes | yes | yes |
| Uxbridge..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | yes | yes | no | no | no |
| *Whitby..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes |
| Williamstown ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | yes | yes | no | no | yes |
| Winchester..... | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes |
| Wingham..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes |
| Weston..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | yes | yes | yes |
| Continuation Schools— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cannington ..... | ..... | yes | yes | yes | yes | no | no | no | no | no |
| *Drayton..... | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes |
| Exeter | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | no | no | yes | yes | no |
| New Liskeard ..... | ..... | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes |
| Port Colborne ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | yes |
| Ridgeway | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes |
| Public Schools with Form V— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gorrie (Huron Co.).... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | yes | yes | no |
| Florence (Lambton Co.)..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | yes | yes | no |
| Swansea ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | yes |
| Thamesville..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | yes |

*Separate Departments of Agriculture.

The chief difficulty in introducing and in maintaining classes in Agriculture in the Secondary Schools is the lack of legally qualified teachers.

The number of High Schools qualifying for grants since 1915 are here given:—

| — | No. Schools | With Plots | No Plots |
|--------------------------|-------------|------------|----------|
| 1915 | | | |
| January-June | 11 | ..... | 11 |
| September-December | 15 | ..... | 15 |
| 1916 | | | |
| January-June | 15 | 1 | 14 |
| September-December..... | 20 | 1 | 19 |
| 1917 | | | |
| January-June | 20 | 7 | 13 |
| September-December..... | 21 | 7 | 14 |
| 1918 | | | |
| January-June | 21 | 16 | 5 |
| September-December..... | 26 | 18 | 8 |
| 1919 | | | |
| January-June..... | 23 | 16 | 7 |
| September-December | 30 | 23 | 7 |

Courses are provided at the Ontario Agricultural College covering two consecutive summers of five weeks each. These courses were introduced in 1913 and the number of teachers who have so far qualified for an Intermediate Certificate in Agriculture are given below:—

| | | | |
|------------|---------|------------|---------|
| Year. | Number. | Year. | Number. |
| 1914 | 12 | 1917 | 15 |
| 1915 | 10 | 1918 | 9 |
| 1916 | 15 | 1919 | 21 |

Below are the names of those teachers who qualified in 1919:—

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Aitcheson, R. J. | McGill, D. H., M.A., Queen's. |
| Archibald, Arthur. | McLeod, Annie. |
| Cattenach, Mabel. | Robinson, B. E. |
| Elliott, Violet. | Ross, Donald. |
| Follick, T. H., M.A., Victoria. | Shales, W. E., M.A., Queen's. |
| Garner, J. H. | Sinclair, R. J. |
| Gundry, A. P., B.A., Toronto. | Sorsoleil, M.A., B.A., Queen's. |
| Hammond, W. G. | Tuke, W. H., B.A., Queen's. |
| Harvey, Florence. | Whitson, Deane. |
| Hofferd, G. W., B.A., Queen's. | Wing, Henry. |
| Kehoe, Florence G. | |

Number who obtained Part III for Specialists, 1918: Nine.

FARM MECHANICS

| | |
|------------|---------|
| Year. | Number. |
| 1917 | 10 |
| 1918 | 9 |
| 1919 | 10 |

The list of those who qualified for Farm Mechanics in 1919 is as below:—

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Archibald, Arthur. | Hofferd, G. W., B.A., Queen's. |
| Attwood, A. E., M.A., Queen's. | Might, Lincoln, M.A., Queen's. |
| Cosgrove, J. E. | Maxwell, T. P., B.A., Queen's. |
| Follick, T. H., M.A., Victoria. | Smith, F. P., M.A., Queen's. |
| Gundry, A. P., B.A., Toronto. | Tanton, J. A., B.A., Queen's. |

SUMMARY, INCLUDING FARM MECHANICS

| | |
|-------------------------------|----|
| Queen's | 45 |
| Toronto | 19 |
| McMaster | 12 |
| Western | 2 |
| Victoria | 3 |
| — | |
| With University Degrees | 81 |
| Without Degrees | 39 |

The Names and Addresses of Public and Separate School Inspectors who hold Intermediate Certificates in Agriculture

| | |
|---|---|
| Bald, W. T., Port Elgin. | Kilmer, E. E. C., Brantford. |
| Bannister, John A., New Liskeard. | Lee, W. J., Toronto, 434 Brunswick Ave. |
| Bennett, J. M., Toronto, 694 Euclid Ave. | Lees, Richard, Peterborough. |
| Benson, J. E., Picton. | Liddy, W. R., Orangeville. |
| Boyes, Robert, Campbellford. | Longman, E., Barrie. |
| Broderick, G. E., Lindsay. | Marshall, J. W., Welland. |
| Burgess, H. H., Owen Sound. | Michell, F. L., Perth. |
| Campbell, A. L., Weston. | Minns, J. E., Tweed. |
| Carefoot, George A., St. Catharines. | Moore, J. L., Parry Sound. |
| Christie, D. M., Sudbury. | Moshier, D. D., Toronto. |
| Clarke, H. J., Belleville. | Mulloy, C. W., Aurora. |
| Cole, J. M., Woodstock. | McCool, John, Walkerton. |
| Colles, W. H. G. (Rev.), Chatham. | McDougall, N., Petrolia. |
| Colling, James, Bancroft. | McGuire, J. F., Westport. |
| Conn, Henry, Sarnia. | McNab, G. G., Renfrew. |
| Cook, H. F., Simcoe. | McNeice, James, Welland. |
| Craig, J. J., Fergus. | Nelson, John, Vankleek Hill. |
| Craig, T. A., Kemptville. | Norman, Lambert, Galt. |
| Crewson, J. W., Alexandria. | Paterson, R. A., Ingersoll. |
| Day, Isaac, Orillia. | Power, J. F., Toronto. |
| Denyes, J. M., Milton. | Reid, M. R., Sharbot Lake. |
| Dowsley, W. C., Brockville. | Ritchie, John, Port Arthur. |
| Ferguson, T. R., Uxbridge. | Robinson, J. B., Hamilton. |
| Field, J. M., Goderich. | Standing, T. W., Brantford. |
| Finn, J. P., Britannia Bay. | Scovell, H. R., Bracebridge. |
| Froats, James, Cornwall. | Sheppard, F. W., Kitchener. |
| Galbraith, Robert, Mount Forest. | Slemon, E. T., Ottawa. |
| Galbraith, W. J., Brampton. | Smith, J. C., St. Thomas. |
| Garvin, J. L., Barrie. | Smith, J. H., Chatham. |
| Green, L. A., Sault Ste. Marie. | Smith, Jas. H., Stratford. |
| Hagan, J. W., Gore Bay. | Stevens, W. H., Lindsay. |
| Huff, Samuel, Meaford. | Sullivan, J. F., London. |
| Irwin, William, Stratford. | Taylor, J. A., St. Thomas. |
| Jamieson, Thomas, Ottawa. | Thompson, P. J., London. |
| Johnson, H. D., Strathroy. | Tom, J. E., Goderich. |
| Jones, Jas. E., Ottawa. | Truscott, S. A., Kingston. |
| Jordan, A. A., Toronto, 63 Orchard View Blvd. | White, R. O., Minden. |
| | Wright, Robert, Hanover. |

Theses for Specialist's Certificate in Agriculture

The following, whose names are given below, have completed the course prescribed for Specialist standing in Agriculture and have submitted acceptable Theses as follows:—

- J. G. Adams, B.A., Queen's, Principal of Beamsville High School.
Problem: The Effects of Climate or Soil Conditions on the Quality of Flour.
- G. E. Copeland, M.A., Queen's, Science Master, Port Hope High School.
Problem: Causes of Variation in the Percentage of Fat in Milk.
- A. R. McRitchie, B.A., Toronto, Principal of Arthur High School.
Problem: The Determination of the Available Constituents of Basic Slag as a Fertilizer.
- F. P. Smith, M.A., Queen's, Science Master, Brockville Collegiate Institute.
Problem: The Effects of Illuminating Gas on House Plants with a View to Obtain Resisting Varieties.

NORMAL SCHOOLS

Classes in agriculture are now fairly well established in the Normal Schools of Ontario. With the added school garden accommodation recently provided for the use of the students the character of the work has been materially strengthened. It is expected that plant houses will soon be provided.

With these facilities for carrying on the work of teacher training in agriculture, considerable progress is likely to be made, but until the High Schools maintain classes in this subject, and until it is regarded as a compulsory subject for entrance into Normal Schools, the results will not be wholly satisfactory because too much of the time of the instructor is necessarily required on the academic side of the subject leaving too little for instruction in methods of management of such classes. Agriculture being a relatively new subject, so far as the schools are concerned, more than ordinary attention must be given by the teacher of agriculture in the Normal School to the individual students.

Equipment for Agriculture in Normal Schools

The accommodation and equipment for teaching Agriculture are not yet all that could be desired. The following list shows, to a certain extent, the value of the equipment:—

| Normal School | Equipment | Books | Other Material |
|--------------------|-----------|-------|----------------|
| | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| Hamilton | 276 00 | 10 05 | 117 92 |
| London..... | 101 50 | 18 00 | 168 50 |
| North Bay..... | 394 19 | 53 14 | ..... |
| Ottawa..... | ..... | 36 63 | ..... |
| Peterborough | 116 86 | ..... | 31 50 |
| Stratford..... | 259 90 | 30 00 | 50 00 |
| Toronto | 344 83 | ..... | 44 85 |

Teachers of Agriculture in the different Normal Schools

- Hamilton G. O. McMillan, M.A., B.Pæd., Queen's.
- London G. W. Hofferd, B.A., Queen's.
- North Bay H. E. Ricker, M.A., Queen's.
- Ottawa G. A. Miller, M.A., Queen's.
- Peterborough A. J. Madill, B.A., McMaster.
- Stratford J. W. Emery, B.A., D.Pæd., Toronto.
- Toronto David Whyte, B.A., Toronto.

All these men hold Intermediate Certificates in Agriculture.

The schools affiliated with the Normal Schools are given in the following list. These schools have all made a good start and it is hoped that efforts for advancement of such schools may be fostered and encouraged in every possible way. It is also hoped that some of these schools may, in the near future, become centres of consolidation.

| Schools Affiliated | | | | | Teacher of Affiliated School | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Normal School | Section No. | Township | Date of affiliation | Miles from Normal | Secretary | P.O. Address | Name of Teacher | Cert. | Certificate in Agricul. | Salary from Board | Salary from Dept. |
| Hamilton | 5 | Barton Burlington Beach | Sept., 1916 | 2 | Dr. J. H. Holbrook | Mt. Sanitorium..... | Pearle E. Kennedy | II | No Cert. | \$700 | \$200 |
| | U3 | W. Flamboro & Ancaster | “ | 6 | Burlington B. Commis- sion, room 800, Bank of Hamilton | Hamilton | H. Merle Prentice | I | “ | 800 | 200 |
| | | | Sept., 1918 | 6½ | W. H. Brooking..... | | R.R. 3, Dundas..... | Deane Whitson.. | I | Pt. I, 1918 | 700 | 200 |
| London..... | 7 | Westminster | Sept., 1916 | 4 | R. T. Baty..... | R.R. 1, Wilton Grove.. | C. E. Johnson ... | II | No Cert. | 800 | 200 |
| | 3 | “ | “ 1919 | 2 | F. Anderson | R.R. 4, London..... | Hazel Reid | II | “ | 800 | 200 |
| | 22 | London | “ 1918 | 4 | R. Dengate..... | Ealing..... | Helen Paterson.. | II | Cert. | 700 | 200 |
| North Bay... | 5 | Widdifield .. | Sept., 1916 | 9 | Wm. Downie..... | Feronia | Ethel Luckens.. | II | Cert. | 800 | 200 |
| | 1B | Ferris | “ | 2 | James Pasmore | North Bay..... | Vina Fennell.... | II | Cert. | 700 | 200 |
| Ottawa..... | 3 | Gloucester .. | Sept., 1916 | 4½ | J. A. Beamish | Billing's Bridge..... | Mary Douglas... | II | No Cert. | 700 | 200 |
| | 10 | “ | “ 1919 | 3 | J. Woods | Hurdman's Bridge.... | A. Cummings ... | II | “ | 600 | 200 |
| | 12 | Nepean | “ 1919 | 5 | W. P. Jackson | City View..... | Frances Scott... | II | “ | 600 | 200 |
| Peterborough. | 3 | Smith | Sept., 1916 | 3 | Percy Edmison..... | R.R. 2, Peterborough .. | Helen Alexander. | II | Cert. | 675 | 200 |
| | 5 | “ | “ | 6 | G. D. Mann | Bridgenorth | M. I. Klink | II | “ | 750 | 200 |
| | 6 | Otonabee ... | “ | 3 | Alex. Huston..... | R.R. 11, Peterborough . | Phyllis Borland. | II | Pt. 1, 1919 | 800 | 200 |
| Stratford | 3 | Downie | Sept., 1909 | 5½ | D. M. Ballantyne..... | R.R. 3, Stratford..... | G. MacKenzie... | II | ..... | 650 | 200 |
| | U10 | S. Easthope. | “ 1919 | 7½ | W. Flach | Shakespeare | N. Beaumont.... | II | Pt. I, | 700 | 200 |
| | 9 | Downie. | “ 1916 | 7½ | R. Bell..... | R.R. 5, St. Mary's..... | M. McCully..... | II | Cert. | 800 | 200 |
| Toronto..... | 1 | King & Whit- church..... | Sept., 1918 | 20 | Fred. Legge | Oak Ridges | B. M. Fletcher .. | I | No Cert. | 750 | 200 |
| | 2 | Vaughan & Markham! | Sept., 1917 | 12 | Mrs. L. G. Langstaff .. | “Hawthorn Min. Sp'gs.” | Frances M. Brown | II | Elem. Ila | 700 | 200 |
| | 10 | Etobicoke... | Oct., 1919 | 13 | Henry Barker | R.R. 3, Weston | Eva W. Nattress | I | Elem. | 800 | 200 |
| | 7 | Etobicoke... | Oct., 1919 | 15 | William Wallis..... | R.R. 3, Weston..... | V. O. Armstrong. | II | No Cert. | 750 | 200 |

SUMMER COURSES

The attendance at the Summer Courses in Agriculture for Teachers, in 1919, was the largest on record. From the indications in 1918, it was expected that there would be a considerable increase in the year following, consequently, in view of the fact that the Ontario Agricultural College had reached the limit of its accommodation, an effort was made by the Department of Education to see if another centre or other centres could not be secured to accommodate the overflow from Guelph. The Ontario Ladies' College, Whitby, with its ample dormitories and dining halls, in addition to farm and garden, offered a suitable place for such a course. An arrangement was therefore made between the Department of Education and the Governor of the Ontario Ladies' College by which the overflow from the Ontario Agricultural College could be taken there in 1919. This has been carried out with gratifying success, and a similar arrangement is likely to be made in 1920.

During the summer session of 1918 and 1919 the Public and Separate School Inspectors were invited by the Minister of Education to take the Course leading to an Intermediate certificate in Agriculture, in view of the fact that they would be required to inspect the Agricultural classes in their inspectorates, and also to encourage and assist teachers in their efforts to introduce and carry on the work, especially in the rural schools. Nearly all the Inspectors of the Public and Separate Schools have completed the Course referred to and will be granted full Intermediate certificates in Agriculture.

The attendance since 1911 is given in the following table, that in 1918 and 1919 being especially large on account of the attendance of Inspectors:—

Attendance at the Ontario Agricultural College Summer Courses in Agriculture,
1911-1919
(One class was given at Whitby in 1919)

| Year | Elementary | | | | | Intermediate | | | | | Inspectors | | Farm Me- chanics | Total |
|--------|------------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------------|-------|----------|-------|------|------------|-------|------------------------|-------|
| | I | | | II | | I | | II | | III | I | II | — | |
| | O. A. C. | | Whitby | O.A.C. | | O.A.C. | | O. A. C. | | | | | | |
| | Men | Women | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | — | — | | |
| 1911.. | 8 | 75 | ..... | 1 | 16 | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | 100 | |
| 1912.. | 16 | 65 | ..... | 2 | 23 | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | 106 | |
| 1913.. | 14 | 64 | ..... | 5 | 36 | 23 | 4 | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | 146 | |
| 1914.. | 8 | 55 | ..... | 5 | 27 | 13 | 4 | 14 | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | 126 | |
| 1915.. | 15 | 39 | ..... | 5 | 18 | 17 | 1 | 9 | 1 | .... | ..... | ..... | 105 | |
| 1916.. | 11 | 99 | ..... | 9 | 31 | 15 | 3 | 14 | 1 | .... | ..... | ..... | 183 | |
| 1917.. | 15 | 138 | ..... | 7 | 81 | 9 | 1 | 13 | 2 | .... | ..... | 10 | 276 | |
| 1918.. | 6 | 187 | ..... | 7 | 119 | 20 | 11 | 9 | ..... | 9 | 79 | 9 | 456 | |
| 1919.. | 16 | 155 | 70 | 6 | 160 | 9 | 19 | 7 | 21 | .... | 86 | 10 | 559 | |

A glance at the above table will show that, since 1915, a marked progress has been made with respect to the attendance, even after the number of those taking the Inspectors' Course has been subtracted.

A considerable number of those who enter Part I of the Course leading to an Elementary certificate, for some reason or other do not complete the course by taking Part II. The following figures show the percentage of shrinkage:—

| Number taking Part I | | Number completing Part II the following year | | Decrease per cent. |
|----------------------|-----|---|-----|-----------------------|
| 1911..... | 83 | 1912..... | 24 | 71 |
| 1912..... | 81 | 1913..... | 41 | 50 |
| 1913..... | 76 | 1914..... | 32 | 58 |
| 1914..... | 63 | 1915..... | 23 | 64 |
| 1915..... | 54 | 1916..... | 40 | 26 |
| 1916..... | 100 | 1917..... | 88 | 12 |
| 1917..... | 158 | 1918..... | 126 | 20 |
| 1918..... | 193 | 1919..... | 166 | 14 |

These figures show a very marked improvement from 1916 to 1919, with respect to the dropping out referred to.

An interesting feature of the Summer Course in 1919 was the presence of 37 "Sisters," teachers from R. C. Separate Schools. Though handicapped somewhat in the garden work, by their method of dress, they accomplished energetically all the regular work, in class, laboratory and garden, with praiseworthy success.

On account of the large number in attendance, dormitory or boarding accommodation could not be provided for the men, consequently, the courses for all concerned lost much of their charm and something of their efficiency. Going back and forth down town consumed much time, and in most cases this prevented attendance upon evening meetings.

As was the case last year, the swimming tank provided an opportunity to learn to swim, and also a means of enjoyment to those who had previously learned.

Special lectures were given as follows: An address of welcome by President Creelman, on "The Functions of the College"; by Professor Harcourt, on "The Essentials in Human Food"; by Professor Crow, on "Birds"; and by the Honourable Dr. Cody, Minister of Education, on "The Educational Outlook." Quite naturally all of these addresses were highly appreciated.

The Minister of Education spent a day visiting the classes at work in garden and laboratory, realizing that the way to get first hand information with respect to the work being carried on is to see for himself the students at work.

The following, by Mr. G. S. Johnson, Principal of Whitby High School, who was in charge of the Summer Courses in Agriculture held in connection with the Ontario Ladies' College, Whitby, shows the situation as respecting that branch of the Summer Courses in Agriculture:

The Summer School of Agriculture at Whitby. (By G. S. Johnson.)

Since the inception of the Summer Courses in Agriculture at the Ontario Agricultural College in 1911 the number of students in attendance has gradually increased until in 1918 it was found necessary to refuse admittance to upwards of one hundred, on account of the lack of accommodations. As the object of this Summer Course is to qualify, gradually, all of the public school teachers of the

province as teachers of Agriculture in the rural schools, it was readily seen that this result could not be attained by the course being given to only part of those applying each year. With the idea of overcoming this difficulty the Department considered the opening up of at least one branch school where Part I of the Elementary Course could be taken. Various centres were considered but none seemed to present the same advantages as Whitby. Here was the ideal combination of the spacious residence of the Ontario Ladies' College with its farm of several hundred acres, and the splendidly equipped agricultural laboratories of the Whitby High School.

In order to facilitate the apportionment of the students, Toronto was made the dividing line; all east of Toronto to go to Whitby and all west to go to Guelph. Owing to the nature of the accommodations at Whitby it was considered advisable to send all male teachers to Guelph.

The staff at Whitby and their various departments were as follows:—

Geo. S. Johnson, B.A., Whitby High School: Entomology, Botany, Weather, and Gardening.

Norman E. Davies, B.A., Renfrew Collegiate Institute: Soils, Poultry, Recreation.

R. M. Tipper, B.S.A., District Representative of Ontario County: Animal Husbandry and Field Husbandry.

J. A. Short, Swansea Public School: Dairying, Floriculture, Horticulture.

There were seventy teachers in attendance, representing the various counties as follows: Ontario, 9; Hastings, 9; Prince Edward, 7; Peterborough, 5; Northumberland, 5; Carleton, 5; Normal Schools, 5; Durham, 4; York, 4; Leeds, 2; Lanark, Simcoe, Welland, Grenville, Lincoln, Glengarry, Peel, Lennox and Addington, Parry Sound, Grey, and Stormont, each 1.

The course was modelled as closely as possible after the similar course given at Guelph. The large farm with its excellent garden and orchard afforded ample opportunity for the practical work in connection with farm crops, horticulture and floriculture.

Although the College at Whitby does not go in for large numbers of pure-bred stock it is fortunately situated in the centre of a splendid stock-raising district. This district was drawn upon largely for the work in animal husbandry. A large School Fair tent made an excellent live stock pavilion.

A plot of land 50 ft. x 300 ft. was divided into thirty-five garden plots. Two students were allotted to each of the plots and the first day of the course these were worked up and planted with carrots, beets, lettuce, onions, seeds and sets, radishes, corn, potatoes, celery, cabbage, and tomatoes. Although this phase of the work entailed a considerable amount of work upon the part of the pupils there seemed to be no other subject that created the same interest. Some of the garden stuff was ready for use before the school disbanded, and practically all of even the corn matured sufficiently for use.

In the various lectures motion pictures were made use of wherever possible, not only to give the students a better idea of the subject, but also to show them how such a machine could be used profitably in their own schools. The machines are comparatively cheap and the films may be obtained free of charge from the Motion Picture Bureau in Toronto.

In order to connect the work of this school up with Guelph as much as possible a series of lectures by several of the O.A.C. staff was arranged for. Unfortunately

the great pressure of work at that institution prevented this arrangement being carried out to completion. Prof. Dean, being the only one who succeeded in getting away, gave an interesting lecture upon the dairy industry in Ontario. This was a public lecture and was attended largely by the people of the town and surrounding district.

Prof. H. Bell, B.S.A., of the Soil Improvement Bureau, Toronto, gave three lectures on Soil. The morning lecture dealt with the physical nature of the soil, the afternoon lecture with the chemical composition of the soil and its requirements. Both of these lectures were supplemented with laboratory experiments. The evening lecture was illustrated with lantern views and dealt with the history of the fertilizer industry and the processes of manufacturing some of the more common fertilizers.

The recreation was under the direction of Mr. Davies. This part of the work is not considered the least important by any means. A successful teacher must be able to co-operate with the pupils in their games and entertainments. He should be able to take part in all of the school activities. With this end in view the recreation was organized so as to give the maximum results in the time allotted. As this was the first year of the school at Whitby there were naturally no pupils of a previous class to take the lead and show how things had been done the year before. However, an interesting schedule of indoor baseball was arranged for and carried out to completion. Two half-days were set aside as Field Days with the idea of showing how such an event could be carried out in the schools.

One of the outstanding features of the College at Whitby is the large gymnasium and swimming tank. Instructions in swimming were given to groups nearly every evening with the result that a large percentage of those taking part learned to swim.

Evenings when it was not possible to play games outside the students met in the large chapel and there learned something about community singing, and exchanged ideas concerning rural school entertainments. These evening meetings culminated in an open concert on the closing evening.

Doubts concerning the feasibility of conducting a summer course in agriculture at any place other than the O.A.C. were expressed on several sides during the spring. That such a course is possible has been proven and that it is acceptable to the public school teachers in the province was demonstrated by a petition presented by the teachers in attendance requesting that they be permitted to take the second part of their course there in the summer of 1920.

APPENDIX G

THE LIBRARY OF THE DEPARTMENT

THE HONOURABLE R. H. GRANT, M.P.P.,
Minister of Education for Ontario.

SIR,—I beg to submit the Report of the Library of the Department of Education for 1919.

The Library of the Department of Education is at the service of the staff of the Department; inspectors and teachers at work in the various classes of schools; students reading for degrees in pedagogy or taking extramural courses in the Universities; persons investigating problems in education; members of reading classes, literary and debating clubs, and teachers' institutes; and students in the Ontario College of Art.

It contains collections of text-books on the subjects taught in the Public, Separate, Continuation, High, and Normal Schools, in the Faculties of Education, and in the Ontario College of Art. It contains collections of supplementary and reference books on those subjects—books on travel, exploration, geography, biography, history; poetry, drama, literary criticism; industry, trade, and commerce; useful arts, fine arts; mathematics, physics, chemistry, geology; psychology, ethics; the social sciences; education; ancient and modern languages, etc. It has a collection of dictionaries, atlases, gazeteers, encyclopaedias, concordances, year books, readers' guides, etc.

It contains collections of reports, pamphlets, and bulletins on the history and development of education in Ontario and the other provinces of Canada, in Great Britain and Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, India, Africa, Japan, United States, Europe, etc. Its collection of bound magazines on education, art, literature, science, and history is very valuable.

Books are loaned, usually, for a period of two weeks, and the loans may be renewed for a further period provided there are no other applicants in the meantime. The Department of Education pays the postage out and the borrower the return postage.

A general catalogue of the books and pamphlets is needed and special catalogues of separate departments would be very helpful. The distribution of a monthly leaflet calling attention to the new books received, to important articles on education in the current magazines, and to books suitable for collateral reading would secure due publicity, increase interest in the library, make voluntary reading attractive, and stimulate self-improvement.

Mr. Fisher, the British Minister of Education, has said that "The hardest problem of educational statesmanship is not to find and test the teacher, but to keep him alive and interested in the continuous exercise of his craft." There are teachers who settle down in a comfortable rut, content to do their work year after year in a routine way. There is difficulty in getting some teachers to read educational literature and to keep themselves conversant with the best educational practice and the most progressive educational theory. If the young teacher is to continue to grow and the old teacher to prolong his youth, books and magazines are necessary for professional guidance and encouragement, for inspiration and recreation.

Some teachers, because of small salaries, cannot afford to purchase these aids. The Departmental Library offers to every teacher in this province, however remote his school, the best books and periodicals to aid him in his work and to give him a broader outlook on the possibilities of the school as a factor in the life of the community. It does this without any cost to him save that of the return postage.

In my Report for 1918, illustrations were given of the many types of requests for aid received within a brief period. This year the requests are even more varied, and there is an increase in the number of public and high school teachers and trustees who have applied for books and reports, but there are still many teachers and officials who, apparently, are not aware that there is a Departmental Library and that its staff is ready not only to send out books on request but to answer inquiries and to advise on books and periodicals that will help to make teachers and students more efficient and to keep them abreast of the latest developments in their special lines of study and work.

At midsummer last a special library for the use of the students in attendance at the Normal School was established, and some 1,250 books were transferred to it from the Departmental Library. At a later date it became necessary to purchase books to replace a number of those transferred.

The number of books added to the Departmental Library during the year was 1,161; of these 875 were purchased, 53 were donated, and 233 were bound magazines.

The number of books loaned was 15,027, and the number drawn for reference in the library, 5,555.

The number of periodicals subscribed for was 116 and the number loaned, 1,542. With some exceptions, illustrated periodicals—art journals especially—are not given out as loans.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. J. GOGGIN,

Librarian, Department of Education.

The Library of the Department of Education,
Toronto, January, 1920.

APPENDIX H

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES

TO THE HONOURABLE R. H. GRANT, M.P.P.,

Minister of Education for Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of your Public Libraries Branch for the year 1919, and the statistics, etc., of the Public Libraries of the Province for 1918; also a statement of the grants paid in 1919 to Public Libraries, and to Historical, Literary, and Scientific Societies.

First, permit me to express my appreciation of your interest in the public library movement and of the encouragement you have already given me in the work of the Branch. I wish to thank the Deputy Minister for assistance and counsel. Credit and acknowledgment are due to the Toronto Public Library Board and to Mr. George H. Locke, chief librarian of the Toronto Public Library, for assisting the Branch with its training school for librarianship.

The Public Libraries Branch continues to succeed in its work in the interest of better libraries and more libraries, through the agencies of library visits, the issuance of publications, correspondence, institutes, training of librarians and assistants, grants, and special instruction.

Outstanding Features

1. Libraries report large increases in library patronage over the year 1918. The use of public libraries has doubled in the last ten years. The increase in quantity and improvement of quality of library demand have been remarkable since the last year before the war.

2. Seventeen new libraries were added to the public libraries' register in 1919.

3. Hospitals and other institutions for returned soldiers were served with seventy travelling libraries.

4. Travelling libraries are serving more people than ever. This work should be greatly extended; want of room prevents aggressive work in this line.

5. The Public Libraries Act was amended to permit of an increased library rate on a majority vote of a council. The amendment was made chiefly to meet the condition in Toronto, Hamilton and Ottawa. The Act limited the rate for cities of over 100,000 population to one-quarter mill, exclusive of debt charges; the council may now increase the rate. In case of places of less than 100,000 the rate was one-half mill, inclusive of debt charges, and the council, by a two-thirds vote, could increase the rate to three-quarters of a mill; the council may now increase the rate to one mill by a majority vote.

A new clause was added to enable a council that had entered into a contract to expend not less than a given amount annually for library maintenance, by reason of having received a gift, to levy a tax to a sufficient rate to meet the requirements of its pledge.

6. Several visits were made to assist in the establishment of new libraries and in the re-establishment of closed libraries; all of them were successful.

7. *The Ontario Library Review* with papers of interest to libraries and annotated lists of books suitable for libraries, was published each quarter.

8. A successful training school for librarianship was held. It covered a period of three months—one month longer than the two former short courses. A primary course of one month formed the first part of the three months' course. In all forty-three students attended the school, and several applicants could not be admitted for want of accommodation.

9. Five librarians who received their training at the Departmental School, and one, a former assistant of the present Inspector of Public Libraries, were appointed as librarians for the normal schools at Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Peterborough, and Stratford. The normal school librarians have the double qualification of being trained teachers and trained librarians. The Minister and the Director of Professional Training (for teachers) contributed materially to library advancement, by placing trained librarians in the normal schools. Teachers-in-training will undoubtedly become greatly interested in libraries through the influence of the normal school librarians.

10. All important appointments made in public libraries were made largely on the advice of the Public Libraries Branch.

11. Several Women's Institutes throughout the Province have assisted in establishing public libraries, in opening closed libraries, in securing funds for rural libraries, and in promoting the use of travelling libraries.

12. The grants to libraries were paid early and to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

13. A graduate of the University of Toronto, holding a grade A certificate of the Department's Training School for Librarianship, was appointed as an assistant in the Branch. The addition of the new assistant will increase the efficiency of the Branch and save certain expenditures for outside assistance.

The Modern Public Library

The modern public library is an educational institution and a necessary part of an educational system. It supplements the work of schools and serves students who do not attend school. It is an active promoter of popular education. Five kinds of service are usually given by the modern library: (1) Reference service, from the answering of simple but not unimportant questions to furnishing extensive information; (2) lending books for home study; (3) lending books for recreative reading, from which there is a greater educational value as a by-product than is generally supposed; (4) special service to children, including the story-hour; (5) providing reading rooms with periodicals and newspapers.

A modern public library is contained in a building or room that is attractive and adapted to meet the practical considerations of modern library service and, at the same time, lends itself to re-arrangement to conform with changing conditions and new ideas. It has a collection of books of ample size; every class of books, every sub-class, every subject, and every form of literature is represented in due proportion; the collection is well balanced and expresses the needs of the community.

Books are selected regularly and systematically; the best books that come within the scope of the library are purchased in sufficient numbers to retain the library's vitality and to supply future demands.

The books are organized according to the best methods in library science; they are classified, catalogued and analysed according to standard methods in order to interpret the collection for the patrons' needs and to make the wealth of the library easily accessible.

A reference department is maintained. It provides suitable accommodation for readers. It contains reference books, government publications, and organized fragmentary printed material, all to an extent consistent with the size of the library. Reference lists and bibliographies are made. Special indexes and other reference aids are compiled. Expert assistance is given to enquirers.

The circulating department offers free access to its shelves and lends books for home reading. In this phase of the modern library's work, readers are assisted and efforts are made to encourage the use of the best books—the aim is to bring the right book and the right reader together. The object is to serve each borrower with the home reading that will best suit his needs in as far as the well-selected and efficiently organized library will permit. The patrons are served by one who has a general knowledge of books and of modern librarianship, one who is interested in people and has a gift for discovering the taste and needs of the public.

A separate section or room for boys and girls is an essential feature of a modern public library. Approved books to suit children of all ages are kept. The story hour is held regularly for the little ones. In this department children gain a love for good literature and acquire good reading habits that last through life. The children are encouraged and assisted by one who has a knowledge of children's literature.

A reading room provided with well-selected periodicals and newspapers is a phase of a modern library's service.

A qualified librarian is the chief factor in the modern public library. A library can not become a modern library without a qualified librarian. The modern public library may have one or more specialists for each department, or it may have but one librarian who performs all duties, including library technique and the different kinds of library service. Three-fourths of the success of a library depends upon the librarian.

The modern public library is an active force; it is aggressive. It not only preserves books and makes them and their contents accessible to library patrons, but it promotes the use of the library; it tries to reach every possible patron; it attempts to serve every individual and community interests in as far as library resources are capable. The following pairs of paragraphs from the *Ontario Library Review* contrast the old library idea with the new:

THE OLD LIBRARY

It was a place for guarding and preserving books.

Intended to serve the few—the bookish men and the scholars who had the necessary influence to be admitted.

Children were denied the use of books; they were promised the future in exchange for the present.

The librarian was a bookish library policeman.

The visitor was looked upon with suspicion.

It was supported by private subscription or maintained by institutions.

Lack of method and of organization prevailed.

Books were kept away from the visitor's reach.

The library was passive.

THE MODERN PUBLIC LIBRARY

It is a place for collecting the best books and for making them useful.

Serves the many; attempts to put the right book into the hands of every reader.

Special service is given to children; generous supplies of approved books are furnished; boys and girls are helped and guided; stories are told for the little ones.

The librarian is the guide, philosopher and friend to all possible patrons.

Patrons are eagerly sought. The missionary spirit prevails.

It is supported by the people and for the people.

Organized according to modern library science, thus multiplying the value of the books.

The freest access to books is given.

The library is an active force.

Public Libraries—The Present Situation in Ontario

Ontario has at present 425 public libraries operating under the Public Libraries Act. In proportion to population our Province has the largest number of public libraries of any country, state or province in the world. Our best libraries are equal to the best anywhere, but on the average the libraries of the Province are below a desirable standard of merit.

The following figures will show the increase in the use of Ontario public libraries since 1880:

| | | | |
|------------|-----------|------------|----------------|
| 1880 | 268,483 | 1901 | 2,534,711 |
| 1883 | 466,443 | 1904 | 2,534,228 |
| 1886 | 679,096 | 1907 | 2,536,009 |
| 1889 | 820,701 | 1910 | 3,306,392 |
| 1892 | 1,333,304 | 1913 | 3,888,546 |
| 1895 | 1,687,806 | 1916 | 4,947,282 |
| 1898 | 2,358,140 | 1919 | over 6,000,000 |

The patronage of the libraries would be much greater if more adequate provision were made to meet the possible demand.

Figures and facts concerning a selected number of libraries could be quoted to convey the impression that the libraries of Ontario are of the highest type, that they are in a flourishing condition, and that perfection is close at hand. It is not the object of this report to convey any such idea. A brief, general comment on the present situation is given in the hope that a statement concerning the libraries as they actually are, will assist in securing needed and better conditions, and thus contribute toward the improvement of our libraries as a whole.

Several of our larger libraries are doing a high class of work on a fairly adequate scale, and some of them are not. Comparatively few of our towns have reached a desirable standard. Very few of the smaller libraries are realizing anything approaching their possibilities.

In fairness to a small minority of our libraries (about ten per cent.), I wish to emphasize that they are of notable merit. In justice to the Department, I wish to state that the Public Libraries Branch is entitled to a generous measure of credit for the high standing that has been reached by the majority of our best public libraries, and for slight advances of other libraries. Progress has been made by the libraries as a whole, but the advancement has been due to less than one-third of the libraries and, chiefly, to several of the larger ones.

To say that more than two-thirds of our libraries have been standing still would be literally inaccurate. As a class these non-progressive libraries have moved almost imperceptibly forward. No library has been closed in four years and more than a score of new ones have been established. We notice an improvement in book selection in some of these libraries, and here and there we observe an increasing interest, but they are so far from a reasonably good standard that nothing short of very marked progress would be of any comfort to the Public Libraries Branch.

I submit the following estimate, classifying libraries according to merit:

| FREE LIBRARIES. | | First | | Fairly | | |
|------------------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|---------|
| | | Class. | Good. | Good. | Fair. | Totals. |
| City Libraries | ..... | 7 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 22 |
| “ “ Branches | ..... | 16 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 20 |
| Towns, 4,000 to 10,000 | ..... | 1 | 7 | 6 | 16 | 30 |
| “ 1,000 to 4,000 | ..... | 0 | 10 | 29 | 33 | 72 |
| “ under 1,000 | ..... | 0 | 0 | 4 | 35 | 39 |
| Association libraries | ..... | 0 | 26 | 0 | 216 | 242 |
| Totals | | 24 | 55 | 42 | 304 | 425 |

The following table grades the libraries according to expenditure:

| | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|-----------|-------|-----|
| Expends | ..... | \$200,000 | ..... | 1 |
| Expend | \$15,000 to | 40,000 | ..... | 3 |
| “ | 10,000 “ | 15,000 | ..... | 1 |
| “ | 5,000 “ | 10,000 | ..... | 8 |
| “ | 2,500 “ | 5,000 | ..... | 17 |
| “ | 1,500 “ | 2,500 | ..... | 15 |
| “ | 1,000 “ | 1,500 | ..... | 22 |
| “ | 500 “ | 1,000 | ..... | 54 |
| “ | 200 “ | 500 | ..... | 61 |
| “ | 100 “ | 200 | ..... | 92 |
| “ | under | 100 | ..... | 133 |
| Branches in cities | ..... |  |  | 18 |
| Total | | | | 425 |

It will be noticed in the two tables that there is a fairly close relationship between incomes and efficiency. A careful inquiry into library affairs shows that, as a rule, per capita income and efficiency go hand in hand.

The city libraries have incomes that permit of the employment of trained librarians, and they are in a financial position to maintain fairly representative departments. With two or three notable exceptions the towns, large and small, have relatively smaller incomes than the cities. Under present conditions the average large town cannot demand training and the other desirable qualifications of a librarian; its income is too small from which to pay a reasonable salary, and it can not purchase annually a sufficient number of books to serve its community. The smaller towns are working under more unfavourable conditions than are the larger ones. Free libraries in villages and police villages suffer under great limitations.

The 242 association public libraries are “semi-free.” The borrowers pay a small fee. The usual sources of income are municipal and county voluntary grants, legislative grant, membership fees, gifts, and entertainments. The great majority of these libraries are indifferently managed, although we have some admirable ones. They have no certain permanent income, and their success depends upon the interest of voluntary workers. This type of library is provided for in the Act to permit of the establishment of libraries in communities where it is not practicable to pass a by-law for a free, tax-supported library. The association libraries are distributed in communities as follows: In rural districts and places with less than 500 inhabitants—155; in places between 500 and 1,000—52; in places of 1,000 to 2,000—19; in towns of over 2,000—16.

The two chief requirements to bring our free public library system up to a desirable standard are, (1) legislation that will ensure to all libraries an adequate

per capita library tax-rate and, (2) regulations that will ensure a reasonable standard of librarianship for libraries of different sizes. Association library incomes can be improved but little, except by the library members themselves; the Department may effect improvement to some extent in the work of this type of library by demanding a better standard of book-selection and by carrying out a more systematic method of encouragement.

It is quite true that the great majority of the libraries that are now far below a reasonable standard should have reached a much higher level within the limitations under which they have been working. A small minority of them have done well—why not all? The smaller libraries of the better kind owe their success to the work of competent volunteer workers who have accepted library work as a field for community service, or to a librarian whose work has been almost entirely a labour of love. All communities are not blessed with library talent that can afford to devote itself to library work without remuneration. No one is less willing to excuse incompetency on the part of trustees and librarians than is your Inspector of Public Libraries. But as we consider the practical problem of leading the libraries to a high standard, it is perfectly clear that better conditions and more exacting demands are required before any satisfactory advance can be made. Encouragement is necessary and it produces good results, but kind words and professional advice will not create volunteer workers and inspire ill-paid librarians, far and wide, to supply library service for a small fraction of the amount that it should cost the communities.

What the Department of Education Is Doing for the Public Libraries of the Province

1. Pays annual cash grants to all public libraries in good standing. The grants are earned as follows: Fifty per cent. is allowed up to a maximum grant of \$250 on the amount expended on books (conditionally), periodicals, newspapers, book-binding, and materials used for cataloguing; a maximum of \$10 is allowed for a reading room; special grants of from \$5 to \$20 are given to small libraries with incomes of more than \$25 and less than \$500. Branch libraries are considered after the regular grants have been allotted. The maximum grant allowed to a single library is \$260.

An annual grant is paid to the Ontario Library Association, and the Department prints and distributes the proceedings of the annual conferences.

2. Gives professional advice on matters pertaining to librarianship, and information and advice on books suitable for purchase.

3. Publishes a quarterly periodical and book-selection guide in the interest of the libraries of the Province; a copy of each issue is mailed free to every library trustee and librarian in Ontario.

4. Directs and defrays the expenses of district library institutes. The Province is divided into institute districts; every library on the active list is entitled to send one delegate to its district institute at the expense of the Department, by whom the railway fares and hotel bills of delegates are paid.

5. Directs and maintains a training school for librarianship for the training of librarians and assistants.

6. Sends an instructor in classifying and cataloguing to small libraries at Departmental expense.

Maintains a travelling library system from which books are sent to small, struggling libraries, to sparsely settled districts in the Province, to women's insti-

tutes and farmers' institutes, to study clubs, and to manufacturing centres where the local library cannot maintain a good useful arts department.

8. Inspection of libraries is made, as far as time will permit, after which advice is given to public library boards on administration, books, methods, financial and other conditions of their libraries.

Travelling Libraries

The Provincial Travelling Library system is operated and maintained by the Department of Education. The primary purpose of travelling libraries is to serve the sparsely settled sections of Ontario; they are intended to serve also, (2) rural districts that have no public libraries until such time as they may be expected to establish libraries of their own, (3) small, struggling public libraries, (4) industrial establishments and public institutions that can not be served practicably in any other way. There are always special calls for travelling libraries. During the war more than 10,000 books were sent to training camps, and, at present, large numbers of our books are serving returned soldiers who are receiving treatment and instruction in hospitals and other institutions. Technical books have been purchased in generous numbers for the use of returned men.

We have a very wide field for the development of this work, but our accommodation is so inadequate that the work is seriously impeded. Our only room for books and shipping is a vault about fifteen feet square, which is too small for a book-room for a village library. We can not assemble our books, and are unable to build the library collection that this work calls for. The wonder is that we are able to accomplish all that we are doing under such adverse conditions.

Recommendations

The only important recommendations for the Minister's consideration have been, among several others, commented upon at length in former reports, but, for good reasons, they were not acted upon before this. They are:

1. A revision of the Public Libraries Act providing for, (a) more satisfactory library rate, (b) a better means of establishing free public libraries in rural districts, (c) regulations governing the qualifications of librarians, (d) giving wider powers to the Minister for promoting the library movement, (e) minor changes.

2. Placing the training school for librarianship on a more permanent basis.

3. Adequate accommodation for the Branch.

4. Further development of the travelling library system.

5. Providing a means by which small libraries may purchase the right kind of books.

6. Strengthening the staff in order that the several phases of the Branch's work may be carried on in keeping with Provincial leadership.

The recommendations will be placed before the Minister in the form of memoranda.

Special Associations

Grants have been paid to the Frontier College, the Canadian National Library for the Blind, and the Ontario Library Association. The three institutions are doing good work.

Statistics

I present on pages 246-253 a statement of the statistics of the Public Libraries of the Province, and a statement of the grants paid to Historical, Literary, and Scientific Institutions.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. O. CARSON,

Inspector of Public Libraries.

Toronto, February 18th, 1920.

APPENDIX I

STATISTICS OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Summary

I. ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

a. Public Schools

| | | |
|---|-----------|--------------|
| Number of Public Schools in 1918 | | 6,136 |
| Increase for the year | 33 | |
| Number of enrolled pupils of all ages in the Public Schools during the year (exclusive of Continuation and Night School pupils) | | 457,615 |
| Decrease for the year | 1 | |
| Average daily attendance of pupils | | 261,164 |
| Decrease for the year | *34,488 | |
| Percentage or average attendance to total attendance.... | | 57.07 |
| Decrease for the year | *7.53 | |
| Number of persons employed as teachers in the Public Schools: men, 984; women, 10,435; total | | 11,419 |
| Increase for the year | 145 | |
| Number of teachers who attended Normal School | | 8,862 |
| Increase for the year | 353 | |
| Number of teachers who attended Normal College or Faculty of Education | | 1,001 |
| Decrease for the year | 5 | |
| Number of teachers with a University degree | | 119 |
| Decrease for the year | 11 | |
| Average annual salary for male teachers | | \$1,226 |
| Increase for the year | \$188 | |
| Average annual salary for female teachers | | \$707 |
| Increase for the year | \$57 | |
| Average experience of male teachers | | 16.65 years |
| Average experience of female teachers | | 7.53 years |
| Amount expended for teachers' salaries | | \$8,323,816 |
| Amount expended for Public School houses (sites and buildings) | | \$1,066,605 |
| Amount expended for all other purposes | | \$4,316,744 |
| Total amount expended for Public Schools | | \$13,707,165 |
| Increase for the year | \$909,053 | |
| Cost per pupil (enrolled attendance) | | \$29.95 |
| Increase for the year | \$1.99 | |

*Decrease was caused by the "Influenza" epidemic.

b. Roman Catholic Separate Schools

| | | |
|---|-----------|-------------|
| Number of Roman Catholic Separate Schools in 1918.. | | 559 |
| Increase for the year | 11 | |
| Number of enrolled pupils of all ages | | 71,302 |
| Increase for the year | 1,254 | |
| Average daily attendance of pupils | | 40,535 |
| Decrease for the year | *6,384 | |
| Percentage of average attendance to total attendance .. | | 56.85 |
| Decrease for the year | *10.13 | |
| Numbers of teachers | | 1,526 |
| Increase for the year | 38 | |
| Amount expended for teachers' salaries | | \$703,335 |
| Amount expended for school houses (sites and buildings) | | \$176,037 |
| Amount expended for all other purposes | | \$590,186 |
| Total amount expended on R. C. Separate School | | \$1,469,558 |
| Increase for the year | \$155,835 | |
| Cost per pupil (enrolled attendance) | | \$20.61 |
| Increase for the year | \$1.86 | |

c. Protestant Separate Schools

| | | |
|--|----|-----|
| Number of Protestant Separate Schools (included with Public Schools, a) in 1918 | | 6 |
| Number of enrolled pupils | | 437 |
| Decrease for the year | 10 | |
| Average daily attendance of pupils | | 264 |
| Decrease for the year | 35 | |

d. Night Elementary Schools

| | | |
|--|-----|-----|
| Number of Night Schools in 1918-19 | | 13 |
| Number of pupils enrolled | | 671 |
| Decrease for the year | 149 | |
| Number of teachers engaged | | 22 |
| Decrease for the year | 4 | |

II. SECONDARY SCHOOLS**a. High Schools and Collegiate Institutes**

| | | |
|--|-------|--------|
| Number of High Schools (including 47 Collegiate Insti- tutes) 1918-19 | | 164 |
| Increase for the year | 2 | |
| Number of pupils enrolled in High Schools | | 30,732 |
| Increase for the year | 1,635 | |
| Average daily attendance of pupils | | 24,500 |
| Increase for the year | 1,760 | |
| Percentage of average to total attendance | | 79.72 |
| Increase for the year | 1.57 | |
| Number of teachers in High Schools | | 1,088 |
| Increase for the year | 37 | |

*Decrease was caused by the "Influenza" epidemic.

| | | |
|---|-----------|-------------|
| Average annual salary, Principals | | \$1,954 |
| Increase for the year | \$70 | |
| Average annual salary, Assistants | | \$1,496 |
| Increase for the year | \$84 | |
| Average annual salary, all Teachers | | \$1,565 |
| Increase for the year | \$81 | |
| Highest salary paid | | \$3,700 |
| Increase for the year | \$200 | |
| Amount expended for teachers' salaries 1918 | | \$1,637,476 |
| Amount expended for school houses (sites and buildings) | | \$246,013 |
| Amount expended for all other purposes | | \$702,625 |
| Total amount expended on High Schools, 1918 | | \$2,586,114 |
| Increase for the year | \$167,139 | |
| Cost per pupil, enrolled attendance | | \$84.15 |
| Increase for the year | \$1.15 | |

b. Continuation Schools

| | | |
|---|---------|-----------|
| Number of Continuation Schools, 1918-19 | | 136 |
| Number of pupils in attendance | | 5,006 |
| Decrease for the year | 98 | |
| Average daily attendance of pupils | | 3,773 |
| Increase for the year | 39 | |
| Percentage of average to total attendance | | 75.36 |
| Increase for the year | 2.21 | |
| Number of teachers | | 234 |
| Decrease for the year | 7 | |
| Average annual salary, Principals | | \$1,171 |
| Increase for the year | \$54 | |
| Average annual salary, Assistants | | \$826 |
| Increase for the year | \$48 | |
| Highest salary paid | | \$1,800 |
| Amount expended on teachers' salaries, 1918 | | \$234,976 |
| Amount expended for school houses (sites and buildings) | | \$23,150 |
| Amount expended for all other purposes | | \$74,727 |
| Total amount expended on Continuation Schools, 1918.. | | \$332,853 |
| Increase for the year | \$8,232 | |
| Cost per pupil, enrolled attendance | | \$66.49 |
| Increase for the year | \$2.89 | |

c. Night High Schools

| | | |
|---|-----|-------|
| Number of Night High Schools in 1918-19 | | 25 |
| Increase for the year | 2 | |
| Number of pupils enrolled | | 4,485 |
| Increase for the year | 558 | |
| Number of teachers engaged | | 153 |
| Increase for the year | 2 | |

d. Industrial, Technical, and Art Schools

| | | |
|---|-------|-----------|
| Number of Day Industrial, Technical and Art Schools, 1918-19 | | 11 |
| Number of pupils enrolled | | 4,739 |
| Increase for the year | 1,065 | |
| Average daily attendance of pupils | | 2,534 |
| Increase for the year | 486 | |
| Number of teachers engaged | | 155 |
| Increase for the year | 23 | |
| Number of Night Industrial, Technical and Art Schools, 1918-19 | | 36 |
| Number of pupils enrolled | | 16,733 |
| Increase for the year | 2,136 | |
| Number of teachers engaged | | 611 |
| Increase for the year | 54 | |
| Amount expended on teachers' salaries, day and night schools, 1918 | | \$246,077 |
| Amount expended on school houses (sites and buildings) | | \$64,096 |
| Amount expended for all other purposes | | \$183,027 |
| Total amount expended on day and night industrial, tech- nical and art schools, 1918 | | \$493,200 |

III. GENERAL**Elementary and Secondary Schools**

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Pupils enrolled in elementary schools, 1918 | 528,917 |
| Pupils enrolled in night elementary schools, 1918-19..... | 671 |
| Pupils enrolled in secondary schools, 1918-19 | 40,477 |
| Pupils enrolled in night high schools, 1918-19 | 4,485 |
| Pupils enrolled in night industrial, technical and art schools, 1918-19 | 16,733 |
| Total enrolment, all schools | 591,283 |
| Percentage of total population enrolled | 22 |
| Total expenditure | \$18,588,890 |
| Average cost per head of total population | \$6.90 |

Fourteen thousand, six hundred and fifty-six day pupils were admitted "for the first time" in 1918-19 to the Secondary Schools, as below:

| | |
|--|--------|
| High Schools and Collegiate Institutes | 11,448 |
| Continuation Schools | 1,975 |
| Industrial, Technical and Art Schools..... | 1,233 |

| | |
|-------------|--------|
| Total | 14,656 |
|-------------|--------|

In 1918 there were enrolled in the Elementary Schools (exclusive of Fifth Classes) 523,236 pupils, the greatest number up to that date. These are made up of at least 6 years' enrolments. Consequently on the average about 87,200 (523,236 divided by 6) pupils enter the Elementary Schools per year, and 14,656 enter the state Secondary Schools, or 16.8 per cent. of those who attend the Elementary Schools.

If the percentage of those who go beyond the Fourth Book be required, add the number of pupils in the Fifth Classes, which take up High School work of the Lower school, and the total is over twenty per cent. of the number who attend the Elementary Schools.

The above statements do not take into consideration the many who enter private schools and colleges after graduating from our elementary schools.

Average cost per pupil (enrolled attendance) in all Schools

| | 1902 | 1907 | 1912 | 1917 | 1918 |
|---------------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Teachers' salaries..... | \$7 63 | \$10 44 | \$14 26 | \$17 97 | \$18 85 |
| Sites and buildings | 0 97 | 2 86 | 5 90 | 4 05 | 2 66 |
| All other expenses..... | 2 80 | 4 40 | 5 34 | 7 72 | 9 92 |
| For all purposes..... | 11 40 | 17 70 | 25 50 | 29 74 | 31 43 |

Comparative School Statistics, 1867-1918

I. PUBLIC AND SEPARATE SCHOOLS

These elementary school tables 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, for the purpose of comparison with previous years in which the Separate Schools were included with Public Schools, include Roman Catholic and Protestant Separate Schools. The tables A, B, C, D and E give the statistics of the Public Schools including Protestant Separate Schools; the statistics of the R. C. Separate Schools are given in Tables F and G; those of the Protestant Separate Schools appear in Table Q; and the Night Schools in Table R.

1. School Population and Attendance

The school population (5 to 16 and 5 to 21 years) of the Province, as ascertained by the assessors, and the school attendance are given in the following table :

| Year | Population 5 to 16 years | Population 5 to 21 years | Total number of enrolled pupils | Boys | Girls | Average daily attendance | Percentage of average attendance to total number attending school |
|-----------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|---------|---------|--------------------------|---|
| 1867..... | 447,726 | ..... | 401,643 | 213,019 | 188,624 | 163,974 | 40.82 |
| 1872..... | 495,756 | ..... | 454,662 | 238,848 | 215,814 | 188,701 | 41.50 |
| 1877..... | 494,804 | ..... | 490,860 | 261,070 | 229,790 | 217,184 | 44.25 |
| 1882..... | 483,817 | ..... | 471,512 | 246,966 | 224,546 | 214,176 | 45.42 |
| 1887..... | ..... | 611,212 | 493,212 | 259,083 | 234,129 | 245,152 | 49.71 |
| 1892..... | ..... | 595,238 | 485,670 | 253,091 | 232,579 | 253,830 | 52.26 |
| 1897..... | ..... | 590,955 | 482,777 | 251,677 | 231,100 | 273,544 | 56.66 |
| 1902..... | ..... | 584,512 | 454,088 | 232,880 | 221,208 | 261,480 | 57.58 |
| 1907..... | ..... | 590,285 | 448,218 | 229,794 | 218,424 | 266,503 | 59.45 |
| 1912..... | ..... | 609,127 | 467,022 | 239,187 | 227,835 | 291,210 | 62.35 |
| 1917..... | 512,562 | 628,996 | 527,664 | 266,255 | 261,409 | 342,571 | 64.92 |
| 1918..... | 508,678 | 640,049 | 528,917 | 266,367 | 262,550 | *301,699 | *57.04 |

NOTE.—Kindergarten attendance is not included except for the years 1917 and 1918. There was a total increase of 1,253 in the enrolment for the year in these elementary schools.

* This decrease in attendance was caused by the "Influenza" epidemic.

2. Classification of Pupils

| Year | Kindergarten | Kindergarten-Primary | 1st Reader, Part I, or Primer | 1st Reader, Part II, or 1st Book | 2nd Book | 3rd Book | 4th Book | 5th Book, or beyond 4th Book |
|-----------|--------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|------------------------------|
| 1867..... | | | | * 79,365 | 98,184 | 83,211 | 68,896 | 71,987 |
| 1872..... | | | | *160,828 | 100,245 | 96,481 | 67,440 | 29,668 |
| 1877..... | | | | *153,630 | 108,678 | 135,824 | 72,871 | 19,857 |
| 1882..... | | | | *165,834 | 106,229 | 117,352 | 71,740 | 10,357 |
| 1887..... | | | 115,657 | 76,704 | 100,533 | 108,096 | 81,984 | 10,238 |
| 1892..... | | | 114,932 | 73,015 | 96,074 | 99,345 | 88,934 | 13,370 |
| 1897..... | | | 110,567 | 70,808 | 91,330 | 99,682 | 89,314 | 21,076 |
| 1902..... | | | 107,441 | 69,062 | 85,732 | 90,630 | 83,738 | 17,485 |
| 1907..... | | | 112,552 | 60,194 | 84,622 | 89,371 | 85,752 | 15,727 |
| 1912..... | | | 126,100 | 67,368 | 92,728 | 88,811 | 85,213 | + 6,802 |
| 1917..... | 16,515 | 2,793 | 125,321 | 73,996 | 106,034 | 105,062 | 91,989 | + 5,954 |
| 1918..... | 15,709 | 5,018 | 123,677 | 72,377 | 104,935 | 109,364 | 92,156 | + 5,681 |

The following table classifies the pupils in the various forms, as to rural and urban schools :

Rural Schools

| Year | Kindergarten | Kindergarten-Primary | First Reader Part I or Primer | First Reader Part II or First Book | Second Book | Third Book | Fourth Book | Fifth Book or beyond Fourth Book | Totals |
|-----------|--------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|----------------------------------|---------|
| 1904..... | | | 60,784 | 36,941 | 47,930 | 50,297 | 47,289 | 9,892 | 253,133 |
| 1907..... | | | 60,470 | 31,538 | 46,219 | 48,247 | 46,815 | 8,958 | 242,247 |
| 1912..... | | | 62,712 | 30,293 | 43,775 | 42,450 | 44,049 | +3,984 | 227,263 |
| 1917..... | | 75 | 58,290 | 30,657 | 44,407 | 43,834 | 41,321 | +2,926 | 221,510 |
| 1918..... | 101 | 843 | 57,353 | 29,282 | 42,868 | 43,957 | 39,973 | +2,752 | 217,129 |

Urban Schools (cities, towns and incorporated villages)

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1904..... | | | 44,456 | 27,800 | 37,299 | 39,814 | 35,815 | 6,304 | 191,488 |
| 1907..... | | | 52,082 | 28,656 | 38,403 | 41,124 | 38,937 | 6,769 | 205,971 |
| 1912..... | | | 63,388 | 37,075 | 48,953 | 46,361 | 41,164 | +2,818 | 239,759 |
| 1917..... | 16,515 | 2,718 | 67,031 | 43,339 | 61,627 | 61,228 | 50,668 | +3,028 | 306,154 |
| 1918..... | 15,608 | 4,175 | 66,324 | 43,095 | 62,067 | 65,407 | 52,183 | +2,929 | 311,788 |

* In 1st Reader. † Exclusive of Continuation School pupils.

The following table compares the attendance and gives the percentages from rural and from urban municipalities for several years :

| Year | Attendance in Rural Schools | Attendance in Urban Schools |
|-----------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1903..... | 260,617 or 57.88% of total | 189,661 or 42.12% of total |
| 1907..... | 242,247 or 54.05% “ | 205,971 or 45.95% “ |
| 1912..... | 227,263 or 48.66% “ | 239,759 or 51.33% “ |
| 1917..... | 221,510 or 41.97% “ | 306,154 or 58.02% “ |
| 1918..... | 217,129 or 41.05% “ | 311,788 or 58.94% “ |

NOTE:—Kindergarten attendance for years previous to 1916 is not available for the above tables.

3. Teachers' Certificates

| Year | Number of teachers | Male | Female | 1st Class | 2nd Class | 3rd Class | Kindergarten-Primary | Kindergarten | Manual Training | Household Science | Other certificates, including old County Board, Dist. and Temp. | Number of teachers who attended Normal School | *Normal College or Faculty of Education |
|-----------|--------------------|-------|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|---|---|---|
| 1867.... | 4,890 | 2,849 | 2,041 | 1,899 | 2,454 | 386 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 151 | 666 | ..... |
| 1872.... | 5,476 | 2,626 | 2,850 | 1,337 | 1,477 | 2,084 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 578 | 828 | ..... |
| 1877.... | 6,468 | 3,020 | 3,448 | 250 | 1,304 | 3,926 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 988 | 1,084 | ..... |
| 1882.... | 6,857 | 3,062 | 3,795 | 246 | 2,169 | 3,471 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 971 | 1,873 | ..... |
| 1887.... | 7,594 | 2,718 | 4,876 | 252 | 2,553 | 3,865 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 924 | 2,434 | ..... |
| 1892.... | 8,680 | 2,770 | 5,910 | 261 | 3,047 | 4,299 | .... | 200 | .... | .... | 873 | 3,038 | ..... |
| 1897.... | 9,351 | 2,784 | 6,567 | 343 | 3,386 | 4,465 | .... | 223 | .... | .... | 934 | 3,643 | ..... |
| 1902.... | 9,614 | 2,294 | 7,320 | 608 | 4,296 | 3,432 | .... | 247 | .... | .... | 1,031 | 4,774 | ..... |
| 1907.... | 10,170 | 1,783 | 8,387 | 715 | 3,887 | 3,452 | .... | 277 | .... | .... | 1,839 | 4,587 | ..... |
| †1912.... | 11,128 | 1,511 | 9,617 | 674 | 6,419 | 1,804 | .... | 371 | .... | .... | 1,860 | 6,705 | 614 |
| †1917.... | 12,762 | 1,317 | 11,445 | 1,106 | 8,784 | 1,317 | 66 | 310 | 33 | 38 | 1,108 | 9,203 | 1,053 |
| †1918.... | 12,945 | 1,068 | 11,877 | 1,099 | 9,018 | 1,247 | 89 | 283 | 37 | 46 | 1,126 | 9,583 | 1,071 |

The men engaged in teaching in these schools in 1918 formed 8.25 per cent. of the whole number. In 1917 they formed 10.31 per cent.

The number of teachers and the class of certificates, in the Public Schools alone, in each County and District of the Province will be found in Table C of this Appendix.

The following table classifies the teachers and certificates as to rural and urban schools:

| | Teachers | | | Certificates | | |
|---|----------|-------|--------|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Total | Male | Female | 1st Class | 2nd Class | 3rd Class |
| Rural Schools, 1904..... | 5,974 | 1,469 | 4,505 | 152 | 1,944 | 3,107 |
| Rural Schools, 1907..... | 6,038 | 1,201 | 4,837 | 180 | 1,542 | 3,079 |
| †Rural Schools, 1912..... | 6,143 | 894 | 5,249 | 165 | 3,002 | 1,463 |
| †Rural Schools, 1917..... | 6,455 | 655 | 5,800 | 343 | 4,232 | 1,129 |
| †Rural Schools, 1918..... | 6,484 | 407 | 6,077 | 324 | 4,333 | 1,047 |
| Urban (cities, towns and incorporated villages), 1904 | 3,580 | 606 | 2,974 | 483 | 2,248 | 289 |
| Urban, 1907 | 4,132 | 582 | 3,550 | 535 | 2,345 | 373 |
| †Urban, 1912 | 4,985 | 617 | 4,368 | 509 | 3,417 | 341 |
| †Urban, 1917 | 6,307 | 662 | 5,645 | 763 | 4,552 | 188 |
| †Urban, 1918 | 6,461 | 661 | 5,800 | 775 | 4,685 | 200 |

In the rural schools the men formed 6.27 per cent., and in the urban schools, 10.23 per cent. of the total number of teachers employed in 1918.

* For the years previous to 1912 the numbers who attended Normal College or the Faculty of Education are included in the preceding column.

† Exclusive of Continuation School teachers.

4. Teachers' Salaries and Experience

Teachers' Salaries

| Year | Highest salary paid | Average salary, male teacher, province | Average salary, female teacher, province | Average salary, male teacher, cities | Average salary, female teacher, cities | Average salary, male teacher, towns | Average salary, female teacher, towns | Average salary, male teacher, incorporated villages | Average salary, female teacher, incorporated villages | *Average salary, male teacher, rural schools | *Average salary, female teacher, rural schools | Average salary, male teacher, all urban schools | Average salary, female teacher, all urban schools |
|-------|---------------------|--|--|--------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---|--|--|---|---|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1867. | 1,350 | 346 | 226 | 532 | 243 | 464 | 240 | ..... | ..... | 261 | 189 | ..... | ..... |
| 1872. | 1,000 | 360 | 228 | 628 | 245 | 507 | 216 | ..... | ..... | 305 | 213 | ..... | ..... |
| 1877. | 1,100 | 398 | 264 | 735 | 307 | 583 | 269 | ..... | ..... | 379 | 251 | ..... | ..... |
| 1882. | 1,100 | 415 | 269 | 742 | 331 | 576 | 273 | ..... | ..... | 385 | 248 | ..... | ..... |
| 1887. | 1,450 | 425 | 292 | 832 | 382 | 619 | 289 | ..... | ..... | 398 | 271 | ..... | ..... |
| 1892. | 1,500 | 421 | 297 | 894 | 402 | 648 | 298 | ..... | ..... | 383 | 269 | ..... | ..... |
| 1897. | 1,500 | 391 | 294 | 892 | 425 | 621 | 306 | ..... | ..... | 347 | 254 | ..... | ..... |
| 1902. | 1,600 | 436 | 313 | 935 | 479 | 667 | 317 | ..... | ..... | 372 | 271 | ..... | ..... |
| 1907. | 1,900 | 596 | 420 | 1,157 | 592 | 800 | 406 | 659 | 372 | 458 | 379 | 907 | 453 |
| 1912. | 2,200 | 788 | 543 | 1,320 | 703 | 977 | 519 | 779 | 492 | 566 | 493 | 1,141 | 618 |
| 1917. | 2,500 | 1,038 | 650 | 1,637 | 795 | 1,166 | 628 | 908 | 573 | 686 | 580 | 1,425 | 731 |
| 1918. | 2,800 | 1,226 | 707 | 1,777 | 915 | 1,261 | 668 | 959 | 612 | 743 | 609 | 1,558 | 822 |

*Incorporated villages included from 1867 to 1902 inclusive.

Increases in salaries in the cities, towns, villages and rural schools are shown in the above table. In Table C the average salaries for 1918 of the Public School teachers of the various Counties and Districts are given separately, and summarized for the cities, towns and villages. This table also states the salaries paid to teachers according to the grade of certificate held, and illustrates to what extent the teacher with the higher certificate commands the higher salary. The average salaries for the Province are as follows:

| | Male | | | Female | | |
|--|---------|---------|---------|--------|-------|-------|
| | 1912 | 1917 | 1918 | 1912 | 1917 | 1918 |
| First Class certificates..... | \$1,340 | \$1,548 | \$1,782 | \$634 | \$728 | \$775 |
| Second Class certificates | 757 | 916 | 1,041 | 587 | 673 | 732 |
| Third Class and District certificates..... | 524 | 562 | 595 | 458 | 507 | 537 |

Teachers' Experience

The length of service or experience of the teachers engaged in the Public Schools is also shown in Table C, where the numbers who have taught from less than one year up to forty years and over are given for each year, and where the experience of the teachers, according to the grade of certificate held, is given.

The average experience in the Public Schools at the end of 1918 was as follows:

- Male teachers, 16.65 years.
- Female teachers, 7.53 years.
- All teachers, 8.32 years.

5. Receipts and Expenditures

| Year | Receipts | | | | Expenditures | | | | | |
|-------|--------------------|---|--|----------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|-------------------|----------------|
| | Legislative grants | Municipal school grants and assessments | Clergy reserve funds, balances and other sources | Total receipts | Teachers' salaries | Sites and building school houses | Libraries, maps, apparatus, prizes, etc. | Rent, repairs, fuel and other expenses | Total expenditure | Cost per pupil |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ c. |
| 1867. | 187,153 | 1,151,583 | 331,599 | 1,670,335 | 1,093,517 | 149,195 | 31,354 | 199,123 | 1,473,189 | 3 67 |
| 1872. | 225,318 | 1,763,492 | 541,460 | 2,530,270 | 1,371,594 | 456,043 | 47,799 | 331,928 | 2,207,364 | 4 85 |
| 1877. | 251,962 | 2,422,432 | 730,687 | 3,405,081 | 2,038,099 | 477,393 | 47,539 | 510,458 | 3,073,489 | 6 26 |
| 1882. | 265,738 | 2,447,214 | 757,038 | 3,469,990 | 2,144,449 | 341,918 | 15,583 | 525,025 | 3,026,975 | 6 42 |
| 1887. | 268,722 | 3,084,352 | 978,283 | 4,331,357 | 2,458,540 | 544,520 | 27,509 | 711,535 | 3,742,104 | 7 59 |
| 1892. | 283,791 | 3,300,512 | 1,227,596 | 4,811,899 | 2,752,629 | 427,321 | 40,003 | 833,965 | 4,053,918 | 8 40 |
| 1897. | 366,538 | 3,361,562 | 1,260,055 | 4,988,155 | 2,886,061 | 391,689 | 60,585 | 877,335 | 4,215,670 | 8 73 |
| 1902. | 383,666 | 3,959,912 | 1,422,924 | 5,766,502 | 3,198,132 | 432,753 | 86,723 | 1,107,552 | 4,825,160 | 10 62 |
| 1907. | 655,239 | 6,146,825 | 2,455,864 | 9,257,928 | 4,389,524 | 1,220,820 | 213,096 | 1,732,739 | 7,556,179 | 16 85 |
| 1912. | 842,278 | 9,478,887 | 3,936,887 | 14,258,052 | 6,109,547 | 2,777,960 | 167,755 | 2,218,698 | 11,273,960 | 24 14 |
| 1917. | 907,846 | 12,193,439 | 4,168,000 | 17,269,285 | 8,398,450 | 1,987,644 | 290,207 | 3,435,534 | 14,111,835 | 26 74 |
| 1918. | 970,585 | 13,114,725 | 4,278,957 | 18,364,267 | 9,027,151 | 1,242,642 | 169,136 | 4,737,794 | 15,176,723 | 28 69 |

The increase for the year in the amount paid as teachers' salaries was \$628,701. The total expenditure increased by \$1,064,888.

These tables show the expenditure per pupil for the years as given below:

Average cost per pupil (enrolled attendance)

| | 1902 | 1907 | 1912 | 1917 | 1918 |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| Teachers' salaries | \$7.04 | \$9.79 | \$13.08 | \$15.91 | \$17.06 |
| Sites and buildings | 0.95 | 2.72 | 5.95 | 3.77 | 2.35 |
| All other expenses..... | 2.63 | 4.34 | 5.11 | 7.06 | 9.28 |
| For all purposes | 10.62 | 16.85 | 24.14 | 26.74 | 28.69 |

Average cost per pupil (average attendance)

| | 1902 | 1907 | 1912 | 1917 | 1918 |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Teachers' salaries | \$12.23 | \$16.47 | \$20.98 | \$24.52 | \$29.92 |
| Sites and buildings | 1.65 | 4.58 | 9.54 | 5.80 | 4.12 |
| All other expenses | 4.57 | 7.30 | 8.19 | 10.87 | 16.26 |
| For all purposes | 18.45 | 28.35 | 38.71 | 41.19 | 50.30 |

The expenditure per pupil (enrolled attendance) for 1918 in the Public Schools alone will be found in Table E, and for the R. C. Separate Schools in Table F. The expenditure will there be shown as to rural schools, cities, towns, and villages separately.

II. ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOLS

| Year | Schools, Teachers and Attendance | | | | | | |
|-----------|----------------------------------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------------------------|---|
| | Schools open | Teachers | Pupils | Boys | Girls | Average daily attendance | Percentage of average attendance to total number attending school |
| 1867..... | 161 | 210 | 18,924 | ..... | ..... | 8,606 | 45.47 |
| 1872..... | 171 | 254 | 21,406 | ..... | ..... | 10,584 | 49.44 |
| 1877..... | 185 | 334 | 24,952 | ..... | ..... | 12,549 | 50.29 |
| 1882..... | 190 | 390 | 26,148 | ..... | ..... | 13,574 | 51.91 |
| 1887..... | 229 | 491 | 30,373 | 15,376 | 14,997 | 16,866 | 55.52 |
| 1892..... | 312 | 662 | 37,466 | 19,169 | 18,297 | 21,560 | 57.54 |
| 1897..... | 340 | 752 | 41,620 | 21,342 | 20,278 | 24,996 | 60.05 |
| 1902..... | 391 | 870 | 45,964 | 23,314 | 22,650 | 28,817 | 62.69 |
| 1907..... | 449 | 1,034 | 51,502 | 26,420 | 25,082 | 33,500 | 65.04 |
| 1912..... | 513 | 1,237 | 61,297 | 31,126 | 30,171 | 39,735 | 64.82 |
| 1917..... | 548 | 1,488 | 70,048 | 35,036 | 35,012 | 46,919 | 66.98 |
| 1918..... | 559 | 1,526 | 71,302 | 35,301 | 36,001 | 40,535 | 56.85 |

Receipts and Expenditures

| Year | Receipts | | | | Expenditures | | | | | |
|--------|--------------------|---|--|----------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|--|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | Legislative grants | Municipal school grants and assessments | Balances, subscribed and other sources | Total receipts | Teachers' salaries | Sites and building school houses | Libraries, maps, apparatus, prizes, etc. | All other purposes | Total expenditure | Cost per pupil |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ c. |
| 1867.. | 9,993 | 26,781 | 11,854 | 48,628 | 34,830 | ..... | ..... | +7,889 | 42,719 | 2 26 |
| 1872.. | 12,327 | 41,134 | 15,349 | 68,810 | 45,824 | ..... | ..... | +15,993 | 61,817 | 2 88 |
| 1877.. | 13,607 | 72,177 | 34,482 | 120,266 | 70,201 | 24,510 | 2,811 | 17,284 | 114,806 | 4 60 |
| 1882.. | 14,382 | 97,252 | 55,105 | 166,739 | 84,095 | 36,860 | 1,303 | 32,082 | 154,340 | 5 13 |
| 1887.. | 16,808 | 147,639 | 65,401 | 229,848 | 112,293 | 48,937 | 3,624 | 46,369 | 211,223 | 6 95 |
| 1892.. | 21,043 | 206,698 | 98,293 | 326,034 | 149,707 | 65,874 | 2,922 | 71,335 | 289,838 | 7 74 |
| 1897.. | 26,675 | 224,617 | 84,032 | 335,324 | 168,800 | 41,233 | 5,786 | 86,350 | 302,169 | 7 26 |
| 1902.. | 30,472 | 293,348 | 161,683 | 485,503 | 210,199 | 100,911 | 6,158 | 118,173 | 435,441 | 9 47 |
| 1907.. | 40,524 | 442,316 | 308,540 | 791,380 | 281,484 | 186,908 | 15,991 | 229,793 | 714,176 | 13 86 |
| 1912.. | 51,846 | 757,255 | 377,713 | 1,186,814 | 456,800 | 308,193 | 15,207 | 263,024 | 1,043,224 | 17 01 |
| 1917.. | 63,127 | 1,066,253 | 370,346 | 1,499,726 | 635,089 | 262,103 | 24,836 | 391,695 | 1,313,723 | 18 75 |
| 1918.. | 68,613 | 1,330,379 | 324,642 | 1,723,634 | 703,335 | 176,037 | 19,600 | 570,586 | 1,469,558 | 20 61 |

†Including all expenditure except for Teachers' salaries.

An increase of 1,254 in the enrolment and of \$155,835 in the expenditure in 1918 are noticed in the above tables. The expenditure per pupil of enrolled attendance increased from \$18.75 to \$20.61. Detailed statistics in reference to these schools will be found in Table F and G.

III. PROTESTANT SEPARATE SCHOOLS

The following is a complete list of the Protestant Separate Schools of the Province:—No. 4 Grattan, No. 2 Hagarty, No. 1 Tilbury North, L'Original, and Penetanguishene (two schools).

They were attended by 437 pupils in 1918. The whole amount expended for their maintenance and permanent improvements was \$13,885.93. Two teachers held First Class certificates, seven teachers held Second Class, one held a Third Class, and two held Temporary certificates.

Complete statistics for these schools will be found in Table Q.

IV. CONTINUATION SCHOOLS

The following table gives statistics of the "Continuation Classes, Grade A," up to and including 1907. Thereafter they are known as "Continuation Schools." Formerly the statistics of these schools were included with the statistics of the Public and Separate Schools, consequently certain items for the years 1897-1907 cannot be given.

| Year | Schools | One-teacher schools | Two-teacher schools | Three-teacher schools | Number of teachers | Receipts | | Expenditure | | Total value of Equip-ment | No. of Pupils | Percentage of average attendance to total attendance |
|-----------|---------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|---------------|--|
| | | | | | | Legislative grant | Total Receipts | Paid for Teachers' Salaries | Total Expendi-ture | | | |
| 1897..... | 27 | 20 | 7 | .... | 34 | \$ 2,700 | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | 1,275 | ..... |
| 1902..... | 59 | 46 | 12 | 1 | 73 | 8,350 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,856 | ..... |
| 1907..... | 91 | 65 | 24 | 2 | 119 | 25,610 | ..... | 73,325 | ..... | 26,345 | 3,993 | ..... |
| 1912..... | 138 | 54 | 73 | 11 | 226 | 64,081 | 295,261 | 202,875 | 265,087 | 75,556 | 6,094 | 61.97 |
| 1917..... | 137 | 36 | 99 | 2 | *241 | 65,733 | 360,431 | 228,362 | 324,621 | 93,228 | *5,104 | *73.15 |
| 1918..... | 136 | 36 | 97 | 3 | *234 | 71,879 | 385,944 | 234,976 | 332,853 | 96,813 | *5,006 | *75.36 |

*For school year ended six months after the calendar year specified.

Of the enrolled attendance for 1918-19, 3,934 pupils were in the Lower School and 1,072 in the Middle School. The total attendance was made up of 1,867 boys and 3,139 girls.

Average Cost per pupil, enrolled attendance

| | 1916 | 1917 | 1918 |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Teachers' salaries..... | \$44.17 | \$44.74 | \$46.94 |
| Sites and buildings..... | 4.94 | 6.33 | 4.62 |
| All other expenses..... | 11.13 | 12.53 | 14.93 |
| For all purposes | 60.24 | 63.60 | 66.49 |

Average Cost per pupil (average attendance)

| | 1912 | 1917 | 1918 |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Teachers' salaries | \$53.71 | \$61.15 | \$62.28 |
| Sites and buildings | 4.17 | 8.66 | 6.13 |
| All other purposes..... | 12.30 | 17.12 | 19.80 |
| For all purposes..... | 70.18 | 86.93 | 88.21 |

Statistics in detail for 1918 in reference to the Continuation Schools will be found in Tables H, I and J.

V. COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES AND HIGH SCHOOLS

The following table gives comparative statistics respecting Collegiate Institutes and High Schools from 1867 to 1918, inclusive:—

1. Receipts, Expenditure, Attendance, etc.

| Year | Schools | Teachers | Receipts | | | Expenditure | | | Pupils | Percentage of average attendance to total attendance |
|-----------|---------|----------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|---------|--|
| | | | Legislative grant | Amount of fees | Total receipts | Paid for teachers' salaries | Paid for sites and buildings | Total expenditure | | |
| | | | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | | |
| 1867..... | 102 | 159 | 54,562 | 15,605 | 139,579 | 94,820 | *19,190 | 124,181 | 5,696 | 55 |
| 1872..... | 104 | 239 | 79,543 | 20,270 | 223,269 | 141,812 | *31,360 | 210,005 | 7,968 | 56 |
| 1877..... | 104 | 280 | 78,762 | 20,753 | 357,521 | 211,607 | *51,417 | 343,710 | 9,229 | 56 |
| 1882..... | 104 | 332 | 84,304 | 29,270 | 373,150 | 253,864 | *19,361 | 343,720 | 12,348 | 53 |
| 1887..... | 112 | 398 | 91,977 | 56,198 | 529,323 | 327,452 | *73,061 | 495,612 | 17,459 | 59 |
| 1892..... | 128 | 522 | 100,000 | 97,273 | 793,812 | 472,029 | *91,108 | 696,114 | 22,837 | 60 |
| 1897..... | 130 | 579 | 101,250 | 110,859 | 767,487 | 532,837 | *46,627 | 715,976 | 24,390 | 61 |
| 1902..... | 134 | 593 | 112,650 | 105,801 | 832,853 | 547,402 | 44,246 | 769,680 | 24,472 | 58.97 |
| 1907..... | 143 | 750 | 158,549 | 138,396 | 1,611,553 | 783,782 | 193,975 | 1,213,697 | 30,331 | 60.94 |
| 1912..... | 148 | 917 | 209,956 | 145,685 | 2,414,128 | 1,232,537 | 327,982 | 1,953,061 | 32,273 | 62.80 |
| 1917..... | 162 | †1051 | 184,088 | 154,825 | 3,051,684 | 1,554,049 | 277,544 | 2,418,975 | †29,097 | †78.15 |
| 1918..... | 164 | †1088 | 162,817 | 166,641 | 2,855,534 | 1,637,476 | 246,013 | 2,586,114 | †30,732 | †79.72 |

*Expenses for repairs, etc., included.
†For the school year ended six months after the calendar year specified.

Average cost per pupil, enrolled attendance

| | 1916 | 1917 | 1918 |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Teachers' salaries | \$52.34 | \$53.41 | \$53.28 |
| Sites and buildings | 13.83 | 9.54 | 8.01 |
| All other expenses..... | 20.12 | 20.18 | 22.86 |
| For all purposes..... | 86.29 | 83.13 | 84.15 |

Average cost per pupil (average attendance)

| | 1902 | 1907 | 1912 | 1917 | 1918 |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| Teachers' salaries..... | 37 93 | 42 40 | 60 81 | 68 34 | 66.83 |
| Sites and buildings | 3 07 | 10 49 | 16 18 | 12 20 | 10.04 |
| All other purposes | 12 34 | 12 76 | 19 37 | 25 83 | 28.68 |
| For all purposes | 53 34 | 65 65 | 96 36 | 106 37 | 105.55 |

Number of Pupils in the three grades of schools in the Collegiate Institutes and High Schools

| | 1916-17 | 1917-18 | 1918-19 |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Lower School | 20,185 | 20,190 | 21,725 |
| Middle School | 7,105 | 7,336 | 7,519 |
| Upper School | 1,543 | 1,571 | 1,488 |
| Total enrolment..... | 28,833 | 29,097 | 30,732 |
| Total number of boys | 12,339 | 12,353 | 13,228 |
| Total number of girls | 16,494 | 16,744 | 17,504 |

2. Occupation of Parents of Pupils attending High Schools and Collegiate Institutes

| | 1916-17 | 1917-18 | 1918-19 |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Commerce..... | 6,300 | 6,516 | 7,194 |
| Agriculture..... | 8,492 | 8,449 | 8,367 |
| Law, Medicine or the Church..... | 1,498 | *1,531 | *1,629 |
| Teaching | 471 | 511 | 535 |
| The Trades | 5,610 | 5,734 | 6,237 |
| Labouring Occupations..... | 2,257 | 1,899 | 2,107 |
| Other Classes | 4,205 | 4,457 | 4,663 |

3. Destination of Pupils, and Number of Schools Charging Fees

| Year | Destination of Pupils | | | | | Number of schools charging fees | Number of free schools |
|---------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|----------|------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| | Mercantile life | Agriculture | Law, Medicine or the Church | Teaching | The Trades | | |
| 1867 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 67 | 36 |
| 1872 | 486 | 300 | 213 | ..... | ..... | 28 | 76 |
| 1877 | 555 | 328 | 564 | ..... | ..... | 35 | 69 |
| 1882 | 881 | 646 | 751 | ..... | ..... | 37 | 67 |
| 1887 | 1,141 | 882 | 1,189 | ..... | ..... | 58 | 54 |
| 1892 | 1,111 | 1,006 | 398 | 1,527 | ..... | 77 | 51 |
| 1897 | 1,368 | 1,133 | 409 | 2,056 | ..... | 87 | 43 |
| 1902 | 1,573 | 743 | 388 | 1,238 | ..... | 82 | 52 |
| 1907 | 1,982 | 803 | 401 | 1,436 | ..... | 81 | 62 |
| 1912 | 2,178 | 855 | 370 | 1,490 | 531 | 82 | 66 |
| 1917-18 | 2,742 | 1,557 | *339 | 1,407 | 667 | 85 | 77 |
| 1918-19 | 2,767 | 1,582 | *447 | 1,160 | 641 | 84 | 80 |

The statistics in detail of the various Collegiate Institutes and High Schools of the Province for 1918 will be found in Tables K, L and M.

* Including Dentistry.

VI. TEACHERS' INSTITUTES

This table presents the work of the Teachers' Institutes for forty-two years :

| Year | No. of Teachers' Institutes | No. of Members | No. of Teachers in the Province. (High School teachers not included) | Receipts | | | | Expenditure | |
|----------|-----------------------------|----------------|---|--|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | Amount received from government grants | Amount received from municipal grants | Amount received from members' fees | Total amount received | Amount paid for Libraries | Total amount expended |
| | | | | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| 1877.... | 42 | 1,181 | 6,468 | 1,412 50 | 100 00 | 299 75 | 2,769 44 | ..... | 1,127 63 |
| 1882.... | 62 | 4,395 | 6,857 | 2,900 00 | 300 00 | 1,088 84 | 9,394 28 | 453 02 | 5,355 33 |
| 1887.... | 66 | 6,781 | 7,594 | 1,800 00 | 1,879 45 | 730 66 | 10,405 95 | 1,234 08 | 4,975 50 |
| 1892.... | 69 | 8,142 | 8,680 | 1,950 00 | 2,105 00 | 875 76 | 12,043 54 | 1,472 41 | 6,127 46 |
| 1897.... | 73 | 7,627 | 9,351 | 2,425 00 | 2,017 45 | 901 15 | 12,446 20 | 1,479 88 | 6,598 84 |
| 1902.... | 77 | 8,515 | 9,614 | 2,515 00 | 1,877 50 | 1,171 80 | 13,171 26 | 1,437 18 | 7,188 45 |
| 1907.... | 81 | 9,319 | 10,170 | 2,850 00 | 1,920 00 | 1,671 32 | 14,824 09 | 654 16 | 7,487 41 |
| 1912.... | 83 | *9,913 | 11,128 | 3,800 00 | 2,100 78 | 1,961 10 | 22,120 70 | 1,359 24 | 10,120 89 |
| 1917.... | 94 | *12,460 | 12,762 | 5,475 00 | 3,701 62 | 3,821 23 | 27,712 01 | 3,173 12 | 13,977 20 |
| 1918.... | 95 | *8,869 | 12,945 | 6,725 00 | 4,202 30 | 3,635 17 | 30,731 42 | 5,324 82 | 15,539 26 |

*Registered attendance of members; in 1918 many meetings were cancelled owing to the "Influenza" epidemic.

See Appendix H for details for 1918.

VII. DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS, Etc.

1. Table showing the Number of Teachers in Training at Provincial Normal Schools, and the Pupils at the Normal Model Schools in connection therewith, etc., 1877-1919

| Year | No. of Normal School teachers | No. of Normal School students | No. of Normal Model School and Kindergarten teachers | No. of Normal Model School and Kindergarten pupils |
|------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|
| 1877..... | 13 | 257 | 8 | 643 |
| 1882..... | 16 | 260 | 15 | 799 |
| 1887..... | 13 | 441 | 18 | 763 |
| 1892..... | 12 | 428 | 22 | 842 |
| 1897..... | 13 | 407 | 23 | 832 |
| 1902..... | 16 | 619 | 31 | 958 |
| 1907-08... | *35 | 428 | *38 | 979 (1907) |
| 1912-13... | *69 | 986 | *38 | 914 (1912) |
| 1917-18... | *78 | 1,514 | *43 | 938 (1917) |
| 1918-19... | *76 | 1,100 | *41 | 929 (1918) |
| 1919-20... | *77 | 1,226 | *41 | 876 (1919) |

*Including those engaged in both a Normal and a Normal Model School.

2. High School Entrance Examinations, 1877-1919

| Year | Total number of Candidates examined and re- commended by Principals | Number granted certificates | Per- centage | Certificates granted under Regulations in reference to farm employment |
|-----------|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| 1877..... | 7,383 | 3,836 | 51.95 | ..... |
| 1882..... | 9,607 | 4,371 | 45.49 | ..... |
| 1887..... | 16,248 | 9,364 | 57.63 | ..... |
| 1892..... | 16,409 | 8,427 | 51.35 | ..... |
| 1897..... | 16,384 | 10,502 | 64.09 | ..... |
| 1902..... | 18,087 | 13,300 | 73.53 | ..... |
| 1907..... | 22,144 | 15,430 | 69.68 | ..... |
| 1912..... | 22,679 | 13,977 | 61.62 | ..... |
| 1916..... | 23,135 | 15,357 | 66.37 | 1,140 |
| 1917..... | 21,975 | 15,751 | 71.67 | 2,711 |
| 1918..... | 21,178 | 16,734 | 79.01 | 3,366 |
| 1919..... | 24,248 | 18,552 | 76.50 | ..... |

3. Departmental Academic and Matriculation Examinations, 1919

| Examinations | Total number of Candidates | Number passed | Number of Appeals | Number passed on appeal | Total number passed | Percentage |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|------------|
| SeniorPublic School Graduation | 59 | 17 | 3 | 0 | 17 | 28.81 |
| Senior High School Entrance.. | 68 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 50.00 |
| Model Entrance (June)..... | 45 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 51.11 |
| English-French Model Entrance (June) | 69 | 52 | 3 | 0 | 52 | 75.36 |
| Model Entrance (August)..... | 83 | 56 | 1 | 1 | 57 | 68.67 |
| English-French Model Entrance (August) | 8 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 75.00 |
| Lower School..... | 4,645 | 2,599 | 49 | 5 | 2,604 | 56.06 |
| Middle School (June)..... | 3,370 | 2,231 | 61 | 3 | 2,234 | 66.29 |
| Middle School (August)..... | 15 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 60.00 |
| Upper School, Part I..... | 420 | 235 | 8 | 0 | 235 | 55.95 |
| Upper School, Part II..... | 352 | 261 | 9 | 1 | 262 | 74.43 |
| Upper School, Parts A, B, C, D (June) | 29 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 58.62 |
| Upper School, Parts A, B, C, D (August) | 57 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 46 | 80.70 |
| Junior Matriculation..... | 4,146 | *2,638 | 114 | 29 | 2,667 | 64.32 |
| Supplemental Matriculation... | 424 | 92 | 14 | 2 | 94 | 22.16 |
| Totals | 13,790 | 8,316 | 263 | 41 | 8,357 | 60.60 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| Number of Honour Matriculation Candidates | 656 |
| Number of Scholarship Matriculation Candidates..... | 86 |

*Obtained either complete or partial Junior Matriculation.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

I. TABLE A—SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

| Rural Schools | Pupils under 5 years of age | Pupils between 5 and 21 years of age | Pupils over 21 years of age | Total number of pupils attending school | Boys | Girls | Average daily attendance of pupils | Percentage of average to total attendance |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|---------|--------|------------------------------------|---|
| 1 Brant ..... | .... | 3,511 | .... | 3,511 | 1,783 | 1,728 | 1,944 | 55 |
| 2 Bruce ..... | .... | 5,168 | .... | 5,168 | 2,656 | 2,512 | 2,875 | 56 |
| 3 Carleton | 4 | 5,540 | .... | 5,544 | 2,736 | 2,808 | 2,830 | 51 |
| 4 Dufferin | 48 | 2,290 | .... | 2,338 | 1,234 | 1,104 | 1,141 | 49 |
| 5 Dundas ..... | .... | 2,492 | .... | 2,492 | 1,334 | 1,158 | 1,372 | 55 |
| 6 Elgin | 7 | 3,918 | .... | 3,925 | 2,015 | 1,910 | 2,171 | 55 |
| 7 Essex | 3 | 5,228 | .... | 5,231 | 2,738 | 2,493 | 3,025 | 58 |
| 8 Frontenac | 11 | 4,038 | .... | 4,049 | 2,042 | 2,007 | 1,827 | 45 |
| 9 Glengarry | 4 | 2,793 | .... | 2,797 | 1,413 | 1,384 | 1,269 | 45 |
| 10 Grey | 15 | 6,771 | 1 | 6,787 | 3,510 | 3,277 | 3,567 | 53 |
| 11 Haldimand | 7 | 2,467 | .... | 2,474 | 1,255 | 1,219 | 1,321 | 53 |
| 12 Haliburton | 5 | 1,509 | 2 | 1,516 | 774 | 742 | 602 | 40 |
| 13 Halton ..... | .... | 2,071 | .... | 2,071 | 1,047 | 1,024 | 1,055 | 51 |
| 14 Hastings | 2 | 6,312 | .... | 6,314 | 3,220 | 3,094 | 4,148 | 66 |
| 15 Huron | 2 | 5,773 | .... | 5,775 | 3,030 | 2,745 | 3,262 | 56 |
| 16 Kent | 2 | 5,827 | .... | 5,829 | 2,946 | 2,883 | 3,098 | 53 |
| 17 Lambton | 1 | 4,982 | .... | 4,983 | 2,624 | 2,359 | 2,821 | 57 |
| 18 Lanark | 6 | 2,779 | .... | 2,785 | 1,377 | 1,408 | 1,637 | 59 |
| 19 Leeds and Grenville | 15 | 5,556 | .... | 5,571 | 2,775 | 2,796 | 2,801 | 50 |
| 20 Lennox and Addington | 7 | 3,018 | .... | 3,025 | 1,500 | 1,525 | 1,535 | 51 |
| 21 Lincoln | 4 | 3,069 | .... | 3,073 | 1,518 | 1,555 | 1,492 | 49 |
| 22 Middlesex | 2 | 6,488 | .... | 6,490 | 3,290 | 3,200 | 3,685 | 57 |
| 23 Norfolk | 5 | 3,324 | .... | 3,329 | 1,737 | 1,592 | 1,775 | 53 |
| 24 Northumberland & Durham | 3 | 6,129 | .... | 6,132 | 3,133 | 2,999 | 3,256 | 53 |
| 25 Ontario | 1 | 4,635 | .... | 4,636 | 2,350 | 2,286 | 2,441 | 53 |
| 26 Oxford | 2 | 4,715 | .... | 4,717 | 2,449 | 2,268 | 2,793 | 59 |
| 27 Peel ..... | .... | 2,568 | .... | 2,568 | 1,315 | 1,253 | 1,306 | 51 |
| 28 Perth ..... | .... | 4,220 | .... | 4,220 | 2,217 | 2,003 | 2,402 | 57 |
| 29 Peterborough | 6 | 3,107 | .... | 3,113 | 1,568 | 1,545 | 1,616 | 52 |
| 30 Prescott and Russell | 12 | 2,992 | .... | 3,004 | 1,567 | 1,437 | 1,460 | 49 |
| 31 Prince Edward | 2 | 1,996 | .... | 1,998 | 1,001 | 997 | 1,067 | 53 |
| 32 Renfrew | 8 | 5,668 | 3 | 5,679 | 2,874 | 2,805 | 2,679 | 47 |
| 33 Simcoe | 5 | 8,255 | .... | 8,260 | 4,256 | 4,004 | 4,147 | 50 |
| 34 Stormont | 3 | 2,656 | .... | 2,659 | 1,345 | 1,314 | 1,278 | 48 |
| 35 Victoria | 1 | 3,296 | .... | 3,297 | 1,696 | 1,601 | 1,814 | 55 |
| 36 Waterloo | 4 | 3,687 | .... | 3,691 | 1,858 | 1,833 | 2,164 | 59 |
| 37 Welland | 3 | 4,159 | 1 | 4,163 | 2,180 | 1,983 | 2,135 | 51 |
| 38 Wellington | 2 | 4,305 | .... | 4,307 | 2,260 | 2,047 | 2,332 | 54 |
| 39 Wentworth | 4 | 5,528 | .... | 5,532 | 2,783 | 2,749 | 2,645 | 48 |
| 40 York ..... | .... | 14,804 | .... | 14,804 | 7,522 | 7,282 | 7,722 | 52 |
| 41 Algoma | 5 | 2,937 | .... | 2,942 | 1,438 | 1,504 | 1,323 | 45 |
| 42 Kenora | 1 | 381 | .... | 382 | 206 | 176 | 175 | 46 |
| 43 Manitoulin | 4 | 1,634 | .... | 1,638 | 822 | 816 | 780 | 48 |
| 44 Muskoka | 12 | 2,709 | .... | 2,721 | 1,389 | 1,332 | 1,193 | 44 |
| 45 Nipissing | 5 | 1,704 | .... | 1,709 | 868 | 841 | 771 | 45 |
| 46 Parry Sound | 1 | 3,662 | 2 | 3,665 | 1,847 | 1,818 | 1,566 | 43 |
| 47 Rainy River | 1 | 1,167 | .... | 1,168 | 578 | 590 | 510 | 44 |
| 48 Sudbury | 14 | 2,802 | 1 | 2,817 | 1,354 | 1,463 | 1,165 | 41 |
| 49 Timiskaming | 11 | 3,125 | .... | 3,136 | 1,569 | 1,567 | 1,310 | 42 |
| 50 Thunder Bay, etc. .... | .... | 2,187 | .... | 2,187 | 1,080 | 1,107 | 985 | 45 |
| Totals | 260 | 199,952 | 10 | 200,222 | 102,079 | 98,143 | 104,288 | 52.08 |

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS—Continued
I. TABLE A—SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—Continued

| Cities | Pupils under 5 years of age | Pupils between 5 and 21 years of age | Pupils over 21 years of age | Total number of pupils attending school | Boys | Girls | Average daily attendance of pupils | Percentage of average to total attendance |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|---|--------|--------|--|---|
| 1 Belleville ..... | .... | 1,854 | .... | 1,854 | 924 | 930 | 1,102 | 59 |
| 2 Brantford ..... | .... | 4,361 | .... | 4,361 | 2,139 | 2,222 | 2,702 | 62 |
| 3 Chatham | 43 | 2,082 | .... | 2,125 | 1,085 | 1,040 | 1,291 | 61 |
| 4 Fort William ..... | .... | 3,302 | .... | 3,302 | 1,664 | 1,638 | 2,089 | 63 |
| 5 Galt ..... | .... | 2,184 | .... | 2,184 | 1,096 | 1,088 | 1,408 | 64 |
| 6 Guelph ..... | .... | 2,553 | 1 | 2,554 | 1,265 | 1,289 | 1,492 | 58 |
| 7 Hamilton | 34 | 16,819 | 1 | 16,854 | 8,424 | 8,430 | 10,244 | 61 |
| 8 Kingston | 20 | 3,331 | .... | 3,351 | 1,628 | 1,723 | 1,978 | 59 |
| 9 Kitchener | 47 | 2,766 | .... | 2,813 | 1,456 | 1,357 | 1,926 | 68 |
| 10 London | 60 | 9,634 | .... | 9,694 | 4,831 | 4,863 | 5,463 | 56 |
| 11 Niagara Falls ..... | .... | 1,963 | .... | 1,963 | 984 | 979 | 1,160 | 59 |
| 12 Ottawa | 198 | 10,476 | .... | 10,674 | 5,294 | 5,380 | 6,541 | 61 |
| 13 Peterborough ..... | .... | 3,343 | .... | 3,343 | 1,698 | 1,645 | 2,010 | 60 |
| 14 Port Arthur ..... | .... | 2,785 | .... | 2,785 | 1,366 | 1,419 | 1,564 | 56 |
| 15 St. Catharines ..... | .... | 2,768 | .... | 2,768 | 1,410 | 1,358 | 1,692 | 61 |
| 16 St. Thomas | 2 | 2,580 | .... | 2,582 | 1,336 | 1,246 | 1,735 | 67 |
| 17 Sarnia ..... | .... | 2,033 | .... | 2,033 | 996 | 1,037 | 1,357 | 67 |
| 18 Sault Ste. Marie..... | 20 | 3,272 | .... | 3,292 | 1,674 | 1,618 | 1,729 | 53 |
| 19 Stratford ..... | .... | 2,499 | .... | 2,499 | 1,262 | 1,237 | 1,691 | 68 |
| 20 Toronto | 23 | 78,077 | .... | 78,100 | 39,136 | 38,964 | 48,190 | 62 |
| 21 Welland ..... | .... | 1,591 | .... | 1,591 | 825 | 766 | 926 | 58 |
| 22 Windsor ..... | .... | 3,734 | .... | 3,734 | 1,870 | 1,864 | 2,312 | 62 |
| 23 Woodstock ..... | .... | 1,483 | .... | 1,483 | 761 | 722 | 1,038 | 70 |
| Totals..... | 447 | 165,490 | 2 | 165,939 | 83,124 | 82,815 | 101,640 | 61.25 |
| Towns | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Alexandria ..... | .... | 64 | .... | 64 | 24 | 40 | 31 | 48 |
| 2 Alliston .... | .... | 272 | .... | 272 | 131 | 141 | 164 | 60 |
| 3 Almonte.... | .... | 359 | .... | 359 | 191 | 168 | 224 | 62 |
| 4 Amherstburg ..... | .... | 259 | .... | 259 | 134 | 125 | 121 | 47 |
| 5 Arnprior ..... | .... | 517 | .... | 517 | 267 | 250 | 349 | 67 |
| 6 Aurora ..... | .... | 496 | .... | 496 | 265 | 231 | 307 | 62 |
| 7 Aylmer..... | 28 | 409 | .... | 437 | 231 | 206 | 265 | 61 |
| 8 Bala ..... | .... | 69 | .... | 69 | 26 | 43 | 48 | 70 |
| 9 Barrie..... | 37 | 1,377 | .... | 1,414 | 718 | 696 | 838 | 59 |
| 10 Blenheim ..... | .... | 315 | .... | 315 | 154 | 161 | 205 | 65 |
| 11 Blind River..... | .... | 176 | .... | 176 | 79 | 97 | 90 | 51 |
| 12 Bonfield..... | .... | 33 | .... | 33 | 18 | 15 | 15 | 45 |
| 13 Bothwell ..... | .... | 123 | .... | 123 | 61 | 62 | 86 | 70 |
| 14 Bowmanville..... | .... | 536 | .... | 536 | 256 | 280 | 315 | 59 |
| 15 Bracebridge ..... | .... | 492 | .... | 492 | 238 | 254 | 333 | 68 |
| 16 Brampton ..... | .... | 740 | .... | 740 | 391 | 349 | 471 | 64 |
| 17 Bridgeburg..... | .... | 341 | .... | 341 | 175 | 166 | 190 | 56 |
| 18 Brockville ..... | .... | 1,393 | .... | 1,393 | 686 | 707 | 882 | 63 |
| 19 Bruce Mines | 2 | 161 | .... | 163 | 80 | 83 | 90 | 55 |
| 20 Burlington ..... | .... | 675 | .... | 675 | 330 | 345 | 273 | 40 |
| 21 Cache Bay..... | .... | 130 | .... | 130 | 59 | 71 | 80 | 62 |
| 22 Campbellford ..... | .... | 659 | .... | 659 | 317 | 342 | 361 | 55 |
| 23 Capreol..... | .... | 140 | .... | 140 | 65 | 75 | 44 | 31 |
| 24 Carleton Place ..... | .... | 790 | .... | 790 | 412 | 378 | 478 | 61 |
| 25 Charlton..... | .... | 91 | .... | 91 | 58 | 33 | 35 | 38 |
| 26 Chesley..... | .... | 365 | .... | 365 | 185 | 180 | 204 | 56 |
| 27 Clinton ..... | .... | 378 | .... | 378 | 183 | 195 | 252 | 67 |
| 28 Cobalt..... | .... | 840 | .... | 840 | 423 | 417 | 427 | 51 |
| 29 Cobourg ..... | .... | 674 | .... | 674 | 345 | 329 | 443 | 66 |
| 30 Cochrane ..... | .... | 325 | .... | 325 | 155 | 170 | 136 | 42 |
| 31 Collingwood..... | .... | 1,378 | .... | 1,378 | 669 | 709 | 790 | 57 |
| 32 Copper Cliff..... | .... | 677 | .... | 677 | 348 | 329 | 462 | 68 |
| 33 Cornwall ..... | .... | 536 | .... | 536 | 262 | 274 | 372 | 69 |

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS—Continued
I. TABLE A—SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—Continued

| Towns—Continued | | Pupils under 5 years of age | Pupils between 5 and 21 years of age | Pupils over 21 years of age | Total number of pupils attending school | Boys | Girls | Average daily attendance of pupils | Percentage of average to total attendance |
|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|---|-------|-------|--|---|
| 34 | Deseronto..... | 5 | 459 | ..... | 459 | 251 | 208 | 273 | 59 |
| 35 | Dresden | 5 | 225 | ..... | 225 | 119 | 106 | 121 | 54 |
| 36 | Dryden | 5 | 268 | ..... | 273 | 127 | 146 | 158 | 58 |
| 37 | Dundas | 5 | 821 | ..... | 821 | 411 | 410 | 440 | 54 |
| 38 | Dunnville..... | 5 | 509 | ..... | 509 | 254 | 255 | 247 | 49 |
| 39 | Durham | 5 | 328 | ..... | 328 | 143 | 185 | 206 | 63 |
| 40 | Eastview..... | 5 | 389 | ..... | 389 | 188 | 201 | 180 | 46 |
| 41 | Englehart | 5 | 195 | ..... | 195 | 92 | 103 | 98 | 50 |
| 42 | Essex | 5 | 300 | ..... | 300 | 148 | 152 | 172 | 57 |
| 43 | Ford | 5 | 210 | ..... | 210 | 95 | 115 | 92 | 44 |
| 44 | Forest..... | 5 | 230 | ..... | 230 | 117 | 113 | 124 | 54 |
| 45 | Fort Frances..... | 5 | 367 | ..... | 367 | 174 | 193 | 203 | 55 |
| 46 | Frood Mine | 5 | 18 | ..... | 18 | 7 | 11 | 6 | 33 |
| 47 | Gananoque | 5 | 816 | ..... | 816 | 410 | 406 | 507 | 62 |
| 48 | Goderich | 5 | 636 | ..... | 636 | 317 | 319 | 405 | 64 |
| 49 | Gore Bay | 5 | 153 | ..... | 153 | 78 | 75 | 92 | 60 |
| 50 | Gravenhurst..... | 5 | 335 | ..... | 335 | 167 | 168 | 192 | 57 |
| 51 | Haileybury | 5 | 561 | ..... | 561 | 303 | 258 | 305 | 54 |
| 52 | Hanover | 5 | 487 | ..... | 487 | 239 | 248 | 328 | 67 |
| 53 | Harriston..... | 5 | 253 | ..... | 253 | 141 | 112 | 161 | 64 |
| 54 | Hawkesbury..... | 5 | 179 | ..... | 179 | 87 | 92 | 100 | 56 |
| 55 | Hespeler | 5 | 583 | ..... | 583 | 304 | 279 | 360 | 62 |
| 56 | Huntsville..... | 5 | 464 | ..... | 464 | 224 | 240 | 263 | 57 |
| 57 | Ingersoll | 5 | 929 | ..... | 929 | 485 | 444 | 560 | 60 |
| 58 | Iroquois Falls..... | 5 | 276 | ..... | 276 | 146 | 130 | 122 | 44 |
| 59 | Kearney | 5 | 150 | ..... | 150 | 64 | 86 | 74 | 49 |
| 60 | Keewatin | 5 | 288 | ..... | 288 | 146 | 142 | 164 | 57 |
| 61 | Kenora | 5 | 952 | ..... | 952 | 489 | 463 | 524 | 55 |
| 62 | Kincardine | 5 | 322 | ..... | 322 | 171 | 151 | 209 | 65 |
| 63 | Kingsville..... | 5 | 379 | ..... | 379 | 209 | 170 | 229 | 60 |
| 64 | Latchford | 5 | 67 | ..... | 67 | 37 | 30 | 36 | 54 |
| 65 | Leamington | 5 | 577 | ..... | 577 | 287 | 290 | 355 | 62 |
| 66 | Lindsay | 5 | 1,139 | ..... | 1,139 | 564 | 575 | 728 | 50 |
| 67 | Listowel..... | 5 | 371 | ..... | 371 | 191 | 180 | 234 | 63 |
| 68 | Little Current | 5 | 251 | ..... | 251 | 122 | 129 | 143 | 57 |
| 69 | Massey..... | 5 | 101 | ..... | 101 | 58 | 43 | 65 | 64 |
| 70 | Matheson | 5 | 122 | ..... | 122 | 75 | 47 | 40 | 33 |
| 71 | Mattawa | 5 | 38 | ..... | 38 | 15 | 23 | 24 | 63 |
| 72 | Meaford | 5 | 503 | ..... | 503 | 259 | 244 | 297 | 59 |
| 73 | Merritton..... | 1 | 441 | ..... | 442 | 213 | 229 | 215 | 49 |
| 74 | Midland..... | 5 | 1,574 | ..... | 1,574 | 752 | 822 | 898 | 57 |
| 75 | Milton..... | 5 | 386 | ..... | 386 | 169 | 217 | 200 | 52 |
| 76 | Mimico | 5 | 597 | ..... | 597 | 300 | 297 | 385 | 64 |
| 77 | Mitchell..... | 5 | 263 | ..... | 263 | 134 | 129 | 174 | 66 |
| 78 | Mount Forest | 5 | 228 | ..... | 228 | 116 | 112 | 155 | 68 |
| 79 | Napanee..... | 5 | 523 | ..... | 523 | 261 | 262 | 334 | 64 |
| 80 | New Liskeard | 5 | 463 | ..... | 463 | 221 | 242 | 268 | 58 |
| 81 | Newmarket.. .. | 5 | 669 | ..... | 669 | 343 | 326 | 429 | 64 |
| 82 | Niagara | 5 | 255 | ..... | 255 | 129 | 126 | 103 | 40 |
| 83 | North Bay..... | 2 | 1,180 | ..... | 1,182 | 586 | 596 | 857 | 72 |
| 84 | Oakville..... | 5 | 518 | ..... | 518 | 271 | 247 | 314 | 61 |
| 85 | Orangeville | 5 | 360 | ..... | 360 | 190 | 170 | 200 | 56 |
| 86 | Orillia | 5 | 1,492 | ..... | 1,492 | 761 | 731 | 913 | 61 |
| 87 | Oshawa | 5 | 1,836 | ..... | 1,836 | 931 | 905 | 1,148 | 62 |
| 88 | Owen Sound | 5 | 2,401 | ..... | 2,406 | 1,229 | 1,177 | 1,532 | 64 |
| 89 | Palmerston | 5 | 320 | ..... | 320 | 158 | 162 | 208 | 65 |
| 90 | Paris | 5 | 657 | ..... | 657 | 318 | 339 | 434 | 66 |
| 91 | Parkhill..... | 5 | 153 | ..... | 153 | 75 | 78 | 93 | 61 |
| 92 | Parry Sound..... | 5 | 1,129 | ..... | 1,129 | 543 | 586 | 800 | 71 |
| 93 | Pembroke | 26 | 897 | ..... | 923 | 462 | 461 | 586 | 63 |

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS—Continued
I. TABLE A—SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—Concluded

| Towns—Concluded | Pupils under 5 years of age | Pupils between 5 and 21 years of age | Pupils over 21 years of age | Total number of pupils attending school | Boys | Girls | Average daily attendance of pupils | Percentage of average to total attendance |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|---|---------|---------|--|---|
| *94 Penetanguishene..... | .... | 832 | .... | 832 | 402 | 430 | 534 | 64 |
| 95 Perth..... | .... | 412 | .... | 412 | 197 | 215 | 265 | 64 |
| 96 Petrolia..... | .... | 587 | .... | 587 | 292 | 295 | 360 | 61 |
| 97 Picton..... | .... | 487 | .... | 487 | 247 | 240 | 322 | 66 |
| 98 Port Colborne..... | .... | 651 | .... | 651 | 334 | 317 | 303 | 47 |
| 99 Port Hope..... | .... | 788 | .... | 788 | 397 | 391 | 514 | 65 |
| 100 Powassan..... | .... | 156 | .... | 156 | 66 | 90 | 99 | 63 |
| 101 Prescott..... | .... | 333 | .... | 333 | 177 | 156 | 193 | 58 |
| 102 Preston..... | .... | 819 | .... | 819 | 405 | 414 | 600 | 73 |
| 103 Rainy River..... | .... | 330 | .... | 330 | 171 | 159 | 154 | 47 |
| 104 Renfrew..... | 5 | 625 | .... | 630 | 336 | 294 | 403 | 64 |
| 105 Ridgetown..... | .... | 354 | .... | 354 | 161 | 193 | 197 | 56 |
| 106 Rockland..... | .... | 76 | .... | 76 | 43 | 33 | 44 | 58 |
| 107 St. Mary's..... | .... | 554 | .... | 554 | 282 | 272 | 388 | 70 |
| 108 Sandwich..... | .... | 334 | .... | 334 | 174 | 160 | 171 | 51 |
| 109 Seaforth..... | .... | 313 | .... | 313 | 149 | 164 | 191 | 61 |
| 110 Simcoe..... | .... | 739 | .... | 739 | 379 | 360 | 464 | 63 |
| 111 Sioux Lookout..... | .... | 172 | .... | 172 | 84 | 88 | 67 | 39 |
| 112 Smith's Falls..... | .... | 1,129 | .... | 1,129 | 573 | 556 | 722 | 64 |
| 113 Southampton..... | .... | 304 | .... | 304 | 150 | 154 | 201 | 66 |
| 114 Stayner..... | .... | 192 | .... | 192 | 100 | 92 | 117 | 61 |
| 115 Strathroy..... | .... | 452 | .... | 452 | 232 | 220 | 264 | 58 |
| 116 Sturgeon Falls..... | .... | 205 | .... | 205 | 99 | 106 | 116 | 57 |
| 117 Sudbury..... | .... | 876 | .... | 876 | 458 | 418 | 554 | 63 |
| 118 Thessalon..... | .... | 386 | .... | 386 | 176 | 210 | 206 | 53 |
| 119 Thornbury..... | .... | 162 | .... | 162 | 81 | 81 | 108 | 67 |
| 120 Thorold..... | .... | 486 | .... | 486 | 255 | 231 | 253 | 52 |
| 121 Tilbury..... | .... | 159 | .... | 159 | 84 | 75 | 96 | 60 |
| 122 Tillsonburg..... | 8 | 602 | .... | 610 | 318 | 292 | 376 | 62 |
| 123 Timmins..... | 4 | 304 | .... | 308 | 151 | 157 | 132 | 43 |
| 124 Trenton..... | .... | 1,137 | .... | 1,137 | 550 | 587 | 558 | 49 |
| 125 Trout Creek..... | .... | 127 | .... | 127 | 63 | 64 | 69 | 54 |
| 126 Uxbridge..... | .... | 212 | .... | 212 | 115 | 97 | 148 | 70 |
| 127 Vankleek Hill..... | .... | 112 | .... | 112 | 57 | 55 | 84 | 75 |
| 128 Walkerton..... | .... | 258 | .... | 258 | 136 | 122 | 155 | 60 |
| 129 Walkerville..... | .... | 914 | .... | 914 | 466 | 448 | 540 | 59 |
| 130 Wallaceburg..... | .... | 674 | .... | 674 | 335 | 339 | 393 | 58 |
| 131 Waterloo..... | .... | 712 | .... | 712 | 370 | 342 | 493 | 69 |
| 132 Webbwood..... | .... | 160 | .... | 160 | 81 | 79 | 89 | 56 |
| 133 Weston..... | .... | 674 | .... | 674 | 358 | 316 | 404 | 60 |
| 134 Whitby..... | .... | 442 | .... | 442 | 218 | 224 | 215 | 49 |
| 135 Wiarton..... | .... | 442 | .... | 442 | 225 | 217 | 228 | 52 |
| 136 Wingham..... | .... | 410 | .... | 410 | 194 | 216 | 239 | 58 |
| Totals..... | 123 | 67,476 | .... | 67,599 | 33,953 | 33,646 | 40,493 | 59.90 |
| Totals | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Rural Schools..... | 260 | 199,952 | 10 | 200,222 | 102,079 | 98,143 | 104,288 | 52.08 |
| 2 Cities..... | 447 | 165,490 | 2 | 165,939 | 83,124 | 82,815 | 101,640 | 61.25 |
| 3 Towns..... | 123 | 67,476 | .... | 67,599 | 33,953 | 33,646 | 40,493 | 59.90 |
| 4 Villages..... | 16 | 23,839 | .... | 23,855 | 11,910 | 11,945 | 14,743 | 61.80 |
| 5 Grand Totals, 1918..... | 846 | 456,757 | 12 | 457,615 | 231,066 | 226,549 | 261,164 | 57.07 |
| 6 Grand Totals, 1917..... | 1054 | 456,540 | 22 | 457,616 | 231,219 | 226,397 | 295,652 | 64.60 |
| 7 Increases..... | .... | 217 | .... | .... | .... | 152 | .... | .... |
| 8 Decreases..... | 208 | .... | 10 | 1 | 153 | .... | 34,488 | 7.53 |
| 9 Percentages..... | .18 | 99.81 | .... | .... | 50.49 | 49.50 | 57.07 | .... |

* Including Protestant Separate School.

THE PUBLIC

II. TABLE B—NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE

| Rural Schools | Kindergarten | Kindergarten- Primary | Primer | 1st Book | 2nd Book | 3rd Book | 4th Book |
|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 Brant | | 139 | 732 | 499 | 631 | 812 | 669 |
| 2 Bruce | | | 1,195 | 652 | 1,030 | 1,143 | 1,092 |
| 3 Carleton | | | 1,495 | 794 | 1,067 | 1,116 | 1,060 |
| 4 Dufferin | | | 553 | 259 | 498 | 535 | 470 |
| 5 Dundas | | | 583 | 342 | 455 | 490 | 587 |
| 6 Elgin..... | | | 793 | 480 | 776 | 929 | 894 |
| 7 Essex | | 3 | 1,429 | 821 | 1,123 | 1,010 | 831 |
| 8 Frontenac | | | 1,194 | 490 | 742 | 768 | 854 |
| 9 Glengarry | | | 856 | 362 | 607 | 546 | 415 |
| 10 Grey | | 3 | 1,536 | 760 | 1,360 | 1,565 | 1,484 |
| 11 Haldimand | | | 606 | 300 | 496 | 505 | 537 |
| 12 Haliburton | | | 526 | 193 | 257 | 297 | 216 |
| 13 Halton | | | 499 | 280 | 382 | 461 | 433 |
| 14 Hastings | | | 1,611 | 950 | 1,348 | 1,367 | 996 |
| 15 Huron | | | 1,051 | 703 | 1,221 | 1,261 | 1,308 |
| 16 Kent | | | 1,530 | 756 | 1,184 | 1,088 | 1,186 |
| 17 Lambton | | | 1,021 | 775 | 794 | 1,093 | 1,151 |
| 18 Lanark..... | | | 667 | 350 | 516 | 597 | 633 |
| 19 Leeds and Grenville..... | | | 1,321 | 659 | 1,020 | 1,166 | 1,365 |
| 20 Lennox and Addington | | 18 | 790 | 374 | 587 | 614 | 625 |
| 21 Lincoln..... | | | 758 | 426 | 548 | 660 | 641 |
| 22 Middlesex | | | 1,338 | 850 | 1,322 | 1,405 | 1,481 |
| 23 Norfolk..... | | | 788 | 453 | 744 | 728 | 597 |
| 24 Northumberland and Durham | | | 1,435 | 765 | 1,301 | 1,291 | 1,240 |
| 25 Ontario..... | | | 1,187 | 640 | 928 | 930 | 909 |
| 26 Oxford | | | 1,013 | 564 | 1,058 | 1,098 | 937 |
| 27 Peel | | | 637 | 301 | 484 | 585 | 533 |
| 28 Perth | | 6 | 763 | 463 | 700 | 1,122 | 1,088 |
| 29 Peterborough | | | 895 | 444 | 565 | 647 | 541 |
| 30 Prescott and Russell | | | 962 | 405 | 516 | 522 | 534 |
| 31 Prince Edward | | | 478 | 244 | 409 | 443 | 390 |
| 32 Renfrew | | | 1,736 | 798 | 1,101 | 1,004 | 968 |
| 33 Simcoe | | | 2,040 | 1,118 | 1,803 | 1,720 | 1,499 |
| 34 Stormont..... | | 17 | 669 | 306 | 544 | 518 | 598 |
| 35 Victoria | | | 748 | 418 | 629 | 712 | 725 |
| 36 Waterloo | | | 782 | 429 | 830 | 940 | 672 |
| 37 Welland | | | 1,148 | 506 | 786 | 896 | 781 |
| 38 Wellington | | | 926 | 450 | 798 | 985 | 1,041 |
| 39 Wentworth | 101 | 152 | 1,409 | 645 | 984 | 1,149 | 998 |
| 40 York..... | | | 4,352 | 2,347 | 3,468 | 2,739 | 1,843 |
| 41 Algoma..... | | | 979 | 355 | 619 | 545 | 403 |
| 42 Kenora | | | 113 | 61 | 81 | 77 | 49 |
| 43 Manitoulin | | | 537 | 160 | 312 | 328 | 282 |
| 44 Muskoka | | | 724 | 361 | 498 | 530 | 557 |
| 45 Nipissing..... | | 127 | 542 | 290 | 353 | 229 | 164 |
| 46 Parry Sound | | | 1,197 | 515 | 716 | 666 | 494 |
| 47 Rainy River | | | 358 | 145 | 225 | 234 | 180 |
| 48 Sudbury | | 34 | 1,270 | 399 | 455 | 335 | 312 |
| 49 Timiskaming | | | 1,159 | 400 | 599 | 545 | 420 |
| 50 Thunder Bay, etc..... | | 90 | 706 | 326 | 401 | 350 | 288 |
| Totals..... | 101 | 589 | 51,637 | 26,383 | 39,871 | 41,296 | 37,971 |

SCHOOLS—Continued

VARIOUS BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION

| Beyond 4th Book | | Art | Geography | Music | Literature | Composition | Grammar | English History |
|--------------------|-----|---------|-----------|---------|------------|-------------|---------|-----------------|
| 1 | 29 | 3,400 | 3,033 | 3,130 | 3,080 | 3,024 | 780 | 1,873 |
| 2 | 56 | 4,876 | 3,956 | 3,671 | 4,335 | 4,262 | 1,284 | 1,590 |
| 3 | 12 | 5,500 | 4,761 | 3,974 | 5,033 | 5,194 | 1,132 | 2,644 |
| 4 | 23 | 2,168 | 1,742 | 1,776 | 1,918 | 1,872 | 556 | 814 |
| 5 | 35 | 2,376 | 1,935 | 1,559 | 2,061 | 2,137 | 963 | 948 |
| 6 | 53 | 3,868 | 3,119 | 3,539 | 3,738 | 3,732 | 1,036 | 1,777 |
| 7 | 14 | 5,227 | 3,344 | 3,719 | 4,914 | 4,963 | 1,780 | 1,601 |
| 8 | 1 | 4,049 | 2,851 | 3,204 | 4,049 | 4,049 | 853 | 1,694 |
| 9 | 11 | 2,532 | 2,031 | 1,776 | 2,146 | 2,200 | 486 | 891 |
| 10 | 79 | 6,411 | 5,178 | 5,007 | 5,601 | 5,525 | 1,654 | 2,277 |
| 11 | 30 | 2,348 | 1,852 | 1,707 | 1,957 | 2,015 | 813 | 972 |
| 12 | 27 | 1,396 | 1,088 | 713 | 1,458 | 1,196 | 374 | 476 |
| 13 | 16 | 1,992 | 1,590 | 1,566 | 1,776 | 1,661 | 550 | 642 |
| 14 | 42 | 6,103 | 5,071 | 5,089 | 5,752 | 5,593 | 1,111 | 1,934 |
| 15 | 231 | 5,342 | 4,472 | 3,963 | 4,997 | 4,923 | 1,923 | 1,907 |
| 16 | 85 | 5,530 | 4,370 | 4,041 | 4,699 | 4,719 | 1,487 | 2,047 |
| 17 | 149 | 4,838 | 3,741 | 3,414 | 4,534 | 4,661 | 1,356 | 2,788 |
| 18 | 22 | 2,748 | 2,284 | 1,696 | 2,434 | 2,489 | 748 | 1,014 |
| 19 | 40 | 5,435 | 4,280 | 3,808 | 4,613 | 4,700 | 1,558 | 2,067 |
| 20 | 17 | 2,857 | 2,210 | 2,043 | 2,505 | 2,566 | 748 | 1,093 |
| 21 | 40 | 2,913 | 2,375 | 2,484 | 2,502 | 2,490 | 934 | 1,110 |
| 22 | 94 | 6,430 | 5,258 | 5,092 | 5,875 | 5,857 | 1,886 | 2,633 |
| 23 | 19 | 3,261 | 2,651 | 2,663 | 2,926 | 2,998 | 620 | 1,262 |
| 24 | 100 | 5,828 | 4,480 | 4,646 | 4,885 | 4,923 | 1,761 | 1,828 |
| 25 | 42 | 4,402 | 3,215 | 4,096 | 3,238 | 3,342 | 990 | 1,660 |
| 26 | 47 | 4,626 | 3,705 | 3,075 | 4,107 | 4,206 | 1,030 | 1,686 |
| 27 | 28 | 2,470 | 2,021 | 1,788 | 2,238 | 2,265 | 644 | 799 |
| 28 | 78 | 4,073 | 3,483 | 3,950 | 3,722 | 3,703 | 1,581 | 1,443 |
| 29 | 21 | 3,006 | 2,439 | 2,102 | 2,632 | 2,606 | 712 | 1,290 |
| 30 | 65 | 2,908 | 2,118 | 2,130 | 2,315 | 2,459 | 638 | 1,172 |
| 31 | 34 | 1,998 | 1,998 | 1,998 | 1,998 | 1,998 | 579 | 1,210 |
| 32 | 72 | 5,510 | 4,972 | 4,397 | 5,186 | 5,173 | 1,039 | 2,589 |
| 33 | 80 | 8,137 | 6,046 | 3,847 | 6,740 | 6,147 | 2,009 | 2,386 |
| 34 | 7 | 2,428 | 2,120 | 1,553 | 2,105 | 2,130 | 869 | 1,222 |
| 35 | 65 | 3,128 | 2,655 | 2,180 | 2,925 | 2,872 | 1,416 | 1,275 |
| 36 | 38 | 3,691 | 3,085 | 3,283 | 3,691 | 3,691 | 796 | 1,079 |
| 37 | 46 | 4,066 | 2,899 | 2,953 | 3,280 | 3,277 | 958 | 1,125 |
| 38 | 107 | 3,894 | 3,213 | 3,207 | 3,482 | 3,463 | 1,751 | 1,676 |
| 39 | 94 | 5,447 | 3,984 | 5,146 | 4,518 | 5,846 | 1,243 | 2,140 |
| 40 | 55 | 14,804 | 13,324 | 14,412 | 14,463 | 13,068 | 2,675 | 4,353 |
| 41 | 41 | 2,812 | 2,132 | 2,043 | 2,331 | 2,212 | 532 | 721 |
| 42 | 1 | 234 | 228 | 188 | 237 | 268 | 91 | 110 |
| 43 | 19 | 1,613 | 1,057 | 1,346 | 1,151 | 1,073 | 294 | 656 |
| 44 | 51 | 2,546 | 2,011 | 1,371 | 2,330 | 2,242 | 798 | 1,136 |
| 45 | 4 | 1,655 | 1,197 | 1,152 | 1,362 | 1,343 | 248 | 517 |
| 46 | 77 | 3,613 | 3,118 | 2,592 | 3,325 | 3,269 | 637 | 1,109 |
| 47 | 26 | 1,093 | 851 | 670 | 864 | 908 | 253 | 428 |
| 48 | 12 | 2,511 | 1,571 | 2,123 | 1,774 | 1,918 | 455 | 491 |
| 49 | 13 | 3,015 | 2,243 | 2,646 | 2,722 | 2,895 | 496 | 823 |
| 50 | 26 | 1,608 | 1,329 | 1,913 | 2,006 | 1,947 | 599 | 773 |
| 2,374 | | 192,716 | 154,686 | 150,441 | 172,530 | 172,070 | 49,726 | 71,751 |

THE PUBLIC

II. TABLE B—NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE

| Rural Schools | Canadian History | Physiology and Hygiene | Nature Study | Physical Culture | Bookkeeping | Arithmetic and Mensuration |
|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------------|--------------|------------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| 1 Brant | 1,898 | 2,902 | 3,264 | 3,083 | 24 | 25 |
| 2 Bruce | 1,915 | 4,060 | 4,344 | 4,830 | 81 | 21 |
| 3 Carleton | 2,798 | 4,584 | 5,087 | 5,492 | 51 | 6 |
| 4 Dufferin..... | 939 | 1,802 | 2,035 | 2,165 | 10 | 17 |
| 5 Dundas | 1,152 | 1,565 | 2,008 | 2,394 | 22 | 34 |
| 6 Elgin..... | 2,513 | 3,726 | 3,779 | 3,763 | 61 | 47 |
| 7 Essex | 1,920 | 4,946 | 4,926 | 5,144 | 18 | 9 |
| 8 Frontenac | 1,722 | 4,049 | 4,049 | 4,049 | 1 | 1 |
| 9 Glengarry | 1,050 | 1,683 | 2,157 | 2,617 | 20 | 6 |
| 10 Grey | 2,811 | 5,183 | 5,900 | 6,435 | 37 | 55 |
| 11 Haldimand | 1,027 | 1,793 | 2,213 | 2,424 | 18 | 23 |
| 12 Haliburton | 669 | 1,015 | 1,397 | 1,072 | 22 | 25 |
| 13 Halton | 783 | 1,619 | 1,840 | 1,981 | 4 | 9 |
| 14 Hastings | 2,282 | 5,262 | 5,841 | 6,203 | 54 | 29 |
| 15 Huron | 2,546 | 4,122 | 4,651 | 5,422 | 205 | 209 |
| 16 Kent | 2,421 | 4,120 | 4,744 | 5,435 | 114 | 65 |
| 17 Lambton | 2,852 | 4,328 | 4,814 | 4,928 | 75 | 113 |
| 18 Lanark..... | 1,262 | 2,190 | 2,427 | 2,716 | ..... | 11 |
| 19 Leeds and Grenville..... | 2,541 | 4,461 | 4,966 | 5,285 | 4 | 18 |
| 20 Lennox and Addington..... | 1,185 | 2,423 | 2,679 | 2,838 | 12 | 16 |
| 21 Lincoln..... | 1,315 | 2,268 | 2,719 | 2,946 | 55 | 42 |
| 22 Middlesex | 2,907 | 5,041 | 5,163 | 6,398 | 175 | 108 |
| 23 Norfolk | 1,437 | 2,807 | 3,079 | 3,280 | 37 | 17 |
| 24 Northumberland and Durham.. | 2,242 | 4,370 | 5,428 | 5,550 | 39 | 73 |
| 25 Ontario..... | 1,710 | 2,710 | 4,421 | 4,590 | 30 | 35 |
| 26 Oxford | 1,942 | 3,859 | 4,246 | 4,695 | 36 | 47 |
| 27 Peel | 899 | 2,121 | 2,310 | 2,561 | 18 | 23 |
| 28 Perth | 1,721 | 3,320 | 3,761 | 4,195 | 59 | 56 |
| 29 Peterborough | 1,536 | 2,651 | 2,887 | 2,909 | 19 | 15 |
| 30 Prescott and Russell | 1,504 | 2,303 | 2,566 | 2,944 | 41 | 59 |
| 31 Prince Edward | 1,326 | 1,998 | 1,998 | 1,998 | ..... | ..... |
| 32 Renfrew | 2,936 | 4,981 | 5,160 | 5,510 | 46 | 58 |
| 33 Simcoe | 2,793 | 5,673 | 6,969 | 7,009 | 16 | 67 |
| 34 Stormont | 1,255 | 1,847 | 2,206 | 2,629 | 5 | 6 |
| 35 Victoria | 1,488 | 2,730 | 2,960 | 2,872 | 69 | 38 |
| 36 Waterloo | 1,373 | 3,397 | 3,616 | 3,524 | 2 | 33 |
| 37 Welland | 1,376 | 2,777 | 3,682 | 3,756 | 13 | 45 |
| 38 Wellington | 1,963 | 2,403 | 3,832 | 4,081 | 49 | 69 |
| 39 Wentworth | 2,600 | 4,980 | 5,338 | 5,494 | 97 | 71 |
| 40 York..... | 4,768 | 13,420 | 14,111 | 14,804 | 46 | 48 |
| 41 Algoma | 1,076 | 2,404 | 2,635 | 2,698 | 20 | 36 |
| 42 Kenora | 127 | 270 | 267 | 257 | 1 | 1 |
| 43 Manitoulin..... | 696 | 1,603 | 1,581 | 1,623 | 11 | 18 |
| 44 Muskoka | 1,357 | 2,045 | 2,299 | 2,191 | 22 | 119 |
| 45 Nipissing | 744 | 1,393 | 1,345 | 1,538 | 7 | 4 |
| 46 Parry Sound | 1,434 | 2,859 | 3,486 | 3,436 | 65 | 75 |
| 47 Rainy River | 594 | 889 | 878 | 1,063 | 15 | 23 |
| 48 Sudbury | 743 | 1,947 | 2,128 | 2,333 | 10 | 14 |
| 49 Timiskaming | 1,158 | 2,751 | 2,932 | 2,992 | 5 | 12 |
| 50 Thunder Bay, etc..... | 858 | 2,132 | 2,082 | 2,130 | 24 | 24 |
| Totals..... | 84,164 | 159,782 | 179,206 | 190,282 | 1,865 | 1,975 |

SCHOOLS—Continued

VARIOUS BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION—Continued

| | Algebra | Geometry | Latin | French (beyond 4th Book) | French (Primer to 4th Book, incl.) | Elementary Science | Commercial Subjects | Agriculture | Manual Training | Household Science |
|----|---------|----------|-------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1 | 25 | 1 | 21 | 21 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28 | 36 | ..... |
| 2 | 25 | 12 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ..... | 1,426 | 404 | 66 |
| 3 | 6 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | 566 | 499 | 57 |
| 4 | 14 | 8 | 10 | ..... | 1 | 4 | ..... | 391 | 283 | ..... |
| 5 | 34 | 9 | 33 | 16 | ..... | 34 | ..... | 1,367 | ..... | ..... |
| 6 | 16 | 5 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 41 | 203 | 1,767 | 858 | 272 |
| 7 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 585 | 5 | ..... | 406 | 251 | 59 |
| 8 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 60 | 18 | 11 |
| 9 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 43 | 2 | 1 | 871 | 130 | ..... |
| 10 | 41 | 16 | 13 | 7 | ..... | 29 | 14 | 643 | 285 | 47 |
| 11 | 23 | 19 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 21 | 17 | 333 | 103 | 33 |
| 12 | 24 | 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 13 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 2 | ..... | 4 | ..... | 562 | 184 | 40 |
| 14 | 27 | 2 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... | 1,176 | 709 | 100 |
| 15 | 202 | 72 | 75 | 1 | 18 | 177 | 3 | 996 | 154 | ..... |
| 16 | 52 | 25 | 8 | 2 | 214 | 55 | 5 | 2,856 | 651 | 24 |
| 17 | 100 | 57 | 49 | 27 | 3 | 95 | 48 | 636 | 886 | 65 |
| 18 | 11 | ..... | 11 | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | 593 | 75 | ..... |
| 19 | 17 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1,405 | 71 | 37 |
| 20 | 17 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2 | 9 | ..... | ..... |
| 21 | 28 | 10 | 9 | ..... | ..... | 29 | 9 | 743 | 207 | 106 |
| 22 | 44 | 8 | 2 | 1 | ..... | 60 | 6 | 2,665 | 2,028 | 511 |
| 23 | 15 | 1 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 10 | ..... | 333 | 294 | 31 |
| 24 | 64 | 44 | 15 | ..... | 25 | 9 | 10 | 439 | 141 | 106 |
| 25 | 34 | 12 | 19 | 7 | 12 | 31 | 2 | 423 | 33 | 27 |
| 26 | 25 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 36 | 3 | 733 | 226 | 25 |
| 27 | 21 | 7 | 15 | 17 | ..... | 5 | 1 | 771 | ..... | ..... |
| 28 | 54 | 22 | 28 | ..... | ..... | 15 | ..... | 2,312 | 217 | 91 |
| 29 | 14 | 7 | 3 | 1 | ..... | 6 | 2 | 353 | ..... | 2 |
| 30 | 57 | 11 | ..... | 1 | 881 | 47 | ..... | 322 | 103 | ..... |
| 31 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 687 | 1,998 | ..... |
| 32 | 58 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 34 | ..... | 327 | ..... | ..... |
| 33 | 19 | 10 | 1 | ..... | 124 | 11 | 2 | 1,461 | 219 | 66 |
| 34 | 5 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 144 | 71 | ..... |
| 35 | 24 | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | 13 | 13 | 89 | ..... | ..... |
| 36 | 28 | 15 | 5 | ..... | 2 | 15 | 14 | 651 | 430 | ..... |
| 37 | 43 | 21 | 11 | 12 | ..... | 22 | 3 | 482 | 298 | 89 |
| 38 | 68 | 34 | 38 | 11 | 3 | 29 | 9 | 701 | 151 | 40 |
| 39 | 62 | 23 | 56 | 22 | 4 | 60 | 29 | 1,952 | 947 | 652 |
| 40 | 48 | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... | 42 | ..... | 2,462 | 408 | 129 |
| 41 | 33 | 13 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 28 | 7 | 628 | 97 | 5 |
| 42 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 36 | ..... | ..... |
| 43 | 18 | 5 | 5 | 5 | ..... | 14 | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| 44 | 34 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 37 | 19 | 10 | 103 | ..... |
| 45 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 587 | 3 | ..... | 35 | 324 | 26 |
| 46 | 74 | 48 | 16 | 9 | 6 | 73 | 18 | 69 | 39 | ..... |
| 47 | 21 | 12 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 10 | 1 | 69 | 11 | 16 |
| 48 | 12 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 421 | 7 | 2 | 10 | 126 | ..... |
| 49 | 12 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 2 | 177 | 365 | 23 |
| 50 | 23 | 23 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24 | 21 | 9 | ..... | ..... |
| | 1,604 | 607 | 506 | 176 | 2,937 | 1,168 | 468 | 35,186 | 14,433 | 2,756 |

THE PUBLIC
II. TABLE B—NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE

| Cities | Kindergarten | Kindergarten- Primary | Primer | 1st Book | 2nd Book | 3rd Book | 4th Book |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 Belleville..... | ..... | ..... | 509 | 258 | 337 | 422 | 328 |
| 2 Brantford | 11 | 588 | 830 | 674 | 719 | 1,010 | 529 |
| 3 Chatham | 206 | 196 | 282 | 297 | 326 | 442 | 376 |
| 4 Fort William | 380 | 45 | 678 | 495 | 513 | 692 | 499 |
| 5 Galt..... | 50 | 93 | 468 | 258 | 468 | 478 | 369 |
| 6 Guelph..... | 126 | 162 | 512 | 299 | 411 | 522 | 372 |
| 7 Hamilton | 1,401 | 144 | 2,721 | 2,227 | 4,306 | 3,555 | 2,310 |
| 8 Kingston | 126 | 121 | 898 | 418 | 533 | 758 | 497 |
| 9 Kitchener | 199 | 114 | 394 | 362 | 649 | 623 | 472 |
| 10 London | 878 | 239 | 1,364 | 1,076 | 2,117 | 2,101 | 1,919 |
| 11 Niagara Falls..... | ..... | ..... | 594 | 213 | 402 | 365 | 389 |
| 12 Ottawa | 1,219 | ..... | 1,627 | 1,314 | 1,511 | 2,610 | 1,952 |
| 13 Peterborough ..... | ..... | 467 | 654 | 447 | 604 | 629 | 542 |
| 14 Port Arthur | 209 | ..... | 591 | 437 | 531 | 586 | 431 |
| 15 St. Catharines | 144 | 65 | 652 | 371 | 425 | 571 | 540 |
| 16 St. Thomas ..... | ..... | 133 | 541 | 317 | 435 | 635 | 521 |
| 17 Sarnia..... | ..... | ..... | 423 | 318 | 383 | 498 | 411 |
| 18 Sault Ste. Marie..... | 211 | 74 | 635 | 512 | 549 | 783 | 528 |
| 19 Stratford ..... | ..... | 164 | 367 | 321 | 385 | 660 | 602 |
| 20 Toronto | 9,251 | ..... | 13,073 | 8,969 | 15,553 | 17,738 | 13,044 |
| 21 Welland | 99 | ..... | 365 | 214 | 377 | 351 | 185 |
| 22 Windsor ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,354 | 647 | 707 | 621 | 405 |
| 23 Woodstock ..... | ..... | ..... | 362 | 244 | 214 | 354 | 309 |
| Totals..... | 14,510 | 2,605 | 29,894 | 20,688 | 32,455 | 37,004 | 27,530 |
| Towns | | | | | | | |
| 1 Alexandria ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 | 12 | 7 | 14 | 15 |
| 2 Alliston ..... | ..... | ..... | 88 | 47 | 46 | 47 | 44 |
| 3 Almonte ..... | ..... | ..... | 108 | 40 | 82 | 70 | 59 |
| 4 Amherstburg ..... | ..... | ..... | 91 | 41 | 49 | 27 | 51 |
| 5 Arnprior ..... | ..... | ..... | 114 | 58 | 85 | 120 | 140 |
| 6 Aurora ..... | ..... | ..... | 122 | 64 | 131 | 106 | 73 |
| 7 Aylmer..... | 21 | 35 | 53 | 48 | 77 | 93 | 110 |
| 8 Bala ..... | ..... | ..... | 17 | 4 | 16 | 17 | 9 |
| 9 Barrie | 109 | 96 | 323 | 137 | 307 | 221 | 221 |
| 10 Blenheim ..... | ..... | 54 | 43 | 46 | 44 | 56 | 72 |
| 11 Blind River ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 | 37 | 35 | 39 | 25 |
| 12 Bonfield ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 | 7 | 2 | 8 | 4 |
| 13 Bothwell ..... | ..... | ..... | 22 | 25 | 21 | 13 | 42 |
| 14 Bowmanville ..... | ..... | ..... | 131 | 93 | 110 | 91 | 111 |
| 15 Bracebridge ..... | ..... | ..... | 148 | 66 | 99 | 105 | 74 |
| 16 Brampton ..... | ..... | ..... | 103 | 192 | 164 | 163 | 118 |
| 17 Bridgeburg ..... | ..... | ..... | 65 | 52 | 73 | 120 | 31 |
| 18 Brockville ..... | ..... | ..... | 399 | 189 | 194 | 311 | 300 |
| 19 Bruce Mines .. | ..... | ..... | 54 | 33 | 19 | 38 | 19 |
| 20 Burlington ..... | ..... | 119 | 140 | 105 | 119 | 108 | 84 |
| 21 Cache Bay ..... | ..... | ..... | 28 | 24 | 20 | 28 | 20 |
| 22 Campbellford .. | ..... | ..... | 154 | 107 | 124 | 156 | 118 |
| 23 Capreol..... | ..... | ..... | 93 | 2 | 25 | 13 | 7 |
| 24 Carleton Place ..... | ..... | ..... | 235 | 166 | 143 | 162 | 84 |
| 25 Charlton ..... | ..... | ..... | 27 | 13 | 24 | 13 | 14 |
| 26 Chesley ..... | ..... | ..... | 68 | 47 | 75 | 94 | 81 |
| 27 Clinton ..... | ..... | ..... | 68 | 73 | 43 | 82 | 112 |
| 28 Cobalt..... | ..... | ..... | 286 | 112 | 168 | 163 | 111 |
| 29 Cobourg | 103 | ..... | 110 | 87 | 178 | 102 | 94 |
| 30 Cochrane ..... | ..... | ..... | 124 | 66 | 49 | 53 | 33 |
| 31 Collingwood | 130 | ..... | 289 | 207 | 260 | 199 | 293 |
| 32 Copper Cliff ..... | ..... | ..... | 276 | 125 | 120 | 86 | 70 |
| 33 Cornwall ..... | ..... | ..... | 120 | 71 | 133 | 96 | 116 |

SCHOOLS—Continued

VARIOUS BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION—Continued

| | Beyond 4th Book | Art | Geography | Music | Literature | Composition | Grammar | English History | Canadian History |
|----|-----------------|---------|-----------|---------|------------|-------------|---------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1 | | 1,854 | 1,854 | 1,854 | 1,854 | 1,854 | 328 | 750 | 750 |
| 2 | | 4,350 | 4,350 | 4,361 | 4,350 | 4,350 | 583 | 648 | 897 |
| 3 | | 1,919 | 1,562 | 2,125 | 1,919 | 1,919 | 355 | 334 | 487 |
| 4 | | 2,922 | 2,244 | 3,302 | 2,922 | 2,922 | 499 | 1,191 | 1,191 |
| 5 | | 2,134 | 2,134 | 2,184 | 2,134 | 2,134 | 369 | 642 | 1,181 |
| 6 | 150 | 2,168 | 1,999 | 2,274 | 2,221 | 1,889 | 522 | 1,067 | 1,292 |
| 7 | 190 | 15,550 | 13,379 | 16,738 | 15,058 | 15,231 | 2,942 | 6,145 | 7,921 |
| 8 | | 3,225 | 2,182 | 3,351 | 3,225 | 3,225 | 641 | 1,036 | 961 |
| 9 | | 2,614 | 2,614 | 2,614 | 2,614 | 2,614 | 652 | 2,440 | 2,515 |
| 10 | | 8,671 | 8,397 | 8,786 | 8,519 | 8,621 | 1,989 | 3,963 | 4,776 |
| 11 | | 1,963 | 1,854 | 1,963 | 1,963 | 1,963 | 476 | 442 | 681 |
| 12 | 441 | 9,455 | 9,455 | 9,455 | 9,455 | 9,455 | 2,393 | 4,400 | 4,907 |
| 13 | | 2,876 | 2,222 | 2,876 | 2,876 | 2,876 | 542 | 1,171 | 1,775 |
| 14 | | 2,576 | 2,576 | 2,576 | 2,576 | 2,576 | 431 | 1,017 | 1,017 |
| 15 | | 1,907 | 1,536 | ..... | 1,536 | 1,907 | 796 | 1,110 | 1,110 |
| 16 | | 2,437 | 2,021 | 2,534 | 2,135 | 2,135 | 521 | 607 | 785 |
| 17 | | 2,033 | 2,033 | 2,033 | 2,033 | 2,033 | 411 | 1,292 | 1,292 |
| 18 | | 3,177 | 2,638 | 3,177 | 3,027 | 3,084 | 528 | 920 | 1,062 |
| 19 | | 2,472 | 2,408 | 2,472 | 2,408 | 2,435 | 601 | 635 | 1,257 |
| 20 | 472 | 68,402 | 64,935 | 69,394 | 67,126 | 67,033 | 20,115 | 25,038 | 33,164 |
| 21 | | 1,492 | 1,127 | 1,591 | 1,492 | 644 | 644 | 644 | 644 |
| 22 | | 3,734 | 1,823 | 3,734 | 3,734 | 3,734 | 405 | 184 | 221 |
| 23 | | 1,483 | 1,121 | ..... | 1,121 | 1,121 | 309 | 309 | 663 |
| | 1,253 | 149,414 | 136,464 | 149,394 | 146,298 | 145,755 | 37,052 | 55,985 | 70,549 |
| 1 | | 64 | 48 | 64 | 48 | 64 | 15 | 48 | 48 |
| 2 | | 272 | 184 | 272 | 184 | 184 | 44 | 77 | 184 |
| 3 | | 359 | 251 | 359 | 359 | 359 | 59 | 129 | 211 |
| 4 | | 259 | 168 | 208 | 259 | 259 | 78 | 51 | 78 |
| 5 | | 517 | 517 | 517 | 517 | 517 | 140 | 193 | 272 |
| 6 | | 496 | 374 | 496 | 496 | 374 | 73 | 73 | 179 |
| 7 | | 381 | 328 | 381 | 381 | 381 | 162 | 239 | 239 |
| 8 | 6 | 69 | 52 | 69 | 69 | 69 | 15 | 45 | 45 |
| 9 | | 1,305 | 946 | 1,305 | 807 | 1,112 | 252 | 252 | 713 |
| 10 | | 315 | 172 | 243 | 315 | 315 | 72 | 128 | 128 |
| 11 | | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 25 | 15 | 118 |
| 12 | 1 | 24 | 18 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| 13 | | 123 | 123 | ..... | 121 | 121 | 121 | 46 | 67 |
| 14 | | 536 | 536 | 536 | 536 | 536 | 202 | 233 | 255 |
| 15 | | 492 | 352 | ..... | 492 | 492 | 118 | 278 | 278 |
| 16 | | 740 | 445 | 740 | 637 | 637 | 118 | 72 | 46 |
| 17 | | 341 | 225 | 341 | 175 | 341 | 31 | 224 | 224 |
| 18 | | 1,393 | 1,393 | 1,393 | 1,393 | 1,393 | 300 | 1,186 | 1,093 |
| 19 | | 163 | 109 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 19 | 32 | 76 |
| 20 | | 384 | 195 | 331 | 331 | 291 | 90 | 160 | 172 |
| 21 | 10 | 123 | 130 | 123 | 130 | 130 | 30 | 54 | 76 |
| 22 | | 659 | 659 | 659 | 659 | 659 | 118 | 62 | 118 |
| 23 | | 140 | 45 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 24 | | 790 | 555 | 790 | 555 | 555 | 84 | 389 | 389 |
| 25 | | 91 | 91 | 91 | 91 | 91 | 14 | 11 | 16 |
| 26 | | 365 | 365 | 365 | 365 | 365 | 81 | 135 | 131 |
| 27 | | 378 | 378 | 378 | 378 | 378 | 112 | 378 | 378 |
| 28 | | 840 | 469 | 840 | 840 | 840 | 111 | 442 | 442 |
| 29 | | 571 | 571 | 674 | 571 | 571 | 94 | 100 | 96 |
| 30 | | 325 | 325 | 325 | 325 | 325 | 33 | 86 | 86 |
| 31 | | 1,248 | 1,192 | 1,037 | 994 | 1,016 | 420 | 511 | 693 |
| 32 | | 677 | 401 | 677 | 401 | 401 | 156 | 70 | 156 |
| 33 | | 536 | 536 | 536 | 536 | 536 | 116 | 258 | 252 |

THE PUBLIC
II. TABLE B—NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE

| Cities—Concluded | Physiology and Hygiene | Nature Study | Physical Culture | Bookkeeping | Arithmetic and Mensuration | Algebra |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|---------|
| 1 Belleville | 1,854 | 1,854 | 1,854 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2 Brantford | 4,350 | 4,350 | 4,350 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 3 Chatham | 1,919 | 1,919 | 1,919 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 4 Fort William | 2,922 | 2,922 | 3,302 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 5 Galt | 2,134 | 2,134 | 2,184 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 6 Guelph | 1,901 | 2,071 | 2,383 | 150 | 150 | ..... |
| 7 Hamilton | 14,656 | 15,475 | 16,804 | 190 | 190 | 186 |
| 8 Kingston | 3,124 | 3,351 | 3,351 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 9 Kitchener | 2,614 | 2,614 | 2,607 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 10 London | 8,716 | 8,716 | 8,716 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 11 Niagara Falls | 686 | 1,963 | 1,963 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 12 Ottawa | 9,455 | 9,455 | 9,455 | 189 | 441 | ..... |
| 13 Peterborough | 2,876 | 2,876 | 2,876 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 14 Port Arthur | 2,576 | 2,576 | 2,576 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 15 St. Catharines | 1,110 | 2,559 | 2,768 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 16 St. Thomas | 2,437 | 2,377 | 1,814 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 17 Sarnia | 2,033 | 2,033 | 2,033 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 18 Sault Ste. Marie | 3,177 | 3,177 | 3,177 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 19 Stratford | 2,499 | 2,499 | 2,499 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 20 Toronto | 65,816 | 68,301 | 69,285 | 472 | 472 | 424 |
| 21 Welland | 1,084 | 1,591 | 1,591 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 22 Windsor | 3,734 | 3,734 | 3,734 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 23 Woodstock | 663 | 1,121 | 1,483 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Totals | 142,336 | 149,668 | 152,724 | 1,001 | 1,253 | 610 |
| Towns | | | | | | |
| 1 Alexandria | 66 | 64 | 64 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2 Alliston | 272 | 272 | 272 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 3 Almonte | 359 | 359 | 359 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 4 Amherstburg | 259 | 259 | 259 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 5 Arnprior | 517 | 517 | 517 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 6 Aurora | 496 | 496 | 496 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 7 Aylmer | 416 | 416 | 416 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 8 Bala | 45 | 69 | 69 | 6 | 6 | ..... |
| 9 Barrie | 759 | 1,305 | 1,305 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 10 Blenheim | 172 | 172 | 315 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 11 Blind River | 176 | 176 | 176 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 12 Bonfield | 18 | 24 | 24 | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| 13 Bothwell | 123 | 123 | 123 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 14 Bowmanville | 536 | 536 | 536 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 15 Bracebridge | 442 | 492 | 492 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 16 Brampton | 445 | 445 | 740 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 17 Bridgeburg | 224 | 224 | 31 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 18 Brockville | 1,393 | 1,393 | 1,393 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 19 Bruce Mines | 109 | 109 | 163 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 20 Burlington | 288 | 376 | 323 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 21 Cache Bay | 130 | 125 | 123 | 9 | 10 | 10 |
| 22 Campbellford | 659 | 659 | 659 | 62 | ..... | ..... |
| 23 Capreol | 45 | 140 | 140 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 24 Carleton Place | 555 | 790 | 790 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 25 Charlton | 91 | 91 | 91 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 26 Chesley | 365 | 365 | 365 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 27 Clinton | 378 | 378 | 378 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 28 Cobalt | 840 | 840 | 840 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 29 Cobourg | 571 | 571 | 571 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 30 Cochrane | 325 | 325 | 325 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 31 Collingwood | 1,035 | 1,049 | 1,248 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 32 Copper Cliff | 70 | 677 | 677 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 33 Cornwall | 536 | 536 | 536 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

THE PUBLIC

II. TABLE B—NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE

| Towns—Continued | Kinder- garten | Kinder- garten- Primary | Primer | 1st Book | 2nd Book | 3rd Book | 4th Book |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|--------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 34 Deseronto | | | 117 | 118 | 80 | 92 | 52 |
| 35 Dresden | | 51 | 31 | 39 | 35 | 37 | 32 |
| 36 Dryden | | | 83 | 50 | 55 | 45 | 40 |
| 37 Dundas | | 118 | 118 | 101 | 121 | 187 | 176 |
| 38 Dunnville | | | 105 | 101 | 97 | 111 | 95 |
| 39 Durham | | | 81 | 52 | 72 | 50 | 73 |
| 40 Eastview | | | 152 | 49 | 99 | 49 | 40 |
| 41 Englehart | | | 67 | 32 | 32 | 39 | 25 |
| 42 Essex | | | 76 | 50 | 59 | 47 | 68 |
| 43 Ford | | | 89 | 24 | 55 | 21 | 21 |
| 44 Forest | | | 50 | 47 | 39 | 49 | 45 |
| 45 Fort Frances | | | 94 | 71 | 46 | 87 | 69 |
| 46 Froot Mine | | | 12 | ..... | 4 | ..... | 2 |
| 47 Gananoque | | | 214 | 117 | 175 | 164 | 146 |
| 48 Goderich | 20 | 16 | 150 | 85 | 115 | 109 | 141 |
| 49 Gore Bay | | | 26 | 22 | 42 | 34 | 29 |
| 50 Gravenhurst | | | 59 | 65 | 73 | 71 | 67 |
| 51 Haileybury | | | 145 | 99 | 127 | 129 | 61 |
| 52 Hanover | | | 72 | 63 | 149 | 139 | 64 |
| 53 Harriston | | | 64 | 41 | 45 | 47 | 56 |
| 54 Hawkesbury | | | 44 | 25 | 19 | 32 | 59 |
| 55 Hespeler | | 52 | 122 | 44 | 147 | 112 | 96 |
| 56 Huntsville | | | 112 | 99 | 111 | 70 | 72 |
| 57 Ingersoll | 104 | | 152 | 129 | 136 | 222 | 186 |
| 58 Iroquois Falls | | | 142 | 22 | 38 | 41 | 31 |
| 59 Kearney | | | 23 | 37 | 25 | 26 | 22 |
| 60 Keewatin | | | 55 | 48 | 45 | 85 | 55 |
| 61 Kenora | | | 220 | 161 | 207 | 203 | 161 |
| 62 Kincardine | | | 65 | 50 | 57 | 85 | 65 |
| 63 Kingsville | | | 97 | 39 | 87 | 83 | 53 |
| 64 Latchford | | | 31 | 6 | 16 | 9 | 5 |
| 65 Leamington | | | 172 | 55 | 116 | 115 | 119 |
| 66 Lindsay | | | 274 | 167 | 244 | 244 | 210 |
| 67 Listowel | | | 74 | 39 | 52 | 98 | 108 |
| 68 Little Current | | | 66 | 35 | 55 | 48 | 47 |
| 69 Massey | | | 27 | 13 | 20 | 25 | 16 |
| 70 Matheson | | | 29 | 22 | 29 | 21 | 21 |
| 71 Mattawa | | | 7 | 3 | 9 | 11 | 7 |
| 72 Meaford | | | 102 | 58 | 129 | 84 | 130 |
| 73 Merritton | | | 145 | 77 | 67 | 91 | 62 |
| 74 Midland | | | 418 | 265 | 439 | 227 | 225 |
| 75 Milton | | | 99 | 92 | 48 | 78 | 69 |
| 76 Mimico | | | 144 | 90 | 102 | 110 | 115 |
| 77 Mitchell | | | 34 | 37 | 33 | 83 | 76 |
| 78 Mount Forest | | | 32 | 34 | 49 | 52 | 61 |
| 79 Napanee | | | 151 | 62 | 126 | 86 | 98 |
| 80 New Liskeard | | | 129 | 89 | 115 | 83 | 47 |
| 81 Newmarket | | | 205 | 91 | 114 | 146 | 113 |
| 82 Niagara | | | 70 | 37 | 62 | 44 | 42 |
| 83 North Bay | 45 | | 263 | 141 | 244 | 215 | 274 |
| 84 Oakville | | | 126 | 60 | 99 | 103 | 130 |
| 85 Orangeville | | | 89 | 68 | 58 | 68 | 77 |
| 86 Orillia | | | 342 | 214 | 356 | 294 | 286 |
| 87 Oshawa | | | 492 | 300 | 371 | 370 | 303 |
| 88 Owen Sound | 207 | 18 | 406 | 307 | 574 | 438 | 456 |
| 89 Palmerston | | 19 | 66 | 64 | 79 | 53 | 39 |
| 90 Paris | | | 128 | 102 | 82 | 181 | 164 |
| 91 Parkhill | | | 32 | 14 | 25 | 41 | 41 |
| 92 Parry Sound | | | 347 | 159 | 223 | 233 | 167 |
| 93 Pembroke | 125 | | 153 | 138 | 139 | 196 | 172 |
| 94* Penetanguishene | | | 209 | 149 | 185 | 153 | 136 |

*Including Protestant Separate School.

SCHOOLS—Continued
VARIOUS BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION—Continued

| | Beyond 4th Book | Art | Geography | Music | Literature | Composition | Grammar | English History | Canadian History |
|----|--------------------|-------|-----------|-------|------------|-------------|---------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 34 | | 459 | 459 | 459 | 459 | 459 | 52 | 144 | 144 |
| 35 | | 225 | 107 | 154 | 174 | 124 | 69 | 107 | 107 |
| 36 | | 273 | 273 | ..... | 273 | 273 | 40 | 85 | 140 |
| 37 | | 821 | 413 | 821 | 714 | 714 | 374 | 374 | 374 |
| 38 | | 509 | 404 | ..... | 404 | 404 | 136 | 106 | 165 |
| 39 | | 328 | 328 | 328 | 227 | 328 | 123 | 123 | 123 |
| 40 | | 389 | 237 | 389 | 237 | 389 | 40 | 237 | 237 |
| 41 | | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 45 | 128 | 128 |
| 42 | | 300 | 300 | 232 | 300 | 300 | 115 | 91 | 115 |
| 43 | | 210 | 210 | ..... | 210 | 210 | 42 | 97 | 97 |
| 44 | | 230 | 180 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 45 | 94 | 71 |
| 45 | | 367 | 367 | 367 | 273 | 367 | 69 | 69 | 69 |
| 46 | | 18 | 6 | 18 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 47 | | 816 | 602 | 673 | 816 | 816 | 146 | 310 | 485 |
| 48 | | 620 | 490 | 636 | 500 | 500 | 189 | 358 | 358 |
| 49 | | 153 | 153 | 153 | 153 | 153 | 29 | 49 | 63 |
| 50 | | 335 | 320 | 335 | 335 | 320 | 67 | 181 | 187 |
| 51 | | 561 | 366 | 561 | 317 | 416 | 61 | 190 | 289 |
| 52 | | 487 | 487 | 487 | 487 | 487 | 64 | 286 | 327 |
| 53 | | 253 | 189 | 133 | 189 | 253 | 101 | 101 | 148 |
| 54 | | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 59 | 179 | 179 |
| 55 | 10 | 531 | 531 | 155 | 409 | 531 | 106 | 255 | 308 |
| 56 | | 464 | 318 | 464 | 464 | 371 | 105 | 72 | 200 |
| 57 | | 825 | 825 | ..... | 825 | 825 | 186 | 85 | 186 |
| 58 | 2 | 276 | 134 | 274 | 276 | 276 | 33 | 42 | 62 |
| 59 | 17 | 150 | 190 | 150 | 90 | 65 | 39 | 65 | 65 |
| 60 | | 288 | 233 | 288 | 233 | 233 | 92 | 140 | 185 |
| 61 | | 952 | 952 | 952 | 952 | 952 | 161 | 571 | 571 |
| 62 | | 322 | 257 | 322 | 322 | 322 | 65 | 165 | 207 |
| 63 | 20 | 379 | 243 | 379 | 243 | 282 | 156 | 64 | 113 |
| 64 | | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 5 | 4 | 5 |
| 65 | | 577 | 577 | 577 | 577 | 577 | 119 | 121 | 192 |
| 66 | | 1,139 | 1,139 | 1,139 | 813 | 1,139 | 264 | 434 | 488 |
| 67 | | 371 | 258 | 371 | 258 | 297 | 197 | 116 | 149 |
| 68 | | 251 | 251 | 251 | 251 | 251 | 47 | 62 | 67 |
| 69 | | 101 | 74 | 101 | 88 | 101 | 16 | 64 | 61 |
| 70 | | 122 | 93 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 21 | 42 | 71 |
| 71 | 1 | 38 | 31 | 38 | 31 | 31 | 8 | 19 | 19 |
| 72 | | 503 | 503 | 503 | 503 | 503 | 171 | 171 | 343 |
| 73 | | 442 | 300 | 442 | 442 | 442 | 46 | 137 | 204 |
| 74 | | 1,574 | 1,574 | 1,574 | 1,574 | 1,574 | 225 | 175 | 304 |
| 75 | | 386 | 287 | 386 | 386 | 386 | 104 | 195 | 195 |
| 76 | 36 | 597 | 453 | 597 | 597 | 597 | 151 | 133 | 128 |
| 77 | | 263 | 192 | 263 | 263 | 263 | 156 | 76 | 159 |
| 78 | | 228 | 228 | 228 | 228 | 228 | 113 | 113 | 113 |
| 79 | | 523 | 523 | 523 | 523 | 523 | 98 | 138 | 138 |
| 80 | | 463 | 396 | 463 | 463 | 463 | 47 | 396 | 396 |
| 81 | | 669 | 373 | 669 | 669 | 669 | 113 | 121 | 138 |
| 82 | | 255 | 255 | 255 | 255 | 255 | 42 | 55 | 73 |
| 83 | | 1,137 | 733 | 1,137 | 1,137 | 1,137 | 274 | 247 | 280 |
| 84 | | 518 | 433 | 518 | 433 | 433 | 130 | 243 | 333 |
| 85 | | 360 | 360 | 360 | 271 | 271 | 77 | 82 | 143 |
| 86 | | 1,492 | 1,310 | 1,492 | 1,492 | 1,492 | 286 | 718 | 718 |
| 87 | | 1,836 | 1,044 | 1,836 | 1,836 | 1,836 | 303 | 303 | 532 |
| 88 | | 2,138 | 1,873 | 1,785 | 2,117 | 2,117 | 573 | 518 | 829 |
| 89 | | 320 | 320 | 228 | 320 | 320 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| 90 | | 657 | 657 | 657 | 657 | 657 | 164 | 529 | 529 |
| 91 | | 153 | 153 | 153 | 153 | 153 | 41 | 82 | 107 |
| 92 | | 1,129 | 895 | 1,129 | 1,129 | 1,129 | 225 | 400 | 400 |
| 93 | | 798 | 798 | ..... | 798 | 798 | 172 | 614 | 184 |
| 94 | | 832 | 623 | 353 | 596 | 596 | 136 | 336 | 378 |

THE PUBLIC

II. TABLE B—NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE

| Towns—Continued | Physiology and Hygiene | Nature Study | Physical Culture | Bookkeeping | Arithmetic and Mensuration | Algebra |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|---------|
| 34 Deseronto | 459 | 459 | 459 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 35 Dresden | 143 | 225 | 225 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 36 Dryden | 273 | 273 | 273 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 37 Dundas | 821 | 821 | 821 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 38 Dunnville | 452 | 404 | 509 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 39 Durham | 273 | 328 | 328 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 40 Eastview | 267 | 389 | 389 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 41 Englehart | 195 | 195 | 195 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 42 Essex | 300 | 300 | 300 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 43 Ford | 210 | 210 | 210 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 44 Forest | 230 | 230 | 230 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 45 Fort Frances | 273 | 273 | 367 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 46 Frood Mine | 18 | 18 | 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 47 Gananoque | 816 | 816 | 816 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 48 Goderich | 250 | 620 | 636 | 103 | ..... | ..... |
| 49 Gore Bay | 153 | 153 | 153 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 50 Gravenhurst | 320 | 335 | 335 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 51 Haileybury | 561 | 561 | 561 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 52 Hanover | 487 | 487 | 487 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 53 Harriston | 253 | 253 | 253 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 54 Hawkesbury | 179 | 179 | 179 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 55 Hespeler | 308 | 531 | ..... | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 56 Huntsville | 305 | 371 | 464 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 57 Ingersoll | 825 | 825 | 825 | 85 | ..... | ..... |
| 58 Iroquois Falls | 274 | 274 | 276 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 59 Kearney | 65 | 150 | 150 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 60 Keewatin | 288 | 288 | 288 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 61 Kenora | 952 | 952 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 62 Kincardine | 273 | 257 | 322 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 63 Kingsville | 359 | 359 | 379 | ..... | 20 | 20 |
| 64 Latchford | 67 | 67 | 67 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 65 Leamington | 577 | 577 | 577 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 66 Lindsay | 1,139 | 1,139 | 1,139 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 67 Listowel | 371 | 197 | 371 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 68 Little Current | 185 | 251 | 251 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 69 Massey | 88 | 88 | 101 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 70 Matheson | 122 | 122 | 122 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 71 Mattawa | 38 | 38 | 38 | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| 72 Meaford | 503 | 503 | 503 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 73 Merritton | 442 | 442 | 442 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 74 Midland | 977 | 1,574 | 1,574 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 75 Milton | 386 | 386 | 386 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 76 Mimico | 115 | 561 | 597 | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| 77 Mitchell | 159 | 263 | 263 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 78 Mount Forest | 228 | 228 | 228 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 79 Napanee | 523 | 523 | 523 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 80 New Liskeard | 463 | 463 | 463 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 81 Newmarket | 669 | 669 | 669 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 82 Niagara | 55 | 185 | 255 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 83 North Bay | 1,137 | 1,137 | 1,137 | 136 | ..... | ..... |
| 84 Oakville | 518 | 518 | 518 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 85 Orangeville | 271 | 360 | 360 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 86 Orillia | 1,031 | 1,492 | 1,492 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 87 Oshawa | 1,174 | 1,174 | 1,836 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 88 Owen Sound | 2,138 | 2,138 | 2,217 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 89 Palmerston | 320 | 320 | 320 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 90 Paris | 657 | 657 | 657 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 91 Parkhill | 153 | 153 | 153 | 41 | ..... | ..... |
| 92 Parry Sound | 400 | 1,129 | 1,129 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 93 Pembroke | 798 | 798 | 923 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 94*Penetanguishene | 832 | 832 | 784 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

*Including Protestant Separate School.

SCHOOLS—Continued
VARIOUS BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION—Continued

| Geometry | Latin | French (beyond 4th Book) | French (Primer to 4th Book, incl.) | Elementary Science | Commercial Subjects | Agriculture | Manual Training | Household Science |
|----------|-------|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 34 | | | | | | | 315 | ..... |
| 35 | | | | | | | | |
| 36 | | | | | | | | |
| 37 | | | | | | 374 | ..... | ..... |
| 38 | | | | | | | | |
| 39 | | | | | | | | |
| 40 | | | | | | | | |
| 41 | | | | | | | 131 | ..... |
| 42 | | | | | | 47 | ..... | ..... |
| 43 | | | | | | 42 | ..... | ..... |
| 44 | | | | | | | | |
| 45 | | | | | | | | |
| 46 | | | | | | | | |
| 47 | | | | | | | | |
| 48 | | | | | | | | |
| 49 | | | | | | | | |
| 50 | | | | | | | | |
| 51 | | | | | | | | |
| 52 | | | | | | | | |
| 53 | | | | | | | | |
| 54 | | | | | | 91 | ..... | ..... |
| 55 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 10 | 10 | 215 | ..... | ..... |
| 56 | | | | | | | | |
| 57 | | | | | | | 211 | 197 |
| 58 | | 2 | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 59 | 17 | 6 | 6 | 17 | 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 60 | | | | | | | | |
| 61 | | | | | | | | |
| 62 | | | | | | | 115 | ..... |
| 63 | | 20 | 20 | 20 | ..... | 73 | ..... | ..... |
| 64 | | | | | | 67 | 67 | 37 |
| 65 | | | | | | | | |
| 66 | | | | | | | | |
| 67 | | | | | | 197 | 50 | ..... |
| 68 | | | | | | | | |
| 69 | | | | | | | | |
| 70 | | | | | | | | |
| 71 | | | | | | | | |
| 72 | | | | | | | | |
| 73 | | | | | | 133 | 286 | 145 |
| 74 | | | | | | 70 | ..... | ..... |
| 75 | | | | | | | | |
| 76 | 12 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 77 | | | | | | 159 | 75 | 84 |
| 78 | | | | | | | | |
| 79 | | | | | | | | |
| 80 | | | | | | | | |
| 81 | | | | | | 259 | ..... | ..... |
| 82 | | | | | | | 255 | ..... |
| 83 | | | | | | 256 | 1,137 | 199 |
| 84 | | | | | | | | |
| 85 | | | | | | | 298 | ..... |
| 86 | | | | | | | | |
| 87 | | | | | | | | |
| 88 | | | | | | | 354 | 407 |
| 89 | | | | | | | | |
| 90 | | | | | | | | 339 |
| 91 | | | | | | | | |
| 92 | | | | | | | | |
| 93 | | | | | | | 462 | 461 |
| 94 | | | | | | | | |

THE PUBLIC

II. TABLE B—NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE

| Towns—Continued | Kindergarten | Kindergarten- Primary | Primer | 1st Book | 2nd Book | 3rd Book | 4th Book |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 95 Perth ..... | ..... | ..... | 96 | 54 | 102 | 79 | 81 |
| 96 Petrolea ..... | ..... | ..... | 148 | 89 | 60 | 151 | 139 |
| 97 Picton..... | 21 | 31 | 93 | 55 | 104 | 78 | 105 |
| 98 Port Colborne..... | ..... | ..... | 254 | 79 | 121 | 96 | 101 |
| 99 Port Hope..... | ..... | ..... | 222 | 106 | 126 | 173 | 161 |
| 100 Powassan ..... | ..... | ..... | 28 | 22 | 27 | 18 | 61 |
| 101 Prescott..... | ..... | ..... | 69 | 42 | 47 | 80 | 95 |
| 102 Preston ..... | ..... | 71 | 122 | 91 | 202 | 193 | 140 |
| 103 Rainy River ..... | ..... | ..... | 126 | 49 | 63 | 51 | 25 |
| 104 Renfrew..... | 29 | 22 | 110 | 102 | 80 | 148 | 139 |
| 105 Ridgetown..... | ..... | ..... | 97 | 46 | 60 | 72 | 79 |
| 106 Rockland ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 | 7 | 9 | 27 | 20 |
| 107 St. Mary's..... | ..... | ..... | 105 | 99 | 92 | 163 | 95 |
| 108 Sandwich ..... | ..... | ..... | 89 | 71 | 77 | 47 | 50 |
| 109 Seaforth..... | 26 | ..... | 43 | 52 | 43 | 81 | 68 |
| 110 Simcoe ..... | ..... | ..... | 178 | 93 | 185 | 158 | 125 |
| 111 Sioux Lookout ..... | ..... | ..... | 75 | 19 | 31 | 24 | 23 |
| 112 Smith's Falls..... | ..... | 114 | 227 | 212 | 205 | 122 | 249 |
| 113 Southampton ..... | ..... | ..... | 75 | 35 | 68 | 47 | 79 |
| 114 Stayner ..... | ..... | ..... | 36 | 26 | 48 | 40 | 42 |
| 115 Strathroy ..... | ..... | ..... | 92 | 69 | 95 | 89 | 107 |
| 116 Sturgeon Falls..... | ..... | ..... | 58 | 35 | 43 | 28 | 41 |
| 117 Sudbury..... | ..... | ..... | 260 | 184 | 232 | 118 | 82 |
| 118 Thessalon ..... | ..... | ..... | 79 | 95 | 69 | 75 | 68 |
| 119 Thornbury..... | ..... | ..... | 19 | 29 | 26 | 43 | 45 |
| 120 Thorold ..... | ..... | ..... | 155 | 55 | 104 | 96 | 76 |
| 121 Tilbury ..... | ..... | ..... | 47 | 11 | 28 | 37 | 36 |
| 122 Tillsonburg | 48 | ..... | 104 | 51 | 137 | 116 | 154 |
| 123 Timmins ..... | ..... | 75 | 46 | 56 | 46 | 39 | 42 |
| 124 Trenton ..... | ..... | ..... | 420 | 139 | 221 | 204 | 153 |
| 125 Trout Creek ..... | ..... | ..... | 38 | 20 | 25 | 22 | 19 |
| 126 Uxbridge ..... | ..... | ..... | 52 | 25 | 65 | 43 | 27 |
| 127 Vankleek Hill..... | ..... | ..... | 30 | 12 | 22 | 25 | 23 |
| 128 Walkerton..... | ..... | ..... | 49 | 33 | 71 | 47 | 58 |
| 129 Walkerville ..... | ..... | 89 | 141 | 156 | 218 | 190 | 120 |
| 130 Wallaceburg..... | ..... | ..... | 150 | 121 | 114 | 152 | 137 |
| 131 Waterloo | 74 | ..... | 88 | 95 | 165 | 176 | 114 |
| 132 Webbwood..... | ..... | ..... | 51 | 11 | 43 | 32 | 23 |
| 133 Weston..... | ..... | 68 | 83 | 52 | 139 | 202 | 130 |
| 134 Whitby ..... | ..... | ..... | 119 | 45 | 93 | 99 | 86 |
| 135 Wiarton ..... | ..... | ..... | 92 | 83 | 98 | 104 | 65 |
| 136 Wingham..... | 36 | ..... | 58 | 50 | 65 | 89 | 112 |
| Totals..... | 1,098 | 1,048 | 16,102 | 10,040 | 13,563 | 13,354 | 12,268 |
| Totals | | | | | | | |
| 1 Rural Schools..... | 101 | 589 | 51,637 | 26,383 | 39,871 | 41,296 | 37,971 |
| 2 Cities | 14,510 | 2,605 | 29,894 | 20,688 | 32,455 | 37,004 | 27,530 |
| 3 Towns | 1,098 | 1,048 | 16,102 | 10,040 | 13,563 | 13,354 | 12,268 |
| 4 Villages ..... | ..... | 243 | 5,456 | 3,404 | 4,717 | 4,948 | 4,792 |
| 5 Grand Totals, 1918 | 15,709 | 4,485 | 103,089 | 60,515 | 90,606 | 96,602 | 82,561 |
| 6 Grand Totals, 1917..... | 16,515 | 2,793 | 105,048 | 61,223 | 92,075 | 92,996 | 82,566 |
| 7 Increases ..... | ..... | 1,692 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,606 | ..... |
| 8 Decreases..... | 806 | ..... | 1,959 | 708 | 1,469 | ..... | 5 |
| 9 Percentages | 3.43 | .98 | 22.53 | 13.22 | 19.80 | 21.11 | 18.04 |

SCHOOLS—Continued

VARIOUS BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION—Continued

| Beyond 4th Book | | Art | Geography | Music | Literature | Composition | Grammar | English History | Canadian History |
|-----------------|-------|---------|-----------|---------|------------|-------------|---------|-----------------|------------------|
| 95 | ..... | 412 | 412 | 412 | 316 | 412 | 81 | 115 | 144 |
| 96 | ..... | 587 | 350 | ..... | 383 | 587 | 149 | 290 | 290 |
| 97 | ..... | 435 | 435 | 487 | 487 | 466 | 105 | 358 | 301 |
| 98 | ..... | 397 | 397 | 651 | 397 | 397 | 397 | 61 | 40 |
| 99 | ..... | 788 | 566 | 788 | 788 | 788 | 334 | 165 | 169 |
| 100 | ..... | 156 | 128 | 156 | 128 | 128 | 61 | 61 | 79 |
| 101 | ..... | 333 | 264 | 333 | 222 | 333 | 95 | 65 | 95 |
| 102 | ..... | 819 | 819 | 819 | 819 | 746 | 140 | 333 | 333 |
| 103 | 16 | 330 | 204 | 330 | 330 | 330 | 41 | 34 | 41 |
| 104 | ..... | 630 | 469 | 630 | 601 | 601 | 139 | 179 | 240 |
| 105 | ..... | 354 | 257 | ..... | 257 | 354 | 79 | 84 | 67 |
| 106 | ..... | 76 | 64 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 20 | 76 | 76 |
| 107 | ..... | 554 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 278 | 44 | 90 |
| 108 | ..... | 334 | 334 | 334 | 334 | 334 | 50 | 14 | 160 |
| 109 | ..... | 244 | 244 | ..... | 287 | 287 | 68 | 149 | 149 |
| 110 | ..... | 739 | 739 | 739 | 739 | 739 | 125 | 618 | 551 |
| 111 | ..... | 172 | 97 | 172 | 172 | 172 | 23 | 47 | 78 |
| 112 | ..... | 1,129 | 1,015 | 1,129 | 1,129 | 1,129 | 1,129 | 357 | 866 |
| 113 | ..... | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 75 | 93 | 128 |
| 114 | ..... | 192 | 192 | 192 | 192 | 130 | 42 | 107 | 104 |
| 115 | ..... | 452 | 291 | 452 | 291 | 452 | 107 | 196 | 196 |
| 116 | ..... | 205 | 147 | 205 | 205 | 205 | 41 | 53 | 100 |
| 117 | ..... | 876 | 609 | 876 | 876 | 876 | 82 | 207 | 446 |
| 118 | ..... | 386 | 307 | 386 | 212 | 307 | 68 | 51 | 17 |
| 119 | ..... | 162 | 114 | 162 | 114 | 114 | 67 | 45 | 67 |
| 120 | ..... | 486 | 331 | 486 | 439 | 379 | 101 | 88 | 139 |
| 121 | ..... | 159 | 112 | 159 | 112 | 112 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 122 | ..... | 610 | 610 | 610 | 610 | 610 | 154 | 119 | 151 |
| 123 | 4 | 308 | 233 | 262 | 187 | 308 | 46 | 85 | 131 |
| 124 | ..... | 1,137 | 1,137 | 1,137 | 1,137 | 1,137 | 153 | 233 | 303 |
| 125 | 3 | 127 | 89 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 22 | 44 | 44 |
| 126 | ..... | 212 | 212 | 212 | 176 | 190 | 27 | 70 | 135 |
| 127 | ..... | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 | 48 | 82 | 82 |
| 128 | ..... | 258 | 258 | 258 | 209 | 209 | 58 | 83 | 105 |
| 129 | ..... | 914 | 528 | 914 | 684 | 684 | 120 | 207 | 230 |
| 130 | ..... | 674 | 524 | 674 | 524 | 524 | 137 | 205 | 289 |
| 131 | ..... | 638 | 638 | 638 | 463 | 638 | 197 | 197 | 197 |
| 132 | ..... | 160 | 98 | 160 | 109 | 160 | 23 | 73 | 68 |
| 133 | ..... | 674 | 471 | 674 | 674 | 471 | 332 | 332 | 202 |
| 134 | ..... | 419 | 317 | 442 | 278 | 304 | 105 | 185 | 105 |
| 135 | ..... | 442 | 267 | 377 | 350 | 350 | 65 | 49 | 65 |
| 136 | ..... | 374 | 374 | 374 | 374 | 374 | 153 | 201 | 201 |
| 126 | | 65,776 | 54,469 | 59,403 | 59,583 | 61,528 | 16,179 | 23,649 | 28,115 |
| 1 | 2,374 | 192,716 | 154,686 | 150,441 | 172,530 | 172,070 | 49,726 | 71,751 | 84,164 |
| 2 | 1,253 | 149,414 | 136,464 | 149,394 | 146,298 | 145,755 | 37,052 | 55,985 | 70,549 |
| 3 | 126 | 65,776 | 54,469 | 59,403 | 59,583 | 61,528 | 16,179 | 23,649 | 28,115 |
| 4 | 295 | 23,544 | 19,845 | 19,640 | 21,124 | 21,039 | 7,037 | 9,444 | 11,930 |
| 5 | 4,048 | 431,450 | 365,464 | 378,878 | 399,535 | 400,392 | 109,994 | 160,829 | 194,758 |
| 6 | 4,400 | 431,747 | 343,016 | 378,873 | 399,547 | 401,045 | 113,563 | 155,079 | 189,882 |
| 7 | ..... | ..... | 22,448 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,750 | 4,876 |
| 8 | 352 | 297 | ..... | ..... | 12 | 653 | 3,569 | ..... | ..... |
| 9 | .88 | 94.28 | 79.86 | 82.79 | 87.30 | 87.49 | 24.03 | 35.14 | 42.55 |

THE PUBLIC

II. TABLE B—NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE

| Towns—Concluded | Physiology and Hygiene | Nature Study | Physical Culture | Bookkeeping | Arithmetic and Mensuration | Algebra |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|---------|
| 95 Perth | 144 | 412 | 412 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 96 Petrolia | 290 | 587 | 587 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 97 Picton..... | 466 | 466 | 487 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 98 Port Colborne..... | 397 | 397 | 397 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 99 Port Hope | 334 | 788 | 788 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 100 Powassan | 156 | 61 | 156 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 101 Prescott..... | 333 | 333 | 333 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 102 Preston | 746 | 819 | 819 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 103 Rainy River..... | 330 | 330 | 330 | ..... | 16 | 16 |
| 104 Renfrew | 601 | 601 | 630 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 105 Ridgetown | 257 | 354 | 354 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 106 Rockland..... | 76 | 76 | 76 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 107 St. Mary's..... | 350 | 350 | 350 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 108 Sandwich | 245 | 245 | 334 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 109 Seaforth | 149 | 244 | 313 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 110 Simcoe | 739 | 739 | 739 | 66 | ..... | ..... |
| 111 Sioux Lookout | 172 | 172 | 172 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 112 Smith's Falls..... | 1,129 | 1,129 | 1,129 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 113 Southampton | 304 | 304 | 304 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 114 Stayner | 121 | 192 | 192 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 115 Strathroy | 452 | 452 | 452 | 107 | ..... | ..... |
| 116 Sturgeon Falls | 205 | 205 | 205 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 117 Sudbury | 609 | 876 | 876 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 118 Thessalon | 212 | 307 | 386 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 119 Thornbury | 114 | 114 | 162 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 120 Thorold | 336 | 449 | 486 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 121 Tilbury | 101 | 101 | 159 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 122 Tillsonburg | 610 | 610 | 610 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 123 Timmins | 308 | 308 | 308 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 124 Trenton | 1,137 | 1,137 | 1,137 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 125 Trout Creek | 69 | 127 | 127 | 3 | 3 | ..... |
| 126 Uxbridge..... | 212 | 212 | 212 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 127 Vankleek Hill | 82 | 112 | 112 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 128 Walkerton..... | 194 | 258 | 258 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 129 Walkerville | 528 | 914 | 914 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 130 Wallaceburg | 674 | 674 | 674 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 131 Waterloo..... | 638 | 638 | 638 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 132 Webbwood | 160 | 160 | 160 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 133 Weston..... | 420 | 674 | 674 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 134 Whitby | 304 | 304 | 442 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 135 Wiarton..... | 169 | 442 | 442 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 136 Wingham..... | 153 | 374 | 374 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Totals | 54,859 | 62,940 | 64,069 | 688 | 126 | 116 |
| Totals | | | | | | |
| 1 Rural Schools | 159,782 | 179,206 | 190,282 | 1,865 | 1,975 | 1,604 |
| 2 Cities | 142,336 | 149,668 | 152,724 | 1,001 | 1,253 | 610 |
| 3 Towns | 54,859 | 62,940 | 64,069 | 688 | 126 | 116 |
| 4 Villages..... | 20,110 | 22,365 | 22,521 | 261 | 279 | 234 |
| 5 Grand Totals, 1918 | 377,087 | 414,179 | 429,596 | 3,815 | 3,633 | 2,564 |
| 6 Grand Totals, 1917 | 375,507 | 414,648 | 430,082 | 5,393 | 4,664 | 3,091 |
| 7 Increases | 1,580 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 8 Decreases ..... | ..... | 469 | 486 | 1,578 | 1,031 | 527 |
| 9 Percentages | 82.40 | 90.50 | 93.87 | .83 | .79 | .56 |

SCHOOLS—Continued

VARIOUS BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION—Concluded

| | Geometry | Latin | French (beyond 4th Book) | French (Primer to 4th Book, incl.) | Elementary Science | Commercial Subjects | Agriculture | Manual Training | Household Science |
|-----|----------|-------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 95 | | | | | | | | | |
| 96 | | | | | | | 35 | ..... | ..... |
| 97 | | | | | | | 183 | 252 | 183 |
| 98 | | | | | | | | | |
| 99 | | | | | | | | | |
| 100 | | | | | | | | | |
| 101 | | | | | | | | 158 | 158 |
| 102 | | | | | | | | | |
| 103 | 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 104 | | | | | | | 181 | ..... | ..... |
| 105 | | | | | | | | 55 | ..... |
| 106 | | | | | | | | | |
| 107 | | | | | | | 90 | ..... | 90 |
| 108 | | | | | | | | | |
| 109 | | | | | | | | | |
| 110 | | | | | | | | 408 | ..... |
| 111 | | | | | | | | | |
| 112 | | | | | | | | 172 | 282 |
| 113 | | | | | | | | | |
| 114 | | | | | | | | | |
| 115 | | | | | | | | | |
| 116 | | | | | | | | | |
| 117 | | | | | | | | | |
| 118 | | | | | | | | | |
| 119 | | | | | | | 45 | ..... | ..... |
| 120 | | | | | | | | | |
| 121 | | | | | | | | | |
| 122 | | | | | | | | | |
| 123 | | | | | | 4 | 4 | ..... | ..... |
| 124 | | | | | | | | 780 | ..... |
| 125 | | | | | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 126 | | | | | | | | | |
| 127 | | | | | | | | | |
| 128 | | | | | | | | | |
| 129 | | | | | | | | 150 | 160 |
| 130 | | | | | | | 241 | ..... | ..... |
| 131 | | | | | | | 290 | 48 | 44 |
| 132 | | | | | | | | | |
| 133 | | | | | | | | | |
| 134 | | | | | | | | | |
| 135 | | | | | | | | | |
| 136 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 65 | 64 | 68 | 6 | 120 | 84 | 3,283 | 7,787 | 3,648 |
| 1 | 607 | 506 | 176 | 2,937 | 1,168 | 468 | 35,186 | 14,433 | 2,756 |
| 2 | 453 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 252 | 1,242 | 5,768 | 80,316 | 51,370 |
| 3 | 65 | 64 | 68 | 6 | 120 | 84 | 3,283 | 7,787 | 3,648 |
| 4 | 135 | 125 | 76 | 280 | 247 | 59 | 2,337 | 2,095 | 298 |
| 5 | 1,260 | 695 | 320 | 3,223 | 1,787 | 1,853 | 46,574 | 104,631 | 58,072 |
| 6 | 1,446 | 874 | 408 | 3,609 | 1,764 | 2,020 | 35,149 | 104,061 | 58,142 |
| 7 | | | | | 23 | ..... | 11,425 | 570 | ..... |
| 8 | 186 | 179 | 88 | 386 | ..... | 167 | ..... | ..... | 70 |
| 9 | .27 | .15 | .06 | .70 | .39 | .40 | 10.17 | 22.86 | 12.69 |

THE PUBLIC
III. TABLE C—TEACHERS, SALARIES,

| Rural Schools | Teachers | | | Salaries | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|-------|--------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Number of Teachers | Male | Female | Highest salary, male | Highest salary, female | Average salary of male teachers | Average salary of female teachers |
| | | | | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1 Brant..... | 90 | 5 | 85 | 1,100 | 1,000 | 880 | 652 |
| 2 Bruce | 171 | 10 | 161 | 775 | 725 | 654 | 611 |
| 3 Carleton | 152 | 6 | 146 | 1,200 | 950 | 874 | 640 |
| 4 Dufferin..... | 93 | 5 | 88 | 750 | 725 | 664 | 623 |
| 5 Dundas | 82 | 8 | 74 | 900 | 750 | 706 | 628 |
| 6 Elgin | 118 | 4 | 114 | 950 | 850 | 725 | 643 |
| 7 Essex..... | 129 | 15 | 114 | 1,400 | 800 | 791 | 652 |
| 8 Frontenac | 147 | 8 | 139 | 700 | 700 | 500 | 501 |
| 9 Glengarry | 75 | 3 | 72 | 600 | 750 | 575 | 589 |
| 10 Grey..... | 227 | 17 | 210 | 900 | 750 | 688 | 603 |
| 11 Haldimand | 78 | 3 | 75 | 650 | 800 | 633 | 629 |
| 12 Haliburton | 60 | 6 | 54 | 1,000 | 750 | 600 | 458 |
| 13 Halton | 62 | ..... | 62 | ..... | 850 | ..... | 645 |
| 14 Hastings | 195 | 15 | 180 | 1,000 | 800 | 717 | 591 |
| 15 Huron..... | 200 | 23 | 177 | 1,000 | 1,050 | 708 | 623 |
| 16 Kent | 141 | 6 | 135 | 850 | 825 | 712 | 684 |
| 17 Lambton | 174 | 7 | 167 | 1,100 | 850 | 739 | 639 |
| 18 Lanark | 127 | 5 | 122 | 650 | 700 | 536 | 538 |
| 19 Leeds and Grenville | 231 | 12 | 219 | 800 | 720 | 608 | 567 |
| 20 Lennox and Addington | 120 | 4 | 116 | 600 | 750 | 506 | 516 |
| 21 Lincoln..... | 80 | 4 | 76 | 1,000 | 850 | 837 | 640 |
| 22 Middlesex | 200 | 8 | 192 | 900 | 775 | 714 | 622 |
| 23 Norfolk | 104 | 6 | 98 | 850 | 800 | 712 | 622 |
| 24 Northumberland and Durham | 212 | 12 | 200 | 800 | 800 | 693 | 614 |
| 25 Ontario | 133 | 10 | 123 | 900 | 750 | 712 | 627 |
| 26 Oxford | 129 | 11 | 118 | 950 | 850 | 816 | 656 |
| 27 Peel | 81 | 4 | 77 | 1,000 | 850 | 757 | 652 |
| 28 Perth..... | 119 | 10 | 109 | 850 | 850 | 745 | 639 |
| 29 Peterborough | 104 | 3 | 101 | 650 | 950 | 600 | 583 |
| 30 Prescott and Russell..... | 94 | 2 | 92 | 975 | 850 | 750 | 559 |
| 31 Prince Edward | 77 | 3 | 74 | 665 | 800 | 588 | 622 |
| 32 Renfrew | 164 | 3 | 161 | 800 | 935 | 658 | 556 |
| 33 Simcoe | 227 | 19 | 208 | 1,200 | 850 | 720 | 634 |
| 34 Stormont..... | 82 | 6 | 76 | 725 | 675 | 683 | 588 |
| 35 Victoria..... | 114 | 8 | 106 | 1,000 | 750 | 769 | 597 |
| 36 Waterloo | 99 | 15 | 84 | 925 | 825 | 750 | 651 |
| 37 Welland..... | 104 | 10 | 94 | 1,800 | 925 | 1,052 | 640 |
| 38 Wellington | 152 | 10 | 142 | 1,300 | 800 | 758 | 626 |
| 39 Wentworth | 121 | 11 | 110 | 1,200 | 850 | 868 | 653 |
| 40 York | 300 | 33 | 267 | 1,750 | 1,200 | 926 | 670 |
| 41 Algoma | 77 | 1 | 76 | 675 | 900 | 675 | 595 |
| 42 Kenora..... | 12 | 1 | 11 | 475 | 750 | 475 | 607 |
| 43 Manitoulin | 48 | 4 | 44 | 700 | 700 | 644 | 534 |
| 44 Muskoka | 105 | 3 | 102 | 750 | 850 | 650 | 455 |
| 45 Nipissing | 55 | 2 | 53 | 700 | 800 | 550 | 508 |
| 46 Parry Sound | 128 | 12 | 116 | 1,100 | 910 | 673 | 521 |
| 47 Rainy River..... | 47 | 6 | 41 | 1,000 | 900 | 683 | 621 |
| 48 Sudbury | 72 | 5 | 67 | 1,200 | 1,500 | 920 | 649 |
| 49 Timiskaming | 88 | 10 | 78 | 1,400 | 1,500 | 855 | 686 |
| 50 Thunder Bay, etc..... | 64 | 6 | 58 | 1,500 | 1,100 | 842 | 685 |
| 1 Totals, Rural Schools | 6,064 | 400 | 5,664 | 1,800 | 1,500 | 743 | 609 |
| 2 " Cities | 3,459 | 378 | 3,081 | 2,800 | 2,500 | 1,777 | 915 |
| 3 " Towns | 1,380 | 134 | 1,246 | 2,450 | 1,450 | 1,261 | 668 |
| 4 " Villages | 516 | 72 | 444 | 2,000 | 900 | 959 | 612 |
| 5 Grand Totals, 1918..... | 11,419 | 984 | 10,435 | 2,800 | 2,500 | 1,226 | 707 |
| 6 Grand Totals, 1917..... | 11,274 | 1,219 | 10,055 | 2,500 | 2,200 | 1,038 | 650 |
| 7 Increases | 145 | ..... | 380 | 300 | 300 | 188 | 57 |
| 8 Decrease ..... | ..... | 235 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 9 Percentages ..... | ..... | 8.61 | 91.38 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

SCHOOLS—Continued
CERTIFICATES, EXPERIENCE, ETC.

Salaries—Continued

| Average salary, male teachers with I Class certificates | Average salary, female teachers with I Class certificates | Average salary, male teachers with II Class certificates | Average salary, female teachers with II Class certificates | Average salary, male teachers with III or District certificates | Average salary, female teachers with III or District certificates | Average salary Kindergarten Primary teachers |
|---|---|--|--|---|---|--|
| \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1 750 | 711 | 937 | 648 | 650 | 550 | 625 |
| 2 750 | 623 | 649 | 628 | 600 | 545 | ..... |
| 3 710 | 710 | 939 | 652 | ..... | 559 | ..... |
| 4 625 | ..... | 664 | 631 | ..... | 596 | ..... |
| 5 700 | 625 | 706 | 628 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 6 775 | 683 | 733 | 641 | ..... | 587 | ..... |
| 7 600 | 715 | 815 | 657 | 675 | 611 | ..... |
| 8 550 | 600 | 650 | 630 | 494 | 473 | ..... |
| 9 661 | 550 | 587 | 617 | ..... | 537 | ..... |
| 10 650 | 661 | 700 | 619 | ..... | 545 | ..... |
| 11 685 | 685 | 625 | 635 | ..... | 565 | ..... |
| 12 1,000 | ..... | 1,000 | 667 | 550 | 493 | ..... |
| 13 629 | 629 | ..... | 650 | ..... | 583 | ..... |
| 14 812 | 693 | 733 | 645 | 631 | 533 | ..... |
| 15 675 | 673 | 711 | 623 | ..... | 557 | ..... |
| 16 695 | 695 | 725 | 683 | 650 | 650 | ..... |
| 17 800 | 646 | 729 | 640 | ..... | 604 | ..... |
| 18 600 | 600 | ..... | 606 | 554 | 502 | ..... |
| 19 637 | 637 | 668 | 605 | 525 | 504 | ..... |
| 20 625 | 625 | 600 | 601 | 475 | 483 | ..... |
| 21 740 | 740 | 837 | 634 | ..... | 600 | ..... |
| 22 640 | 640 | 714 | 621 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 23 688 | 688 | 712 | 627 | ..... | 557 | ..... |
| 24 600 | 681 | 712 | 622 | ..... | 562 | ..... |
| 25 653 | 653 | 722 | 637 | 625 | 562 | ..... |
| 26 700 | 675 | 827 | 654 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 27 640 | 640 | 757 | 652 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 28 850 | 688 | 733 | 640 | ..... | 550 | ..... |
| 29 662 | 662 | 650 | 634 | 575 | 556 | ..... |
| 30 720 | 720 | 975 | 612 | 525 | 526 | ..... |
| 31 662 | 662 | 632 | 657 | 500 | 557 | ..... |
| 32 796 | 796 | 687 | 613 | 600 | 505 | ..... |
| 33 625 | 644 | 723 | 652 | 770 | 568 | ..... |
| 34 587 | 587 | 683 | 595 | ..... | 545 | ..... |
| 35 621 | 621 | 769 | 631 | ..... | 506 | ..... |
| 36 925 | 625 | 737 | 657 | ..... | 579 | ..... |
| 37 677 | 677 | 1,052 | 638 | ..... | 567 | ..... |
| 38 1,300 | 643 | 716 | 630 | 550 | 573 | ..... |
| 39 750 | 686 | 894 | 649 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 40 1,125 | 662 | 914 | 675 | ..... | 564 | ..... |
| 41 700 | 700 | 675 | 710 | ..... | 543 | ..... |
| 42 700 | ..... | ..... | 750 | 475 | 604 | ..... |
| 43 700 | 700 | 687 | 636 | 600 | 514 | ..... |
| 44 725 | ..... | 725 | 565 | 500 | 474 | ..... |
| 45 700 | ..... | 700 | 644 | ..... | 492 | ..... |
| 46 800 | 733 | 820 | 632 | 625 | 511 | ..... |
| 47 750 | ..... | 750 | 750 | ..... | 635 | ..... |
| 48 1,110 | 1,110 | 1,167 | 740 | ..... | 555 | ..... |
| 49 1,200 | 1,090 | 925 | 716 | ..... | 589 | ..... |
| 50 800 | 800 | 700 | 777 | 1,025 | 669 | ..... |
| 1 826 | 684 | 775 | 640 | 592 | 533 | 625 |
| 2 1,915 | 891 | 1,572 | 934 | ..... | 795 | 715 |
| 3 1,488 | 675 | 1,231 | 669 | 725 | 634 | 686 |
| 4 1,212 | 652 | 944 | 614 | ..... | 502 | ..... |
| 5 1,782 | 775 | 1,041 | 732 | 595 | 537 | 707 |
| 6 1,548 | 728 | 916 | 673 | 562 | 507 | 674 |
| 7 234 | 47 | 125 | 59 | 33 | 30 | 33 |
| 8 33 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 9 33 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

THE PUBLIC
III. TABLE C—TEACHERS, SALARIES.

| Rural Schools—Continued | Salaries—Continued | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| | Average salary Kindergarten teachers | Average salary Manual Training teachers | Average salary Household Science teachers | Average salary, male teachers with Temporary certificates | Average salary, female teachers with Temporary certificates |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1 Brant | | | | | |
| 2 Bruce | | | | | 502 |
| 3 Carleton | | | | 550 | 527 |
| 4 Dufferin | | | | | 550 |
| 5 Dundas | | | | | |
| 6 Elgin | | | | | |
| 7 Essex | | | | | 475 |
| 8 Frontenac | | | | 458 | 399 |
| 9 Glengarry | | | | 550 | 542 |
| 10 Grey | | | | 500 | 490 |
| 11 Haldimand..... | | | | | |
| 12 Haliburton..... | | | | 512 | 396 |
| 13 Halton..... | | | | | |
| 14 Hastings | | | | | 512 |
| 15 Huron | | | | | |
| 16 Kent..... | | | | | |
| 17 Lambton..... | | | | | |
| 18 Lanark | | | | 465 | 425 |
| 19 Leeds and Grenville | | | | | 500 |
| 20 Lennox and Addington..... | | | | 475 | 433 |
| 21 Lincoln | | | | | |
| 22 Middlesex | | | | | |
| 23 Norfolk | | | | | |
| 24 Northumberland & Durham..... | | | | 600 | 533 |
| 25 Ontario | | | | | 587 |
| 26 Oxford..... | | | | | |
| 27 Peel | | | | | |
| 28 Perth | | | | | |
| 29 Peterborough..... | | | | | 450 |
| 30 Prescott and Russell | | | | | 468 |
| 31 Prince Edward..... | | | | | |
| 32 Renfrew | | | | | 460 |
| 33 Simcoe..... | | | | | 550 |
| 34 Stormont | | | | | 600 |
| 35 Victoria | | | | | 435 |
| 36 Waterloo | | | | | |
| 37 Welland | | | | | |
| 38 Wellington | | | | | 575 |
| 39 Wentworth..... | 600 | | | | |
| 40 York | | | | | |
| 41 Algoma | | | | | 472 |
| 42 Kenora | | | | | 567 |
| 43 Manitoulin | | | | | 417 |
| 44 Muskoka..... | | | | | 399 |
| 45 Nipissing | | | | 400 | 407 |
| 46 Parry Sound | | | | 481 | 467 |
| 47 Rainy River,..... | | | | 617 | 548 |
| 48 Sudbury | | | | 550 | 525 |
| 49 Timiskaming | | | | 600 | 550 |
| 50 Thunder Bay, etc..... | | | | 900 | 623 |
| 1 Totals, Rural Schools..... | 600 | | | 537 | 462 |
| 2 " Cities..... | 826 | 1,681 | 965 | | 975 |
| 3 " Towns | 572 | 1,400 | 800 | 1,000 | 750 |
| 4 " Villages | | | | | |
| 5 Grand Totals, 1918 | 817 | 1,673 | 958 | 555 | 466 |
| 6 Grand Totals, 1917 | 676 | 1,500 | 848 | 505 | 436 |
| 7 Increases | 141 | 173 | 110 | 50 | 30 |
| 8 Decreases | | | | | |
| 9 Percentages | | | | | |

SCHOOLS—Continued
CERTIFICATES, EXPERIENCE, ETC.—Continued

| Number who have ever attended a Model School in Ontario | | Number who have ever at- tended a Normal School in Ontario | Number who have ever at- tended the Normal College or F. of E. in Ontario | Number of University Graduates | Certificates | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|--|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|----------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------|
| | | | | | 1st Class or Interim 1st Class | 2nd Class or Interim 2nd Class | 3rd Class | District | Kinder- garten- Primary | Kinder- garten | Manual Training | Household Science | Temporary |
| 1 | 9 | 83 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 80 | 2 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2 | 10 | 142 | 10 | ..... | 10 | 132 | 16 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 |
| 3 | 15 | 132 | 5 | ..... | 5 | 126 | 13 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 |
| 4 | 12 | 81 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 74 | 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| 5 | 13 | 79 | 3 | ..... | 3 | 79 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 6 | 12 | 111 | 7 | ..... | 7 | 109 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 7 | 13 | 107 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 107 | 12 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| 8 | 88 | 44 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 39 | 33 | 37 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 36 |
| 9 | 32 | 51 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 49 | 21 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 |
| 10 | 31 | 185 | 11 | ..... | 11 | 166 | 43 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 |
| 11 | 10 | 69 | 6 | ..... | 6 | 62 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 12 | 8 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 8 | 19 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29 |
| 13 | 13 | 55 | 4 | ..... | 4 | 55 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 14 | 73 | 102 | 11 | ..... | 9 | 95 | 62 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19 |
| 15 | 20 | 179 | 17 | ..... | 17 | 172 | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 16 | 5 | 129 | 10 | ..... | 10 | 129 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 17 | 15 | 161 | 10 | ..... | 9 | 159 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 18 | 46 | 63 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 59 | 31 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26 |
| 19 | 79 | 143 | 8 | ..... | 8 | 133 | 86 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 |
| 20 | 37 | 46 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 40 | 25 | 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 33 |
| 21 | 12 | 71 | 5 | ..... | 5 | 72 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 22 | 9 | 192 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 192 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 23 | 30 | 93 | 6 | ..... | 5 | 88 | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 24 | 26 | 181 | 14 | ..... | 14 | 161 | 31 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 |
| 25 | 9 | 118 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 109 | 16 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| 26 | 12 | 117 | 12 | ..... | 12 | 117 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 27 | ..... | 76 | 5 | ..... | 5 | 76 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 28 | 5 | 115 | 4 | ..... | 4 | 112 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 29 | 21 | 68 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 58 | 23 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 |
| 30 | 40 | 47 | 5 | ..... | 5 | 42 | 22 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25 |
| 31 | 22 | 53 | 5 | ..... | 4 | 46 | 26 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 32 | 72 | 79 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 74 | 51 | 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 |
| 33 | 35 | 176 | 12 | 1 | 13 | 170 | 42 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| 34 | 25 | 74 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 69 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| 35 | 18 | 92 | 6 | ..... | 6 | 82 | 20 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 |
| 36 | 19 | 92 | 5 | ..... | 5 | 90 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 37 | 18 | 92 | 9 | ..... | 11 | 90 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 38 | 20 | 136 | 10 | ..... | 9 | 130 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| 39 | 8 | 104 | 14 | ..... | 15 | 105 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 40 | 63 | 270 | 27 | ..... | 28 | 265 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 41 | 44 | 25 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 27 | 26 | 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 |
| 42 | 5 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 7 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 |
| 43 | 32 | 11 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 10 | 14 | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 |
| 44 | 60 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 46 | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 32 |
| 45 | 26 | 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | 19 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 |
| 46 | 54 | 23 | 4 | ..... | 4 | 23 | 45 | 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 42 |
| 47 | 19 | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 7 | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19 |
| 48 | 27 | 26 | 5 | ..... | 5 | 24 | 21 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 |
| 49 | 25 | 51 | 6 | ..... | 6 | 47 | 23 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 |
| 50 | 32 | 19 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 16 | 25 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 |
| 1 1,329 | 4,406 | 304 | 7 | 304 | 4,196 | 921 | 232 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 409 |
| 2 1,632 | 2,774 | 540 | 99 | 561 | 2,466 | 11 | ..... | 67 | 272 | 36 | 44 | ..... | 2 |
| 3 467 | 1,230 | 113 | 11 | 121 | 1,193 | 29 | 1 | 20 | 10 | 1 | 2 | ..... | 3 |
| 4 167 | 452 | 44 | 2 | 43 | 450 | 22 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 5 3,595 | 8,862 | 1,001 | 119 | 1,029 | 8,305 | 983 | 234 | 88 | 283 | 37 | 46 | ..... | 414 |
| 6 3,807 | 8,509 | 1,006 | 130 | 1,052 | 8,103 | 1,051 | 238 | 66 | 310 | 33 | 38 | ..... | 383 |
| 7 | 353 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 202 | ..... | ..... | 22 | ..... | 4 | 8 | ..... | 31 |
| 8 212 | ..... | 5 | 11 | 23 | ..... | 68 | 4 | ..... | 27 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 9 31.48 | 77.60 | 8.76 | 1.04 | 9.01 | 72.73 | 8.60 | 2.05 | .77 | 2.48 | .32 | .40 | ..... | 3.62 |

THE PUBLIC
III. TABLE C—TEACHERS, SALARIES,

| Experience | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--|--|---|--|---|---|---|
| | Average experi- ence in years of male teachers | Average experi- ence in years of female teachers | Average experi- ence in years of all teachers | Average experi- ence, male teach- ers with I Class certificates | Average experi- ence, female teachers with I Class certifi- cates | Average experi- ence, male teach- ers with II Class certificates | Average experi- ence, female teachers with II Class certificates |
| 1 Rural Schools | 12.66 | 3.97 | 4.54 | 8.22 | 3.36 | 14.35 | 4.34 |
| 2 Cities..... | 18.51 | 12.93 | 13.54 | 17.35 | 8.55 | 21.73 | 13.57 |
| 3 Towns..... | 21.31 | 10.10 | 11.19 | 23.13 | 7.61 | 21.28 | 10.23 |
| 4 Villages | 20.36 | 8.50 | 10.16 | 14.00 | 3.71 | 20.73 | 8.75 |
| 5 Average experience, 1918.. | 16.65 | 7.53 | 8.32 | 16.93 | 6.28 | 17.84 | 8.20 |
| 6 Average experience, 1917.. | 14.73 | 7.67 | 8.44 | 15.79 | 5.96 | 15.76 | 8.45 |
| 7 Increases..... | 1.92 | ..... | ..... | 1.14 | .32 | 2.08 | ..... |
| 8 Decreases..... | ..... | .14 | .12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .25 |

Experience—Continued

| | Number of teachers who at end of year had taught less than a year | One year, but less than two years | 2 years, but less than 3 years | 3 years, but less than 4 | 4 years, but less than 5 | 5 years, but less than 6 | 6 years, but less than 7 | 7 years, but less than 8 |
|-----------------------|--|---|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 Totals, Rural Sch's | 1,541 | 993 | 848 | 544 | 458 | 323 | 264 | 177 |
| 2 " Cities | 65 | 126 | 158 | 204 | 210 | 180 | 172 | 168 |
| 3 " Towns ... | 83 | 77 | 97 | 101 | 86 | 112 | 79 | 65 |
| 4 " Villages.. | 37 | 35 | 53 | 62 | 45 | 29 | 24 | 17 |
| 5 Grand Totals, 1918 | 1,726 | 1,231 | 1,156 | 911 | 799 | 644 | 539 | 427 |
| 6 Grand Totals, 1917 | 1,416 | 1,359 | 1,092 | 960 | 715 | 754 | 502 | 427 |
| 7 Increases | 310 | ..... | 64 | ..... | 84 | ..... | 37 | ..... |
| 8 Decreases..... | ..... | 128 | ..... | 49 | ..... | 110 | ..... | ..... |
| 9 Percentages..... | 15.11 | 10.78 | 10.12 | 7.98 | 6.99 | 5.64 | 4.72 | 3.74 |

| | 19 years, but less than 20 | 20 years, but less than 21 | 21 years, but less than 22 | 22 years, but less than 23 | 23 years, but less than 24 | 24 years, but less than 25 | 25 years, but less than 26 | 26 years, but less than 27 | 27 years, but less than 28 |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 Totals, Rural Sch's | 28 | 22 | 23 | 19 | 21 | 20 | 23 | 12 | 15 |
| 2 " Cities | 67 | 74 | 66 | 54 | 36 | 45 | 52 | 47 | 43 |
| 3 " Towns ... | 23 | 25 | 24 | 18 | 17 | 14 | 21 | 16 | 9 |
| 4 " Villages .. | 7 | 9 | 5 | 9 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| 5 Grand Totals, 1918 | 125 | 130 | 118 | 100 | 84 | 82 | 99 | 79 | 69 |
| 6 Grand Totals, 1917 | 129 | 137 | 104 | 77 | 100 | 103 | 80 | 81 | 90 |
| 7 Increases ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | 23 | ..... | ..... | 19 | ..... | ..... |
| 8 Decreases..... | 4 | 7 | ..... | ..... | 16 | 21 | ..... | 2 | 21 |
| 9 Percentages..... | 1.09 | 1.14 | 1.03 | .87 | .73 | .72 | .86 | .69 | .60 |

SCHOOLS—Continued

CERTIFICATES, EXPERIENCE, ETC.—Concluded

Experience—Continued

| Average experi- ence, male teach- ers with III Class or District certificates | Average experi- ence, female teachers with III Class or District certificates | Average experi- ence, Kinder- garten-Primary teachers | Average experi- ence, Kinder- garten teachers | Average experi- ence, Manual Training teachers | Average experi- ence, Household Science teachers | Average experi- ence, male teach- ers with Tempor- ary certificates | Average experi- ence, female teachers with Temporary certificates |
|---|---|--|---|---|--|--|---|
| 9.84 | 3.67 | 4.00 | 3.00 | ..... | ..... | 1.10 | 1.39 |
| ..... | 31.04 | 7.51 | 14.14 | 13.95 | 9.86 | ..... | .50 |
| 23.25 | 15.88 | 8.10 | 10.60 | 11.00 | 8.00 | .50 | .25 |
| ..... | 12.48 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 10.16 | 4.40 | 7.60 | 13.98 | 13.87 | 9.78 | 1.08 | 1.37 |
| 7.94 | 4.66 | 8.41 | 11.83 | 13.83 | 10.44 | 1.47 | 1.46 |
| 2.22 | ..... | ..... | 2.15 | .04 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | .26 | .81 | ..... | ..... | .66 | .39 | .09 |

Experience—Continued

| 8 years, but less than 9 | 9 years, but less than 10 | 10 years, but less than 11 | 11 years, but less than 12 | 12 years, but less than 13 | 13 years, but less than 14 | 14 years, but less than 15 | 15 years, but less than 16 | 16 years, but less than 17 | 17 years, but less than 18 | 18 years, but less than 19 |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 116 | 97 | 76 | 59 | 64 | 47 | 36 | 33 | 31 | 36 | 30 |
| 153 | 178 | 139 | 124 | 109 | 92 | 88 | 86 | 100 | 102 | 70 |
| 59 | 53 | 39 | 45 | 35 | 24 | 33 | 27 | 19 | 21 | 22 |
| 21 | 11 | 14 | 15 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 12 | 8 | 3 | 5 |
| 349 | 339 | 268 | 243 | 218 | 170 | 167 | 158 | 158 | 162 | 127 |
| 421 | 313 | 284 | 226 | 210 | 186 | 149 | 180 | 160 | 149 | 128 |
| ..... | 26 | ..... | 17 | 8 | ..... | 18 | ..... | ..... | 13 | ..... |
| 72 | ..... | 16 | ..... | ..... | 16 | ..... | 22 | 2 | ..... | 1 |
| 3.05 | 2.97 | 2.35 | 2.13 | 1.91 | 1.49 | 1.46 | 1.38 | 1.38 | 1.42 | 1.11 |

| 28 years, but less than 29 | 29 years, but less than 30 | 30 years, but less than 31 | 31 years, but less than 32 | 32 years, but less than 33 | 33 years, but less than 34 | 34 years, but less than 35 | 35 years, but less than 36 | 36 years, but less than 37 | 37 years, but less than 38 | 38 years, but less than 39 | 39 years, but less than 40 | 40 years or over | Total number of teachers |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| 13 | 12 | 16 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 6 | 13 | 6,064 |
| 49 | 29 | 49 | 52 | 43 | 52 | 31 | 29 | 25 | 16 | 11 | 18 | 47 | 3,459 |
| 17 | 14 | 15 | 11 | 7 | 10 | 12 | 7 | 12 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 18 | 1,380 |
| 5 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 4 | 516 |
| 84 | 57 | 83 | 74 | 57 | 69 | 57 | 45 | 45 | 31 | 27 | 30 | 82 | 11,419 |
| 60 | 80 | 99 | 55 | 71 | 57 | 46 | 47 | 38 | 37 | 33 | 24 | 95 | 11,274 |
| 24 | ..... | ..... | 19 | ..... | 12 | 11 | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... | 6 | ..... | 145 |
| .... | 23 | 16 | ..... | 14 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 6 | 6 | ..... | 13 | ..... |
| .73 | .50 | .72 | .65 | .50 | .60 | .50 | .39 | .39 | .27 | .23 | .26 | .72 | ..... |

THE PUBLIC

IV. TABLE D—SCHOOL

| Rural Schools | School Houses | | | | | | School Visits | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|-------|-------|----------|-------|-------|---------------|-------------|--------------|------------------|-------|
| | Number of Schools | Brick | Stone | Concrete | Frame | Log | By Inspectors | By Trustees | By Clergymen | By other persons | Total |
| 1 Brant | 62 | 49 | 2 | 1 | 10 | ..... | 158 | 57 | 20 | 204 | 439 |
| 2 Bruce | 166 | 114 | 16 | 1 | 35 | ..... | 345 | 78 | 33 | 158 | 614 |
| 3 Carleton | 122 | 37 | 17 | 6 | 59 | 3 | 227 | 87 | 27 | 72 | 413 |
| 4 Dufferin..... | 92 | 63 | 4 | 2 | 23 | ..... | 172 | 42 | 23 | 44 | 281 |
| 5 Dundas..... | 75 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 57 | ..... | 143 | 45 | 20 | 140 | 348 |
| 6 Elgin | 105 | 82 | ..... | ..... | 23 | ..... | 277 | 49 | 8 | 74 | 408 |
| 7 Essex | 112 | 46 | 4 | 4 | 58 | ..... | 246 | 95 | 19 | 109 | 469 |
| 8 Frontenac | 144 | 13 | 20 | ..... | 107 | 4 | 328 | 65 | 47 | 72 | 512 |
| 9 Glengarry..... | 74 | 4 | ..... | 3 | 66 | 1 | 177 | 24 | 18 | 27 | 246 |
| 10 Grey | 222 | 130 | 50 | 2 | 40 | ..... | 407 | 75 | 30 | 218 | 730 |
| 11 Haldimand | 74 | 64 | ..... | 2 | 8 | ..... | 140 | 54 | 13 | 100 | 307 |
| 12 Haliburton | 58 | 3 | 3 | ..... | 48 | 4 | 98 | 37 | 30 | 127 | 292 |
| 13 Halton | 58 | 31 | 13 | 6 | 8 | ..... | 119 | 56 | 17 | 39 | 231 |
| 14 Hastings..... | 179 | 61 | 14 | 5 | 99 | ..... | 394 | 127 | 59 | 951 | 1,531 |
| 15 Huron..... | 184 | 122 | 8 | 1 | 53 | ..... | 372 | 157 | 38 | 287 | 854 |
| 16 Kent | 131 | 97 | ..... | 1 | 33 | ..... | 293 | 98 | 26 | 239 | 656 |
| 17 Lambton | 168 | 92 | 1 | 4 | 71 | ..... | 292 | 65 | 40 | 152 | 549 |
| 18 Lanark | 124 | 21 | 12 | ..... | 86 | 5 | 245 | 72 | 58 | 483 | 858 |
| 19 Leeds & Grenville. | 223 | 62 | 73 | 1 | 85 | 2 | 474 | 93 | 33 | 168 | 768 |
| 20 Lennox and Ad- dington | 112 | 21 | 7 | 4 | 79 | 1 | 247 | 81 | 26 | 129 | 483 |
| 21 Lincoln | 67 | 35 | 7 | 1 | 24 | ..... | 149 | 75 | 15 | 291 | 530 |
| 22 Middlesex | 184 | 143 | ..... | 1 | 40 | ..... | 377 | 132 | 41 | 215 | 765 |
| 23 Norfolk | 99 | 69 | 6 | 6 | 18 | ..... | 224 | 51 | 30 | 160 | 465 |
| 24 Northumberland & Durham..... | 202 | 139 | 12 | 4 | 47 | ..... | 420 | 169 | 52 | 415 | 1,056 |
| 25 Ontario | 120 | 80 | 1 | ..... | 38 | 1 | 270 | 75 | 41 | 111 | 497 |
| 26 Oxford | 107 | 90 | 4 | 1 | 12 | ..... | 294 | 130 | 33 | 130 | 587 |
| 27 Peel | 74 | 56 | 5 | 2 | 11 | ..... | 164 | 78 | 23 | 97 | 362 |
| 28 Perth..... | 112 | 92 | 5 | ..... | 15 | ..... | 316 | 159 | 46 | 190 | 711 |
| 29 Peterborough | 98 | 48 | 3 | 3 | 39 | 5 | 223 | 54 | 43 | 151 | 471 |
| 30 Prescott and Rus- sell | 85 | 10 | ..... | 1 | 67 | 7 | 165 | 46 | 19 | 70 | 300 |

SCHOOLS—Continued

HOUSES, PRAYERS, ETC.

| Maps and Globes | | Examinations, Prizes | | Medical Inspection | | | Number of Trees planted on Arbor Day | Number of Schools using authorized Scripture Readings | Number of Schools using the Bible | Number of Schools in which passages are memorized | Number of Schools opened and closed with Prayer | No. of Schools where Religious Instruction is given by Clergymen or their representatives |
|-----------------|------------------|---|--|---|--|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Number of Maps | Number of Globes | Number of Schools holding Public Examinations | Number of Schools distributing Prizes or Merit Cards | Number of Schools with Medical Inspection | Number of Schools with Nurse Inspection only | Number of Nurses employed | | | | | | |
| 1 | 838 | 74 | 15 | 7 | ..... | ..... | 19 | 35 | 51 | 19 | 62 | ..... |
| 2 | 2,222 | 186 | 83 | 49 | ..... | ..... | 47 | 79 | 148 | 68 | 166 | 10 |
| 3 | 1,581 | 139 | 17 | 12 | ..... | ..... | 42 | 62 | 86 | 11 | 117 | ..... |
| 4 | 1,026 | 100 | 10 | 8 | ..... | ..... | 11 | 64 | 70 | 42 | 90 | ..... |
| 5 | 1,060 | 91 | 18 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 17 | 42 | 46 | 1 | 74 | ..... |
| 6 | 1,387 | 127 | 25 | 21 | ..... | ..... | 35 | 47 | 80 | 24 | 89 | ..... |
| 7 | 1,445 | 123 | 11 | 7 | ..... | 3 | 46 | 69 | 86 | 86 | 109 | 2 |
| 8 | 1,487 | 169 | 21 | 39 | ..... | ..... | 52 | 54 | 113 | 40 | 116 | 4 |
| 9 | 1,011 | 93 | 15 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 34 | 26 | 18 | 9 | 69 | 3 |
| 10 | 3,260 | 234 | 36 | 13 | ..... | ..... | 134 | 67 | 196 | 55 | 222 | 2 |
| 11 | 814 | 75 | 17 | 14 | ..... | ..... | 13 | 39 | 45 | 5 | 74 | ..... |
| 12 | 485 | 59 | 6 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 10 | 48 | 53 | 13 | 58 | ..... |
| 13 | 728 | 64 | 10 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 38 | 9 | 50 | 12 | 58 | ..... |
| 14 | 2,401 | 203 | 49 | 36 | ..... | ..... | 62 | 74 | 149 | 45 | 175 | 6 |
| 15 | 2,172 | 206 | 39 | 28 | ..... | ..... | 19 | 87 | 158 | 59 | 184 | ..... |
| 16 | 1,664 | 146 | 133 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 28 | 87 | 90 | 46 | 128 | 17 |
| 17 | 2,056 | 181 | 28 | 21 | ..... | ..... | 52 | 95 | 131 | 60 | 167 | 4 |
| 18 | 1,330 | 132 | 17 | 29 | ..... | ..... | 95 | 70 | 77 | 23 | 123 | 3 |
| 19 | 2,734 | 230 | 35 | 27 | ..... | ..... | 28 | 118 | 102 | 37 | 218 | ..... |
| 20 | 1,190 | 126 | 20 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 12 | 36 | 75 | 24 | 111 | ..... |
| 21 | 793 | 81 | 10 | 7 | 65 | ..... | 7 | 40 | 26 | 23 | 65 | ..... |
| 22 | 2,484 | 233 | 58 | 44 | ..... | ..... | 90 | 80 | 164 | 106 | 184 | ..... |
| 23 | 1,061 | 105 | 31 | 22 | ..... | ..... | 28 | 50 | 80 | 24 | 99 | 46 |
| 24 | 2,472 | 235 | 83 | 46 | ..... | ..... | 92 | 121 | 149 | 72 | 188 | 33 |
| 25 | 1,456 | 123 | 16 | 7 | ..... | 5 | 22 | 41 | 90 | 32 | 117 | ..... |
| 26 | 1,296 | 123 | 26 | 21 | ..... | ..... | 25 | 72 | 51 | 24 | 105 | 5 |
| 27 | 1,026 | 84 | 13 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 10 | 18 | 54 | ..... | 74 | ..... |
| 28 | 1,428 | 122 | 70 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 81 | 57 | 19 | 109 | 35 |
| 29 | 928 | 109 | 13 | 18 | ..... | ..... | 57 | 13 | 69 | 30 | 96 | 11 |
| 30 | 1,106 | 95 | 7 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 58 | 22 | 45 | 4 | 84 | 2 |

THE PUBLIC

IV. TABLE D—SCHOOL

| Rural Schools | School Houses | | | | | | School Visits | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-------|-------|----------|-------|-------|---------------|-------------|--------------|------------------|--------|
| | Number of Schools | Brick | Stone | Concrete | Frame | Log | By Inspectors | By Trustees | By Clergymen | By other persons | Total |
| 31 Prince Edward ... | 76 | 37 | 13 | 2 | 24 | ..... | 183 | 36 | 8 | 139 | 366 |
| 32 Renfrew..... | 153 | 49 | 1 | 6 | 85 | 12 | 303 | 89 | 35 | 70 | 497 |
| 33 Simcoe | 208 | 142 | 2 | 16 | 48 | ..... | 421 | 134 | 117 | 73 | 745 |
| 34 Stormont..... | 75 | 3 | ..... | 2 | 69 | 1 | 193 | 27 | 11 | 38 | 269 |
| 35 Victoria | 104 | 74 | 4 | .... | 26 | ..... | 263 | 41 | 57 | 150 | 511 |
| 36 Waterloo | 82 | 61 | 16 | .... | 5 | ..... | 198 | 122 | 14 | 318 | 652 |
| 37 Welland..... | 79 | 50 | 5 | 5 | 19 | ..... | 187 | 91 | 12 | 128 | 418 |
| 38 Wellington | 141 | 93 | 37 | 5 | 6 | ..... | 317 | 100 | 81 | 365 | 863 |
| 39 Wentworth | 80 | 57 | 12 | 1 | 10 | ..... | 166 | 114 | 15 | 146 | 436 |
| 40 York..... | 170 | 131 | 1 | 2 | 36 | ..... | 308 | 158 | 83 | 208 | 757 |
| 41 Algoma | 75 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 57 | 5 | 145 | 55 | 9 | 97 | 306 |
| 42 Kenora | 14 | 1 | ..... | .... | 9 | 4 | 15 | 14 | ..... | 26 | 55 |
| 43 Manitoulin | 46 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 29 | 3 | 93 | 25 | 10 | 49 | 177 |
| 44 Muskoka | 105 | 25 | 2 | 1 | 69 | 8 | 194 | 55 | 33 | 116 | 398 |
| 45 Nipissing..... | 52 | 5 | ..... | .... | 38 | 9 | 73 | 66 | 38 | 80 | 257 |
| 46 Parry Sound..... | 116 | 12 | 2 | 4 | 86 | 12 | 216 | 84 | 27 | 203 | 530 |
| 47 Rainy River..... | 46 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 34 | 10 | 83 | 48 | 6 | 146 | 283 |
| 48 Sudbury..... | 58 | 3 | ..... | .... | 55 | ..... | 85 | 69 | 26 | 42 | 222 |
| 49 Timiskaming. | 75 | 5 | ..... | .... | 64 | 6 | 111 | 101 | 28 | 62 | 302 |
| 50 Thunder Bay, etc. | 53 | 7 | ..... | .... | 38 | 8 | 97 | 82 | 7 | 121 | 307 |
| Totals | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Rural Schools | 5,441 | 2,649 | 393 | 122 | 2,166 | 111 | 11,407 | 3,937 | 1,545 | 8,195 | 25,084 |
| 2 Cities | 297 | 264 | 18 | 2 | 13 | ..... | 5,414 | 1,705 | 354 | 11,217 | 18,690 |
| 3 Towns | 243 | 187 | 18 | 6 | 31 | 1 | 2,026 | 1,060 | 306 | 1,770 | 5,162 |
| 4 Villages..... | 155 | 133 | 10 | 2 | 10 | ..... | 801 | 413 | 166 | 294 | 1,674 |
| 5 Grand Totals, 1918. | 6,136 | 3,233 | 439 | 132 | 2,220 | 112 | 19,648 | 7,115 | 2,371 | 21,476 | 50,610 |
| 6 Grand Totals, 1917. | 6,103 | 3,227 | 435 | 124 | 2,202 | 115 | 21,250 | 7,766 | 3,077 | 28,621 | 60,714 |
| 7 Increases..... | 33 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 8 Decreases..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 1,602 | 651 | 706 | 7,145 | 10,104 |
| 9 Percentages ..... | ..... | 52.68 | 7.15 | 2.15 | 36.18 | 1.82 | 38.82 | 14.06 | 4.68 | 42.43 | ..... |

SCHOOLS—Continued

HOUSES, PRAYERS, ETC.—Concluded

| Maps and Globes | | | Examinations, Prizes | | Medical Inspection | | | Number of Trees planted on Arbor Day | Number of Schools using authorized Scripture Readings | Number of Schools using the Bible | Number of Schools in which passages are memorized | Number of Schools opened and closed with Prayer | No. of Schools where Religious Instruction is given by Clergymen or their representatives |
|-----------------|------------------|---|--|---|--|---------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Number of Maps | Number of Globes | Number of Schools holding Public Examinations | Number of Schools distributing Prizes or Merit Cards | Number of Schools with Medical Inspection | Number of Schools with Nurse Inspection only | Number of Nurses employed | | | | | | | |
| 31 | 962 | 78 | 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 66 | 42 | 49 | 76 | 28 | |
| 32 | 1,661 | 181 | 26 | 31 | ..... | ..... | 102 | 54 | 57 | 24 | 153 | 9 | |
| 33 | 2,579 | 220 | 53 | 16 | ..... | ..... | 85 | 83 | 174 | 34 | 205 | 54 | |
| 34 | 974 | 82 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 41 | 33 | 47 | 12 | 75 | 1 | |
| 35 | 1,207 | 111 | 8 | | | 1 | 1 | 12 | 21 | 83 | 9 | 99 | 15 |
| 36 | 1,077 | 101 | 25 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 25 | 53 | 51 | 29 | 82 | 2 | |
| 37 | 868 | 87 | 13 | 14 | ..... | ..... | 52 | 16 | 62 | 23 | 77 | ..... |  |
| 38 | 1,647 | 149 | 21 | 12 | 13 | ..... | 62 | 113 | 86 | 41 | 73 | 1 | |
| 39 | 806 | 433 | 30 | 16 | 1 | ..... | 29 | 44 | 63 | 20 | 77 | ..... |  |
| 40 | 2,013 | 197 | 57 | 34 | ..... | ..... | 163 | 84 | 134 | 49 | 161 | 3 | |
| 41 | 786 | 74 | 15 | 13 | ..... | ..... | 46 | 47 | 72 | 18 | 73 | 2 | |
| 42 | 64 | 12 | 3 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 36 | ..... | 11 | 14 | 12 | ..... |  |
| 43 | 482 | 54 | 20 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 50 | 31 | 39 | 5 | 46 | 2 | |
| 44 | 976 | 114 | 10 | 14 | ..... | ..... | 80 | 57 | 81 | 4 | 104 | 4 | |
| 45 | 344 | 51 | 20 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 19 | 6 | 28 | 5 | 50 | 7 | |
| 46 | 1,350 | 125 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 90 | 96 | 108 | 9 | 116 | ..... |  |
| 47 | 245 | 39 | 12 | 9 | ..... | ..... | 52 | 19 | 43 | 8 | 46 | 1 | |
| 48 | 395 | 61 | 9 | 8 | ..... | ..... | 32 | 9 | 31 | 2 | 58 | 1 | |
| 49 | 650 | 79 | 4 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 54 | 30 | 69 | 17 | 72 | 1 | |
| 50 | 305 | 49 | 9 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 6 | ..... | 42 | ..... | 51 | 1 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 64,332 | 6,365 | 1,290 | 737 | 79 | 9 | 3 | 2,219 | 2,608 | 3,932 | 1,385 | 5,237 | 315 |
| 2 | 6,050 | 561 | 90 | 24 | 103 | 161 | 98 | | 78 | 342 | 247 | 363 | 23 |
| 3 | 3,546 | 375 | 74 | 24 | 2 | 48 | 15 | 30 | 86 | 200 | 71 | 219 | 6 |
| 4 | 2,245 | 241 | 39 | 17 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 17 | 66 | 110 | 38 | 141 | 4 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | 76,173 | 7,542 | 1,493 | 802 | 188 | 223 | 119 | 2,266 | 2,838 | 4,584 | 1,741 | 5,960 | 348 |
| 6 | 74,606 | 7,661 | 1,764 | 977 | | | | 3,216 | 2,649 | 4,444 | 1,638 | 5,950 | 277 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 1,567 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 189 | 140 | 103 | 10 | 71 | |
| 8 | ..... | 119 | 271 | 175 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 950 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | +12.41 | +1.22 | 24.33 | 13.07 | 3.06 | 3.63 | | | 46.25 | 74.70 | 28.37 | 97.13 | 5.67 |

†To each school.

THE PUBLIC

V. TABLE E—FINANCIAL

| Rural Schools | Receipts | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|---|---|---|
| | Legislative Grants | Municipal Grants | Assessments levied on requisition of the Trustees | Clergy Reserve Fund, balances and other sources | Total receipts for all Public School purposes |
| | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| 1 Brant | 6,798 89 | 23,950 24 | 49,043 71 | 59,100 23 | 138,893 07 |
| 2 Bruce | 16,250 61 | 56,025 91 | 77,416 52 | 84,879 39 | 234,572 43 |
| 3 Carleton | 12,130 01 | 42,949 20 | 74,620 18 | 55,630 88 | 185,330 27 |
| 4 Dufferin | 10,531 19 | 27,600 00 | 43,895 79 | 33,780 18 | 115,807 16 |
| 5 Dundas | 9,338 80 | 24,966 96 | 34,103 12 | 20,858 03 | 89,266 91 |
| 6 Elgin | 12,526 77 | 32,293 63 | 61,931 12 | 90,851 52 | 197,603 04 |
| 7 Essex | 10,728 49 | 39,228 90 | 80,240 51 | 89,600 62 | 219,798 52 |
| 8 Frontenac | 22,670 13 | 36,509 75 | 35,643 73 | 51,259 87 | 146,083 48 |
| 9 Glengarry | 4,380 59 | 22,820 75 | 26,572 38 | 14,595 04 | 68,368 76 |
| 10 Grey..... | 17,218 75 | 69,977 81 | 97,644 73 | 91,643 47 | 276,484 76 |
| 11 Haldimand | 7,013 89 | 24,419 26 | 40,964 55 | 45,057 25 | 117,454 95 |
| 12 Haliburton ... | 11,357 78 | 11,597 00 | 8,807 66 | 11,571 89 | 43,334 33 |
| 13 Halton | 4,503 73 | 18,892 62 | 28,495 45 | 31,769 86 | 83,661 66 |
| 14 Hastings | 28,040 38 | 51,339 01 | 69,610 47 | 106,791 35 | 255,781 21 |
| 15 Huron | 13,984 36 | 62,311 05 | 90,100 99 | 103,628 30 | 270,024 70 |
| 16 Kent..... | 11,785 83 | 42,920 04 | 83,270 23 | 99,153 81 | 237,129 91 |
| 17 Lambton | 12,945 30 | 54,371 99 | 81,260 22 | 63,032 37 | 211,609 88 |
| 18 Lanark | 13,208 39 | 37,253 47 | 32,752 33 | 33,386 02 | 116,600 21 |
| 19 Leeds and Grenville..... | 25,263 01 | 70,729 51 | 74,961 54 | 95,196 74 | 266,150 80 |
| 20 Lennox and Addington | 14,022 98 | 32,798 90 | 32,384 11 | 44,085 65 | 123,291 64 |
| 21 Lincoln | 6,354 50 | 23,156 20 | 60,851 19 | 75,579 95 | 165,941 84 |
| 22 Middlesex | 15,578 55 | 60,793 97 | 100,205 76 | 98,771 15 | 275,349 43 |
| 23 Norfolk | 9,227 12 | 38,134 64 | 48,206 03 | 64,297 29 | 159,865 08 |
| 24 Northumberland & Durham. | 18,330 16 | 63,866 69 | 90,130 13 | 66,304 00 | 238,630 98 |
| 25 Ontario | 10,594 92 | 51,113 49 | 68,641 55 | 45,383 02 | 175,732 98 |
| 26 Oxford | 9,932 17 | 38,249 31 | 75,496 05 | 86,128 89 | 209,806 42 |
| 27 Peel | 6,848 02 | 25,569 34 | 44,106 99 | 43,272 60 | 119,796 95 |
| 28 Perth | 8,505 74 | 43,984 95 | 62,445 12 | 57,424 43 | 172,360 24 |
| 29 Peterborough | 18,114 64 | 26,150 65 | 36,458 77 | 33,763 39 | 114,487 45 |
| 30 Prescott and Russell | 8,538 62 | 30,767 43 | 29,857 79 | 44,798 75 | 113,962 59 |
| 31 Prince Edward | 5,717 29 | 23,844 91 | 30,138 91 | 24,478 35 | 84,179 46 |
| 32 Renfrew | 22,622 52 | 46,659 73 | 47,657 50 | 12,020 00 | 128,959 75 |
| 33 Simcoe..... | 17,537 47 | 71,386 43 | 112,062 00 | 116,635 07 | 317,620 97 |
| 34 Stormont..... | 9,174 62 | 31,270 51 | 26,197 68 | 25,995 75 | 92,638 56 |
| 35 Victoria | 14,340 17 | 32,566 12 | 46,212 07 | 32,306 12 | 125,424 48 |
| 36 Waterloo | 6,854 18 | 29,103 93 | 57,789 82 | 78,733 60 | 172,481 53 |
| 37 Welland | 8,246 41 | 35,766 87 | 64,379 75 | 65,109 63 | 173,502 66 |
| 38 Wellington | 12,850 35 | 48,874 60 | 75,764 85 | 81,901 10 | 219,390 90 |
| 39 Wentworth | 9,823 74 | 57,240 51 | 78,983 63 | 80,111 67 | 226,159 55 |
| 40 York..... | 24,677 28 | 135,280 43 | 212,036 81 | 196,543 15 | 568,537 67 |
| 41 Algoma | 17,680 88 | 6,064 95 | 33,296 17 | 16,023 55 | 73,065 55 |
| 42 Kenora..... | 3,103 50 | 1,048 60 | 6,425 70 | 2,766 58 | 13,344 38 |
| 43 Manitoulin | 10,573 48 | 5,199 50 | 16,316 83 | 9,580 79 | 41,670 60 |
| 44 Muskoka | 22,979 13 | 15,396 49 | 22,287 87 | 22,007 87 | 82,671 36 |
| 45 Nipissing..... | 9,926 45 | 3,187 21 | 20,904 16 | 6,534 09 | 40,551 91 |
| 46 Parry Sound | 29,496 38 | 14,250 12 | 33,227 04 | 23,503 97 | 100,477 51 |
| 47 Rainy River | 11,882 09 | 3,919 65 | 20,563 58 | 5,335 45 | 41,700 77 |
| 48 Sudbury | 14,211 78 | 3,787 90 | 40,981 36 | 14,153 81 | 73,134 85 |
| 49 Timiskaming | 19,220 33 | 31,776 87 | 60,626 99 | 21,518 36 | 133,142 55 |
| 50 Thunder Bay, etc..... | 12,859 00 | 6,459 03 | 40,444 38 | 26,127 53 | 85,889 94 |
| Totals..... | 660,501 37 | 1,787,827 03 | 2,786,415 82 | 2,702,982 38 | 7,937,726 60 |

SCHOOLS—Continued

STATEMENT

| Expenditure | | | | | Value of school sites, buildings and furniture | Value of equipment |
|-----------------------|---|--|--|---|--|-----------------------|
| Teachers' Salaries | Sites, and building school houses | Libraries, maps, apparatus, prizes and school books | Rent and re- pairs, fuel and other expenses | Total expendi- ture for all Public School purposes | | |
| \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| 1 57,955 37 | 5,226 81 | 606 89 | 31,099 99 | 94,889 06 | 313,304 00 | 13,471 00 |
| 2 98,961 68 | 10,318 94 | 2,192 05 | 40,289 41 | 151,762 08 | 272,695 00 | 25,783 00 |
| 3 94,893 87 | 5,133 16 | 1,419 82 | 40,117 73 | 141,564 58 | 392,224 00 | 16,997 00 |
| 4 55,241 70 | 2,009 04 | 1,204 30 | 16,647 77 | 75,102 81 | 131,374 00 | 15,473 00 |
| 5 50,431 23 | 2,755 03 | 592 25 | 13,587 63 | 67,366 14 | 127,260 00 | 14,779 00 |
| 6 73,328 30 | 7,583 69 | 2,643 98 | 40,587 64 | 124,143 61 | 288,862 00 | 24,446 00 |
| 7 81,976 65 | 40,659 45 | 3,188 62 | 38,497 87 | 164,322 59 | 357,870 00 | 22,178 00 |
| 8 68,363 04 | 2,390 04 | 1,540 56 | 20,485 80 | 92,779 44 | 170,921 00 | 17,076 00 |
| 9 43,513 52 | 1,210 16 | 1,174 64 | 9,985 59 | 55,883 91 | 114,398 00 | 9,635 00 |
| 10 134,263 42 | 8,223 12 | 806 65 | 52,933 10 | 196,226 29 | 401,283 00 | 30,007 00 |
| 11 47,197 90 | 7,138 19 | 695 58 | 17,019 50 | 72,051 17 | 182,096 00 | 12,242 00 |
| 12 24,292 70 | 829 26 | 317 98 | 5,825 12 | 31,265 06 | 44,900 00 | 7,100 00 |
| 13 38,394 24 | 3,779 17 | 706 90 | 14,441 61 | 57,321 92 | 142,940 00 | 8,670 00 |
| 14 108,819 64 | 15,704 73 | 1,763 56 | 32,366 64 | 158,654 57 | 292,630 00 | 26,470 00 |
| 15 121,679 20 | 9,167 51 | 951 93 | 57,585 32 | 189,383 96 | 242,790 00 | 25,716 00 |
| 16 91,363 57 | 8,420 06 | 1,536 47 | 30,143 98 | 131,464 08 | 426,650 00 | 22,316 00 |
| 17 106,808 63 | 5,934 52 | 1,319 00 | 34,767 01 | 148,829 16 | 71,000 00 | 2,151 00 |
| 18 64,422 38 | 3,087 37 | 843 00 | 14,698 99 | 83,051 74 | 129,835 00 | 22,718 00 |
| 19 125,191 86 | 10,433 17 | 1,859 67 | 38,079 60 | 175,564 30 | 315,650 00 | 32,582 00 |
| 20 59,621 65 | 4,401 05 | 726 22 | 17,382 20 | 82,131 12 | 137,242 00 | 11,590 00 |
| 21 49,741 40 | 32,589 39 | 2,023 43 | 27,757 97 | 112,112 19 | 316,510 00 | 17,486 00 |
| 22 122,360 46 | 12,878 24 | 1,707 71 | 48,809 18 | 185,755 59 | 451,481 00 | 28,847 00 |
| 23 63,194 96 | 6,782 68 | 639 48 | 19,739 93 | 90,357 05 | 236,325 00 | 13,368 00 |
| 24 126,940 77 | 5,355 03 | 1,464 94 | 35,094 35 | 168,855 09 | 385,590 00 | 26,781 00 |
| 25 79,886 40 | 17,808 99 | 926 76 | 32,601 23 | 131,223 38 | 243,807 00 | 20,319 00 |
| 26 82,416 31 | 5,258 82 | 731 70 | 39,340 05 | 127,746 88 | 322,849 00 | 17,259 00 |
| 27 51,442 87 | 5,551 00 | 264 09 | 26,343 37 | 83,601 33 | 193,253 00 | 12,235 00 |
| 28 74,473 79 | 10,253 12 | 1,055 51 | 27,519 81 | 113,302 23 | 242,350 00 | 19,600 00 |
| 29 56,584 62 | 3,915 48 | 1,264 17 | 15,337 60 | 77,101 87 | 133,188 00 | 6,857 00 |
| 30 51,811 63 | 1,987 55 | 291 66 | 19,569 36 | 73,660 20 | 150,840 00 | 9,712 00 |
| 31 44,636 54 | 2,315 45 | 736 68 | 11,837 26 | 59,525 93 | 91,600 00 | 13,100 00 |
| 32 85,500 80 | 8,511 83 | 2,447 55 | 23,869 61 | 120,329 79 | 186,178 00 | 19,737 00 |
| 33 139,050 11 | 16,043 45 | 3,665 08 | 46,134 88 | 204,893 52 | 391,960 00 | 32,605 00 |
| 34 46,348 09 | 2,007 85 | 258 98 | 19,286 40 | 67,901 32 | 122,965 00 | 12,442 00 |
| 35 67,417 04 | 2,926 87 | 909 03 | 22,710 20 | 93,963 14 | 74,600 00 | 15,213 00 |
| 36 63,900 86 | 3,659 58 | 590 81 | 24,917 04 | 93,068 29 | 205,400 00 | 11,580 00 |
| 37 67,829 83 | 8,760 14 | 1,242 44 | 24,455 03 | 102,287 44 | 347,650 00 | 11,149 00 |
| 38 91,871 99 | 8,270 93 | 850 81 | 37,021 37 | 138,015 10 | 301,183 00 | 35,478 00 |
| 39 77,669 28 | 19,260 80 | 2,143 44 | 40,858 15 | 139,931 67 | 535,222 00 | 20,987 00 |
| 40 202,552 42 | 68,615 26 | 7,605 97 | 108,775 82 | 387,549 47 | 1,482,855 00 | 37,245 00 |
| 41 41,891 85 | 2,113 56 | 742 76 | 13,200 43 | 57,948 60 | 108,372 00 | 10,853 00 |
| 42 6,508 37 | 1,325 34 | 131 26 | 2,934 38 | 10,899 35 | 19,873 00 | 997 00 |
| 43 23,194 22 | 1,337 43 | 438 76 | 7,010 44 | 31,980 85 | 49,160 00 | 4,535 00 |
| 44 45,620 01 | 1,667 95 | 389 81 | 13,928 11 | 61,605 88 | 108,675 00 | 11,410 00 |
| 45 23,669 14 | 1,992 57 | 424 00 | 8,290 83 | 34,376 54 | 71,760 00 | 3,389 00 |
| 46 57,837 51 | 3,111 38 | 1,124 13 | 17,463 34 | 79,536 36 | 132,167 00 | 15,592 00 |
| 47 25,713 75 | 2,315 49 | 420 91 | 6,334 79 | 34,784 94 | 61,892 00 | 5,137 00 |
| 48 41,165 23 | 9,183 48 | 525 72 | 18,552 74 | 69,427 17 | 92,564 00 | 5,810 00 |
| 49 53,623 54 | 25,928 09 | 1,936 45 | 26,467 17 | 107,955 25 | 205,295 00 | 12,486 00 |
| 50 40,394 26 | 5,441 65 | 2,215 77 | 15,832 01 | 63,883 69 | 99,089 00 | 9,415 00 |
| 3,551,968 60 | 451,573 87 | 65,259 88 | 1,348,535 35 | 5,417,337 70 | 11,920,577 00 | 823,024 00 |

THE PUBLIC
V. TABLE E—FINANCIAL

| Cities | Receipts | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|--|
| | Legislative Grants | Municipal Grants and Assessments | Clergy Reserve Fund, balances and other sources | Total receipts for all Public School purposes |
| | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| 1 Belleville | 1,341 00 | 37,608 98 | 10,913 98 | 49,863 96 |
| 2 Brantford | 2,768 10 | 99,143 65 | 5,341 42 | 107,253 17 |
| 3 Chatham | 2,173 84 | 68,938 02 | 3,970 73 | 75,082 59 |
| 4 Fort William | 4,944 52 | 96,251 43 | 126 35 | 101,322 30 |
| 5 Galt | 2,167 81 | 51,000 00 | 2,889 71 | 56,057 52 |
| 6 Guelph | 2,877 23 | 59,435 04 | 437 05 | 62,749 32 |
| 7 Hamilton | 15,907 35 | 512,174 03 | 174,844 21 | 702,925 59 |
| 8 Kingston | 4,045 00 | 78,156 00 | 6,700 10 | 88,901 10 |
| 9 Kitchener | 1,882 00 | 74,872 00 | 1,576 61 | 78,330 61 |
| 10 London | 11,199 56 | 312,160 06 | 7,006 67 | 330,366 29 |
| 11 Niagara Falls | 1,045 96 | 44,200 00 | 16 51 | 45,262 47 |
| 12 Ottawa | 13,320 09 | 432,402 25 | 7,561 50 | 453,283 84 |
| 13 Peterborough | 2,978 25 | 80,900 00 | 6,141 68 | 90,019 93 |
| 14 Port Arthur | 4,705 26 | 73,526 66 | 998 58 | 79,230 50 |
| 15 St. Catharines | 1,920 50 | 70,967 62 | 3,331 06 | 76,219 18 |
| 16 St. Thomas | 2,029 20 | 51,675 08 | 7,694 98 | 61,399 26 |
| 17 Sarnia | 1,428 09 | 44,052 66 | 5,424 06 | 50,904 81 |
| 18 Sault Ste. Marie | 3,506 78 | 130,968 11 | 4,768 64 | 139,243 53 |
| 19 Stratford | 2,752 63 | 61,479 00 | 1,088 07 | 65,319 70 |
| 20 Toronto | 63,604 75 | 2,663,265 00 | 629,545 24 | 3,356,414 99 |
| 21 Welland | 947 00 | 38,000 00 | 17,401 05 | 56,348 05 |
| 22 Windsor | 3,681 50 | 131,538 34 | 19,420 82 | 154,640 66 |
| 23 Woodstock | 1,393 49 | 32,000 00 | 2,051 43 | 35,444 92 |
| Totals | 152,619 91 | 5,244,713 93 | 919,250 45 | 6,316,584 29 |
| Towns | | | | |
| 1 Alexandria | 36 00 | 1,831 85 | 296 18 | 2,164 03 |
| 2 Alliston | 154 00 | 4,300 00 | 675 29 | 5,129 29 |
| 3 Almonte | 218 00 | 9,888 35 | 2,056 21 | 12,162 56 |
| 4 Amherstburg | 131 00 | 5,900 00 | 1,205 97 | 7,236 97 |
| 5 Arnprior | 308 00 | 10,202 27 | 1,959 82 | 12,470 09 |
| 6 Aurora | 251 00 | 7,300 00 | 34 25 | 7,585 25 |
| 7 Aylmer | 308 00 | 8,398 76 | 832 17 | 9,538 93 |
| 8 Bala | 420 05 | 1,519 50 | 452 11 | 2,391 66 |
| 9 Barrie | 844 00 | 30,379 00 | 1,391 11 | 32,614 11 |
| 10 Blenheim | 211 00 | 5,390 68 | 722 07 | 6,323 75 |
| 11 Blind River | 440 78 | 3,432 65 | 534 92 | 4,408 35 |
| 12 Bonfield | 499 03 | 278 46 | 501 17 | 1,278 66 |
| 13 Bothwell | 77 00 | 1,365 00 | 108 73 | 1,550 73 |
| 14 Bowmanville | 388 00 | 11,050 00 | 425 91 | 11,863 91 |
| 15 Bracebridge | 832 87 | 9,804 82 | 51 56 | 10,689 25 |
| 16 Brampton | 472 00 | 17,055 56 | 237 65 | 17,765 21 |
| 17 Bridgeburg | 208 00 | 10,445 22 | 108 04 | 10,761 26 |
| 18 Brockville | 1,471 75 | 34,000 00 | 2,604 42 | 38,076 17 |
| 19 Bruce Mines | 413 03 | 7,038 26 | 201 15 | 7,652 44 |
| 20 Burlington | 343 81 | 8,698 12 | 87 45 | 9,129 38 |
| 21 Cache Bay | 624 93 | 1,800 00 | 332 56 | 2,757 49 |
| 22 Campbellford | 305 00 | 10,803 92 | 758 85 | 11,867 77 |
| 23 Capreol | 209 85 | 622 49 | 395 92 | 1,228 26 |
| 24 Carleton Place | 495 00 | 12,150 00 | 186 49 | 12,831 49 |
| 25 Charlton | 309 03 | 2,094 59 | 323 74 | 2,727 36 |
| 26 Chesley | 243 00 | 5,562 18 | 1,533 70 | 7,338 88 |
| 27 Clinton | 1,258 00 | 6,016 35 | 195 09 | 7,469 44 |
| 28 Cobalt | 1,086 78 | 35,703 18 | 2,790 56 | 39,580 52 |
| 29 Cobourg | 492 00 | 55,388 39 | 19,647 39 | 75,527 78 |
| 30 Cochrane | 458 78 | 6,504 73 | 450 16 | 7,413 67 |
| 31 Collingwood | 829 00 | 28,478 00 | 309 51 | 29,616 51 |
| 32 Copper Cliff | 939 28 | 18,209 36 | 4,244 08 | 23,392 72 |
| 33 Cornwall | 1,403 50 | 15,183 33 | 2,293 81 | 18,880 64 |

SCHOOLS—Continued
STATEMENT—Continued

| | | Expenditure | | | | | Value of school sites, build- ings and fur- niture | Value of equipment |
|-----------------------|--------------|---|--|--|---|---------------|---|-----------------------|
| Teachers' Salaries | | Sites, and build- ing school houses | Libraries, maps, apparatus and other equip- ment, prizes and school books | Rent and re- pairs, fuel and other expenses | Total expendi- ture for all Public School purposes | | | |
| | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | | |
| 1 | 25,863 72 | 3,000 00 | 71 28 | 16,094 07 | 45,029 07 | 231,000 00 | 3,000 00 | |
| 2 | 67,397 01 | 2,545 89 | 3,257 24 | 34,053 03 | 107,253 17 | 403,925 00 | 51,010 00 | |
| 3 | 35,091 93 | 23,758 50 | 345 57 | 12,537 76 | 71,733 76 | 200,500 00 | 5,290 00 | |
| 4 | 73,432 32 | 1,217 76 | 4,337 98 | 22,334 24 | 101,322 30 | 618,950 00 | 23,280 00 | |
| 5 | 35,987 55 | 2,891 96 | 500 00 | 14,250 04 | 53,629 55 | 265,000 00 | 10,000 00 | |
| 6 | 42,633 15 | 678 09 | 430 35 | 17,503 61 | 61,245 20 | 232,000 00 | 3,000 00 | |
| 7 | 313,570 83 | 155,859 77 | 12,030 67 | 221,464 32 | 702,925 59 | 1,984,977 00 | 45,520 00 | |
| 8 | 51,437 12 | 9,699 17 | 195 06 | 24,971 69 | 86,303 04 | 350,000 00 | 5,100 00 | |
| 9 | 44,979 27 | 5,442 12 | 3,074 59 | 24,403 03 | 77,899 01 | 302,500 00 | 15,500 00 | |
| 10 | 186,419 91 | 2,041 75 | 273 32 | 141,240 51 | 329,975 49 | 1,169,544 00 | 56,000 00 | |
| 11 | 28,470 75 | ..... | 500 42 | 12,006 50 | 40,977 67 | 175,000 00 | 2,300 00 | |
| 12 | 293,550 96 | 9,790 83 | ..... | 131,497 64 | 434,839 43 | 1,401,780 00 | 101,755 00 | |
| 13 | 59,424 12 | ..... | 3,999 57 | 26,702 73 | 90,126 42 | 338,500 00 | 20,000 00 | |
| 14 | 55,249 94 | 1,216 87 | 3,738 30 | 16,661 57 | 76,866 68 | 450,000 00 | 3,118 00 | |
| 15 | 42,288 92 | 1,308 63 | 700 50 | 31,921 13 | 76,219 18 | 361,400 00 | 2,275 00 | |
| 16 | 43,604 60 | 82 28 | 2,009 98 | 15,702 40 | 61,399 26 | 160,000 00 | 11,000 00 | |
| 17 | 31,441 89 | 150 00 | 2,181 41 | 15,342 01 | 49,115 31 | 235,000 00 | 2,495 00 | |
| 18 | 72,323 41 | 8,835 75 | 2,656 13 | 43,309 85 | 127,125 14 | 600,000 00 | 5,000 00 | |
| 19 | 40,176 38 | 3,407 39 | 6,135 37 | 15,596 07 | 65,315 21 | 137,000 00 | 15,000 00 | |
| 20 | 1,790,727 44 | 166,162 00 | 11,429 52 | 1,293,926 36 | 3,262,245 32 | 10,316,300 00 | 86,500 00 | |
| 21 | 23,277 23 | 576 15 | ..... | 11,576 25 | 35,429 63 | 122,518 00 | 1,438 00 | |
| 22 | 74,305 94 | 31,407 95 | 3,865 27 | 39,145 59 | 148,724 75 | 440,518 00 | 24,600 00 | |
| 23 | 23,869 00 | ..... | 1,192 54 | 8,055 32 | 33,116 86 | 125,000 00 | 5,000 00 | |
| | 3,455,523 39 | 430,072 86 | 62,925 07 | 2,190,295 72 | 6,138,817 04 | 20,621,412 00 | 498,181 00 | |
| 1 | 1,212 50 | ..... | ..... | 540 96 | 1,753 46 | 6,000 00 | 500 00 | |
| 2 | 3,275 00 | ..... | ..... | 1,784 18 | 5,059 18 | 20,000 00 | 176 00 | |
| 3 | 5,122 10 | 3,513 00 | ..... | 3,274 64 | 11,909 74 | 16,221 00 | 1,240 00 | |
| 4 | 4,613 32 | 699 04 | 33 75 | 1,415 15 | 6,761 26 | 23,000 00 | 500 00 | |
| 5 | 7,561 54 | ..... | ..... | 2,554 54 | 10,116 08 | 17,300 00 | 400 00 | |
| 6 | 6,166 65 | ..... | ..... | 1,400 94 | 7,567 59 | 25,000 00 | 1,000 00 | |
| 7 | 6,566 25 | 57 60 | ..... | 1,190 91 | 7,814 76 | 19,000 00 | 500 00 | |
| 8 | 1,200 00 | ..... | ..... | 508 13 | 1,708 13 | 9,000 00 | 165 00 | |
| 9 | 20,713 98 | 924 48 | 300 08 | 8,053 02 | 29,991 56 | 95,000 00 | 3,000 00 | |
| 10 | 3,410 28 | ..... | ..... | 1,679 06 | 5,089 34 | 31,000 00 | 300 00 | |
| 11 | 3,140 00 | ..... | ..... | 1,093 45 | 4,233 45 | 12,000 00 | 232 00 | |
| 12 | 655 00 | ..... | ..... | 54 48 | 709 48 | (Rented) | 175 00 | |
| 13 | 1,130 39 | ..... | ..... | 420 34 | 1,550 73 | 12,500 00 | 100 00 | |
| 14 | 6,899 63 | 2,272 03 | ..... | 2,591 11 | 11,762 77 | 27,000 00 | 576 00 | |
| 15 | 6,505 68 | 479 53 | 11 65 | 3,656 48 | 10,653 34 | 25,700 00 | 465 00 | |
| 16 | 10,109 85 | 691 21 | ..... | 6,747 66 | 17,548 72 | 48,000 00 | 215 00 | |
| 17 | 5,228 00 | 3,252 69 | 195 04 | 2,085 53 | 10,761 26 | 50,000 00 | 400 00 | |
| 18 | 22,708 33 | 872 00 | 408 06 | 11,281 99 | 35,270 38 | 79,000 00 | 4,000 00 | |
| 19 | 2,049 38 | 4,193 67 | 8 24 | 1,165 85 | 7,417 14 | 35,000 00 | 100 00 | |
| 20 | 5,701 63 | 363 46 | 12 56 | 2,679 44 | 8,757 09 | 35,000 00 | 1,100 00 | |
| 21 | 2,047 62 | ..... | 30 14 | 597 55 | 2,675 31 | 6,000 00 | 250 00 | |
| 22 | 7,893 75 | 989 85 | 100 65 | 1,856 12 | 10,840 37 | 27,000 00 | 1,200 00 | |
| 23 | 680 00 | ..... | 26 75 | 440 13 | 1,146 88 | (Rented) | 50 00 | |
| 24 | 8,974 59 | 697 75 | ..... | 3,135 39 | 12,807 73 | 32,400 00 | 2,900 00 | |
| 25 | 1,388 06 | 100 85 | ..... | 498 10 | 1,987 01 | 4,000 00 | 200 00 | |
| 26 | 4,187 02 | 510 37 | 34 36 | 2,539 52 | 7,271 27 | 25,000 00 | 350 00 | |
| 27 | 5,794 27 | ..... | ..... | 1,675 17 | 7,469 44 | 12,500 00 | 860 00 | |
| 28 | 18,657 25 | 3,485 90 | 2,131 00 | 11,656 13 | 35,930 28 | 71,000 00 | 10,500 00 | |
| 29 | 9,441 67 | 52,632 29 | ..... | 6,104 81 | 68,178 77 | 71,000 00 | 1,000 00 | |
| 30 | 4,303 30 | ..... | 51 95 | 2,746 56 | 7,101 81 | 35,000 00 | 2,000 00 | |
| 31 | 18,532 08 | 18 90 | 22 62 | 11,042 91 | 29,616 51 | 100,000 00 | 4,000 00 | |
| 32 | 12,225 12 | 1,003 92 | ..... | 5,790 53 | 19,019 57 | 65,000 00 | 500 00 | |
| 33 | 11,327 58 | ..... | ..... | 5,631 06 | 16,958 64 | 40,000 00 | 4,000 00 | |

THE PUBLIC
V. TABLE E—FINANCIAL

| Towns—Continued | Receipts | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|--|
| | Legislative Grants | Municipal Grants and Assessments | Clergy Reserve Fund, balances and other sources | Total receipts for all Public School purposes |
| | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| 34 Deseronto | 222 00 | 6,120 12 | 347 13 | 6,689 25 |
| 35 Dresden | 172 00 | 4,500 00 | 18 95 | 4,690 95 |
| 36 Dryden | 477 03 | 4,453 58 | 268 54 | 5,199 15 |
| 37 Dundas | 657 00 | 15,100 00 | 391 84 | 16,148 84 |
| 38 Dunnville | 374 00 | 7,001 05 | 569 55 | 7,944 60 |
| 39 Durham..... | 181 00 | 4,625 22 | 583 99 | 5,390 21 |
| 40 Eastview..... | 169 00 | 9,914 43 | 545 76 | 10,629 19 |
| 41 Englehart..... | 394 28 | 3,460 99 | 24 82 | 3,880 09 |
| 42 Essex | 176 10 | 6,250 54 | 1,294 39 | 7,721 03 |
| 43 Ford..... | 103 00 | 5,473 95 | 141 91 | 5,718 86 |
| 44 Forest | 185 00 | 5,500 00 | 455 86 | 6,140 86 |
| 45 Fort Frances | 601 78 | 12,000 00 | 643 67 | 13,245 45 |
| 46 Frood Mine..... | 285 53 | ..... | 713 81 | 999 34 |
| 47 Gananoque | 390 20 | 14,261 66 | 226 11 | 14,877 97 |
| 48 Goderich | 20 00 | 12,853 83 | 302 58 | 13,176 41 |
| 49 Gore Bay | 452 28 | 3,014 73 | 150 00 | 3,617 01 |
| 50 Gravenhurst | 559 78 | 6,016 64 | 314 41 | 6,890 83 |
| 51 Haileybury..... | 724 78 | 12,500 00 | 295 45 | 13,520 23 |
| 52 Hanover | 339 00 | 8,784 61 | 213 03 | 9,336 64 |
| 53 Harriston | 172 00 | 4,041 36 | 46 00 | 4,259 36 |
| 54 Hawkesbury | 94 00 | 2,679 54 | 2,587 28 | 5,360 82 |
| 55 Hespeler | 532 06 | 11,450 86 | 690 32 | 12,673 24 |
| 56 Huntsville | 679 78 | 6,920 00 | 539 54 | 8,139 32 |
| 57 Ingersoll | 715 00 | 15,292 57 | 1,962 30 | 17,969 87 |
| 58 Iroquois Falls..... | 549 78 | 8,130 19 | 546 81 | 9,226 78 |
| 59 Kearney | 592 02 | 946 23 | 467 20 | 2,005 45 |
| 60 Keewatin..... | 546 78 | 6,886 39 | 117 35 | 7,550 52 |
| 61 Kenora..... | 1,159 78 | 23,029 13 | 663 09 | 24,852 00 |
| 62 Kincardine | 252 00 | 6,622 50 | 613 28 | 7,487 78 |
| 63 Kingsville | 414 54 | 9,201 58 | 726 40 | 10,342 52 |
| 64 Latchford | 311 03 | 1,390 00 | 244 50 | 1,945 53 |
| 65 Leamington | 416 00 | 16,100 00 | 30 37 | 16,546 37 |
| 66 Lindsay | 699 80 | 24,745 00 | 259 43 | 25,704 23 |
| 67 Listowel | 311 00 | 7,200 00 | 529 12 | 8,040 12 |
| 68 Little Current | 518 53 | 3,632 18 | 87 12 | 4,237 83 |
| 69 Massey | 407 53 | 2,200 95 | 175 03 | 2,783 51 |
| 70 Matheson..... | 1,256 69 | 487 00 | 11 04 | 1,754 73 |
| 71 Mattawa..... | 314 28 | 858 95 | 2,593 83 | 3,767 06 |
| 72 Meaford | 326 00 | 8,800 00 | 1,086 25 | 10,212 25 |
| 73 Merriton | 275 85 | 8,613 74 | 3,724 05 | 12,613 64 |
| 74 Midland | 811 00 | 30,110 00 | 928 21 | 31,849 21 |
| 75 Milton | 237 00 | 5,962 30 | 277 56 | 6,476 86 |
| 76 Mimico..... | 469 33 | 13,123 76 | 1,297 05 | 14,890 14 |
| 77 Mitchell | 228 00 | 6,700 00 | 367 24 | 7,295 24 |
| 78 Mount Forest..... | 166 00 | 4,800 00 | 279 20 | 5,245 20 |
| 79 Napanee | 408 00 | 9,982 00 | 777 03 | 11,167 03 |
| 80 New Liskeard | 747 51 | 10,750 00 | 367 62 | 11,865 13 |
| 81 Newmarket | 371 00 | 10,000 00 | 2,517 87 | 12,888 87 |
| 82 Niagara | 190 00 | 5,310 53 | ..... | 5,500 53 |
| 83 North Bay | 1,583 77 | 38,518 78 | 3,163 12 | 43,265 67 |
| 84 Oakville | 297 40 | 9,099 41 | 2,652 13 | 12,048 94 |
| 85 Orangeville | 306 00 | 9,003 29 | 407 87 | 9,717 16 |
| 86 Orillia | 1,934 00 | 32,548 92 | 22,837 00 | 57,319 92 |
| 87 Oshawa | 1,031 00 | 42,179 00 | 775 62 | 43,985 62 |
| 88 Owen Sound | 1,500 00 | 47,800 00 | 9,023 56 | 58,323 56 |
| 89 Palmerston | 196 00 | 4,511 45 | 56 49 | 4,763 94 |
| 90 Paris | 585 80 | 11,200 00 | 1,306 66 | 13,092 46 |
| 91 Parkhill | 123 00 | 3,000 00 | 234 21 | 3,357 21 |
| 92 Parry Sound | 1,246 77 | 17,530 52 | 389 47 | 19,166 76 |

SCHOOLS—Continued
STATEMENT—Continued

| | | Expenditure | | | | Value of school sites, build- ings and fur- niture | Value of equipment |
|-----------------------|-----------|---|--|---|---|---|-----------------------|
| Teachers' Salaries | | Sites, and building school houses | Libraries, maps, apparatus and other equip- ment, prizes and school books | Rent and re- pairs, fuel, and other expenses | Total expendi- ture for all Public School purposes | | |
| | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| 34 | 4,990 00 | ..... | 79 24 | 1,224 61 | 6,293 85 | 12,225 00 | 1,775 00 |
| 35 | 3,245 66 | 368 40 | 8 19 | 1,005 78 | 4,628 03 | 31,000 00 | 200 00 |
| 36 | 3,500 00 | 122 65 | 34 15 | 1,421 58 | 5,078 38 | 6,000 00 | 188 00 |
| 37 | 11,182 25 | 698 27 | 100 00 | 4,024 00 | 16,004 52 | 33,000 00 | 3,400 00 |
| 38 | 6,027 90 | 161 67 | 25 00 | 1,599 30 | 7,813 87 | 28,000 00 | 1,000 00 |
| 39 | 3,689 83 | 13 70 | 50 70 | 1,549 17 | 5,303 40 | 12,000 00 | 400 00 |
| 40 | 5,427 53 | 116 00 | 400 00 | 3,409 53 | 9,353 06 | 45,200 00 | 300 00 |
| 41 | 1,963 87 | 23 85 | 15 65 | 1,761 60 | 3,764 97 | 8,500 00 | 450 00 |
| 42 | 4,949 08 | ..... | 5 50 | 2,109 66 | 7,064 24 | 15,000 00 | 1,000 00 |
| 43 | 2,973 67 | ..... | 116 00 | 2,495 14 | 5,584 81 | 45,000 00 | 700 00 |
| 44 | 4,163 75 | 85 00 | 36 61 | 1,257 82 | 5,543 18 | 30,000 00 | 330 00 |
| 45 | 6,334 50 | 1,213 97 | ..... | 5,296 89 | 12,845 36 | 75,000 00 | 5,000 00 |
| 46 | 670 00 | ..... | ..... | 183 00 | 853 00 | (Rented) | 60 00 |
| 47 | 8,906 49 | 553 00 | 66 30 | 4,019 45 | 13,545 24 | 21,000 00 | 3,000 00 |
| 48 | 9,483 23 | ..... | ..... | 3,222 63 | 12,705 86 | 45,000 00 | 1,650 00 |
| 49 | 2,680 38 | ..... | ..... | 704 84 | 3,385 22 | 6,000 00 | 162 00 |
| 50 | 4,440 72 | 257 00 | ..... | 2,035 18 | 6,732 90 | 18,000 00 | 510 00 |
| 51 | 8,928 07 | 775 00 | 36 00 | 3,781 16 | 13,520 23 | 38,000 00 | 2,700 00 |
| 52 | 6,564 29 | 139 02 | ..... | 2,185 25 | 8,888 56 | 27,000 00 | 1,000 00 |
| 53 | 3,125 00 | 11 00 | 105 36 | 1,018 00 | 4,259 36 | 18,000 00 | 200 00 |
| 54 | 2,749 22 | 14 23 | ..... | 587 04 | 3,350 49 | 10,000 00 | 1,000 00 |
| 55 | 8,409 50 | ..... | ..... | 2,592 87 | 11,002 37 | 35,850 00 | 3,000 00 |
| 56 | 6,149 90 | 196 42 | ..... | 1,515 40 | 7,861 72 | 25,000 00 | 800 00 |
| 57 | 11,500 00 | 84 77 | ..... | 6,006 40 | 17,591 17 | 75,000 00 | 2,000 00 |
| 58 | 6,204 29 | 1,282 67 | 520 78 | 1,168 52 | 9,176 26 | (Rented) | 575 00 |
| 59 | 1,257 80 | ..... | ..... | 583 17 | 1,840 97 | 3,125 00 | 265 00 |
| 60 | 4,711 00 | ..... | ..... | 2,390 96 | 7,101 96 | 18,760 00 | 800 00 |
| 61 | 16,224 97 | 225 00 | ..... | 8,257 61 | 24,707 58 | 48,155 00 | 3,000 00 |
| 62 | 4,885 00 | ..... | ..... | 1,990 54 | 6,875 54 | 20,500 00 | 3,500 00 |
| 63 | 6,050 00 | 2,693 05 | ..... | 1,319 51 | 10,062 56 | 28,000 00 | 700 00 |
| 64 | 1,100 00 | ..... | 55 61 | 533 74 | 1,689 35 | 3,000 00 | 150 00 |
| 65 | 8,845 40 | 4,100 25 | ..... | 3,528 62 | 16,474 27 | 38,000 00 | 3,000 00 |
| 66 | 16,352 50 | 327 55 | ..... | 7,287 61 | 23,967 66 | 200,000 00 | 5,000 00 |
| 67 | 5,430 71 | 1,003 71 | 32 50 | 1,548 72 | 8,015 64 | 35,000 00 | 500 00 |
| 68 | 2,952 13 | ..... | 28 83 | 737 48 | 3,718 44 | 5,000 00 | 317 00 |
| 69 | 1,906 25 | ..... | ..... | 614 13 | 2,520 38 | 3,004 00 | 1,338 00 |
| 70 | 1,439 54 | ..... | ..... | 284 57 | 1,724 11 | 2,850 00 | 640 00 |
| 71 | 802 66 | ..... | 2 85 | 244 07 | 1,049 58 | 2,000 00 | 218 00 |
| 72 | 7,326 63 | 75 50 | 57 14 | 2,164 84 | 9,624 11 | 12,000 00 | 1,000 00 |
| 73 | 4,607 53 | ..... | 65 70 | 3,843 61 | 8,516 84 | 12,000 00 | 280 00 |
| 74 | 20,752 65 | 729 42 | 15 00 | 8,522 25 | 30,019 32 | 120,000 00 | 2,500 00 |
| 75 | 4,790 00 | 121 88 | 15 06 | 1,329 74 | 6,256 68 | 30,000 00 | 1,000 00 |
| 76 | 10,008 17 | 280 82 | 140 05 | 3,215 36 | 13,644 40 | 55,000 00 | 1,000 00 |
| 77 | 4,675 03 | 216 30 | ..... | 2,208 24 | 7,099 57 | 33,400 00 | 250 00 |
| 78 | 3,351 38 | ..... | ..... | 1,155 16 | 4,506 54 | 14,500 00 | 1,000 00 |
| 79 | 8,258 60 | ..... | ..... | 2,906 68 | 11,165 28 | 37,000 00 | 3,000 00 |
| 80 | 6,820 24 | ..... | 23 86 | 4,914 55 | 11,758 65 | 27,000 00 | 450 00 |
| 81 | 8,643 12 | 310 00 | 157 48 | 2,774 83 | 11,885 43 | 64,000 00 | 2,500 00 |
| 82 | 3,242 27 | 20 00 | 57 70 | 772 46 | 4,092 43 | 10,000 00 | 2,500 00 |
| 83 | 24,142 63 | 868 33 | 815 14 | 17,319 59 | 43,145 69 | 165,000 00 | 12,000 00 |
| 84 | 8,061 00 | 349 35 | 89 25 | 2,065 52 | 10,565 12 | 44,000 00 | 750 00 |
| 85 | 7,029 09 | ..... | 21 00 | 2,073 18 | 9,123 27 | 12,500 00 | 2,362 00 |
| 86 | 22,191 75 | 1,594 38 | 99 17 | 8,433 20 | 32,318 50 | 90,000 00 | 1,000 00 |
| 87 | 27,997 21 | 1,590 11 | 978 30 | 11,849 08 | 42,414 70 | 185,000 00 | 5,000 00 |
| 88 | 37,703 25 | 4,110 29 | 3,350 55 | 13,159 47 | 58,323 56 | 135,000 00 | 11,700 00 |
| 89 | 3,540 50 | ..... | 117 00 | 1,052 29 | 4,709 79 | 29,000 00 | 1,000 00 |
| 90 | 9,712 00 | ..... | 321 13 | 3,059 33 | 13,092 46 | 65,000 00 | 2,000 00 |
| 91 | 2,628 36 | ..... | ..... | 637 75 | 3,266 11 | 9,000 00 | 200 00 |
| 92 | 13,210 20 | 84 00 | 106 25 | 5,023 76 | 18,424 21 | 98,000 00 | 2,000 00 |

THE PUBLIC
V. TABLE E—FINANCIAL

| Towns—Concluded | Receipts | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|--|
| | Legislative Grants | Municipal Grants and Assessments | Clergy Reserve Fund, balances and other sources | Total receipts for all Public School purposes |
| | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| 93 Pembroke | 607 40 | 32,314 62 | 3,997 05 | 36,919 07 |
| 94* Penetanguishene | 469 00 | 17,207 28 | 600 84 | 18,277 12 |
| 95 Perth | 244 00 | 11,493 86 | 55 15 | 11,793 01 |
| 96 Petrolia | 372 80 | 10,500 00 | 1,033 88 | 11,906 68 |
| 97 Picton | 426 45 | 9,125 00 | 820 61 | 10,372 06 |
| 98 Port Colborne | 327 00 | 14,934 39 | 1,705 21 | 16,966 60 |
| 99 Port Hope | 519 00 | 13,142 92 | 675 05 | 14,336 97 |
| 100 Powassan | 419 27 | 2,500 00 | 347 63 | 3,266 90 |
| 101 Prescott | 313 50 | 7,348 08 | 140 55 | 7,802 13 |
| 102 Preston | 521 00 | 17,000 96 | 631 06 | 18,153 02 |
| 103 Rainy River | 1,031 02 | 6,910 00 | 5 98 | 7,947 00 |
| 104 Renfrew | 1,565 00 | 12,735 15 | 20 00 | 14,320 15 |
| 105 Ridgetown | 252 00 | 4,950 00 | 151 72 | 5,353 72 |
| 106 Rockland | 31 00 | 1,553 10 | 175 70 | 1,759 80 |
| 107 St. Mary's | 448 00 | 11,151 51 | 981 05 | 12,580 56 |
| 108 Sandwich | 219 00 | 4,470 03 | 7,558 22 | 12,247 25 |
| 109 Seaforth | 239 00 | 5,507 65 | 1,324 90 | 7,071 55 |
| 110 Simcoe | 483 00 | 26,582 07 | 388 62 | 27,453 69 |
| 111 Sioux Lookout ..... | ..... | 3,840 21 | 285 67 | 4,125 88 |
| 112 Smith's Falls | 909 52 | 24,240 00 | 2,836 89 | 27,986 41 |
| 113 Southampton | 196 00 | 5,578 14 | 174 45 | 5,948 59 |
| 114 Stayner | 129 00 | 2,700 00 | 1,726 54 | 4,555 54 |
| 115 Strathroy | 333 00 | 8,943 24 | 190 36 | 9,466 60 |
| 116 Sturgeon Falls | 522 77 | 6,292 00 | 1,646 32 | 8,461 09 |
| 117 Sudbury | 1,000 27 | 33,915 47 | 6,858 35 | 41,774 09 |
| 118 Thessalon | 596 77 | 4,827 77 | 504 19 | 5,928 73 |
| 119 Thornbury | 78 00 | 2,622 72 | 219 11 | 2,919 83 |
| 120 Thorold | 347 00 | 14,719 57 | 246 86 | 15,313 43 |
| 121 Tilbury | 72 00 | 2,228 44 | 1,432 82 | 3,733 26 |
| 122 Tillsonburg | 357 00 | 10,890 27 | 20 00 | 11,267 27 |
| 123 Timmins | 573 77 | 9,000 00 | 2,394 29 | 11,968 06 |
| 124 Trenton | 571 00 | 24,075 00 | 1,147 79 | 25,793 79 |
| 125 Trout Creek | 603 73 | 1,100 00 | 101 88 | 1,805 61 |
| 126 Uxbridge | 193 00 | 5,450 00 | 173 21 | 5,816 21 |
| 127 Vankleek Hill | 102 00 | 3,065 90 | 3,517 67 | 6,685 57 |
| 128 Walkerton | 186 00 | 5,424 85 | 134 72 | 5,745 57 |
| 129 Walkerville | 958 25 | 30,000 00 | 477 26 | 31,435 51 |
| 130 Wallaceburg | 332 00 | 10,187 72 | 1,617 48 | 12,137 20 |
| 131 Waterloo | 503 00 | 20,587 50 | 848 46 | 21,938 96 |
| 132 Webbwood | 395 27 | 2,140 09 | 197 14 | 2,732 50 |
| 133 Weston | 263 00 | 13,334 98 | 1,714 64 | 15,312 62 |
| 134 Whitby | 280 00 | 9,700 00 | 213 31 | 10,193 31 |
| 135 Wiarton | 203 00 | 6,507 72 | 105 44 | 6,816 16 |
| 136 Wingham | 303 00 | 6,491 74 | 65 94 | 6,860 68 |
| Totals | 64,637 05 | 1,487,274 45 | 170,272 07 | 1,722,183 57 |
| Totals | | | | |
| 1 Rural Schools | 660,501 37 | 4,574,242 85 | 2,702,982 38 | 7,937,726 60 |
| 2 Cities | 152,619 91 | 5,244,713 93 | 919,250 45 | 6,316,584 29 |
| 3 Towns | 64,637 05 | 1,487,274 45 | 170,272 07 | 1,722,183 57 |
| 4 Villages | 24,213 52 | 478,114 93 | 161,810 20 | 664,138 65 |
| 5 Grand Totals, 1918 | 901,971 85 | 11,784,346 16 | 3,954,315 10 | 16,640,633 11 |
| 6 Grand Totals, 1917 | 844,719 39 | 11,127,185 84 | 3,797,653 83 | 15,769,559 06 |
| 7 Increases | 57,252 46 | 657,160 32 | 156,661 27 | 871,074 05 |
| 8 Decreases ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 9 Percentages | 5.42 | 70.81 | 23.76 | ..... |

* Including Protestant Separate School.

SCHOOLS—Concluded
STATEMENT—Concluded

| Expenditure | | | | | Value of school sites, build- ings and fur- niture | Value of equipment |
|-----------------------|---|--|--|---|---|-----------------------|
| Teachers' Salaries | Sites, and build- ing school houses | Libraries, maps, apparatus and other equip- ment, prizes and school books | Rent and re- pairs, fuel and other expenses | Total expendi- ture for all Public School purposes | | |
| \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| 93 13,582 27 | 9,154 89 | 877 81 | 13,164 00 | 36,778 97 | 100,000 00 | 601 00 |
| 94 11,364 11 | 377 83 | 135 61 | 5,963 28 | 17,840 83 | 50,000 00 | 625 00 |
| 95 6,317 26 | 379 50 | 55 99 | 4,997 63 | 11,750 38 | 34,500 00 | 500 00 |
| 96 8,907 74 | ..... | ..... | 2,769 70 | 11,677 44 | 43,000 00 | 3,000 00 |
| 97 7,743 64 | 30 95 | ..... | 2,571 14 | 10,345 73 | 19,982 00 | 1,827 00 |
| 98 9,148 84 | 350 00 | 95 34 | 5,083 83 | 14,678 01 | 70,000 00 | 600 00 |
| 99 9,688 35 | 100 00 | ..... | 2,927 89 | 12,716 24 | 61,190 00 | 800 00 |
| 100 2,400 00 | 8 30 | 28 00 | 474 69 | 2,910 99 | 8,500 00 | 181 00 |
| 101 4,817 85 | 300 00 | ..... | 2,560 35 | 7,678 20 | 20,732 00 | 498 00 |
| 102 12,595 63 | 963 96 | 42 28 | 4,073 02 | 17,674 89 | 120,000 00 | 5,000 00 |
| 103 5,916 30 | ..... | 3 00 | 2,002 50 | 7,921 80 | 26,000 00 | 404 00 |
| 104 9,589 58 | ..... | 7 24 | 4,218 37 | 13,815 19 | 52,350 00 | 1,200 00 |
| 105 4,071 73 | ..... | ..... | 1,193 40 | 5,265 13 | 32,500 00 | 290 00 |
| 106 1,226 74 | ..... | 4 16 | 247 19 | 1,478 09 | 2,450 00 | 131 00 |
| 107 8,227 90 | ..... | ..... | 4,352 66 | 12,580 56 | 65,000 00 | 700 00 |
| 108 5,102 69 | 960 82 | ..... | 3,019 22 | 9,082 73 | 76,500 00 | 2,000 00 |
| 109 4,315 00 | 927 14 | 38 92 | 1,641 83 | 6,922 89 | 16,000 00 | 405 00 |
| 110 8,948 00 | 10,863 37 | ..... | 2,771 54 | 22,582 91 | 50,000 00 | 519 00 |
| 111 2,159 15 | ..... | ..... | 1,939 90 | 4,099 05 | 16,500 00 | 1,500 00 |
| 112 17,450 00 | ..... | 72 62 | 10,291 14 | 27,813 76 | 160,000 00 | 10,000 00 |
| 113 4,285 00 | ..... | 29 00 | 1,251 42 | 5,565 42 | 18,000 00 | 475 00 |
| 114 2,573 57 | ..... | ..... | 655 87 | 3,229 44 | 14,500 00 | 236 00 |
| 115 6,907 34 | 569 67 | 18 17 | 1,941 47 | 9,436 65 | 30,000 00 | 464 00 |
| 116 3,509 90 | 20 00 | 79 61 | 1,968 63 | 5,578 14 | 25,000 00 | 250 00 |
| 117 14,783 82 | 15,427 46 | 137 86 | 7,741 66 | 38,090 80 | 141,364 00 | 800 00 |
| 118 4,035 05 | ..... | ..... | 1,893 68 | 5,928 73 | 25,600 00 | 370 00 |
| 119 1,890 49 | 81 31 | 58 15 | 749 50 | 2,779 45 | 25,000 00 | 1,600 00 |
| 120 7,381 20 | 50 25 | 424 15 | 6,406 02 | 14,261 62 | 46,000 00 | 700 00 |
| 121 1,828 65 | 10 83 | 86 18 | 328 88 | 2,254 54 | 15,000 00 | 500 00 |
| 122 8,256 30 | 664 13 | 64 20 | 2,169 02 | 11,153 65 | 45,000 00 | 5,000 00 |
| 123 7,200 00 | 913 39 | ..... | 3,835 16 | 11,948 55 | 45,000 00 | 4,000 00 |
| 124 12,786 04 | ..... | 541 62 | 6,424 20 | 19,751 86 | 50,000 00 | 2,350 00 |
| 125 1,400 00 | 4 50 | 52 40 | 224 26 | 1,681 16 | 3,050 00 | 261 00 |
| 126 4,499 00 | ..... | ..... | 1,064 54 | 5,563 54 | 20,000 00 | 500 00 |
| 127 2,546 99 | 43 24 | 20 58 | 843 97 | 3,454 78 | 10,000 00 | 1,000 00 |
| 128 4,198 39 | ..... | ..... | 1,513 67 | 5,712 06 | 20,000 00 | 2,700 00 |
| 129 19,075 96 | 616 45 | 124 76 | 11,348 62 | 31,165 79 | 180,000 00 | 300 00 |
| 130 8,079 85 | 183 83 | ..... | 2,973 80 | 11,237 48 | 30,000 00 | 770 00 |
| 131 12,397 33 | 1,475 34 | 48 00 | 6,618 51 | 20,539 68 | 47,000 00 | 4,600 00 |
| 132 1,877 51 | ..... | ..... | 668 05 | 2,545 56 | 10,000 00 | 266 00 |
| 133 9,348 41 | 445 43 | ..... | 2,954 08 | 12,747 92 | 6,500 00 | 500 00 |
| 134 6,355 00 | 956 88 | 47 40 | 1,947 55 | 9,306 83 | 21,000 00 | 3,000 00 |
| 135 5,111 94 | 286 32 | 78 62 | 1,339 28 | 6,816 16 | 14,000 00 | 300 00 |
| 136 4,727 49 | ..... | 7 50 | 1,775 30 | 6,510 29 | 25,000 00 | 350 00 |
| 986,959 03 | 147,740 89 | 14,695 07 | 436,768 70 | 1,586,163 69 | 5,339,908 00 | 209,347 00 |
| 1 3,551,968 60 | 451,573 87 | 65,259 88 | 1,348,535 35 | 5,417,337 70 | 11,920,577 00 | 823,024 00 |
| 2 3,455,523 39 | 430,072 86 | 62,925 07 | 2,190,295 72 | 6,138,817 04 | 20,621,412 00 | 498,181 00 |
| 3 986,959 03 | 147,740 89 | 14,695 97 | 436,768 70 | 1,586,163 69 | 5,339,908 00 | 209,347 00 |
| 4 329,365 38 | 37,216 98 | 6,656 10 | 191,608 60 | 564,847 06 | 1,555,100 00 | 67,483 00 |
| 5 8,323,816 40 | 1,066,604 60 | 149,536 12 | 4,167,208 37 | 13,707,165 49 | 39,436,997 00 | 1,598,035 00 |
| 6 7,763,361 01 | 1,725,541 39 | 265,371 07 | 3,043,838 48 | 12,798,111 95 | 38,350,514 00 | 1,555,046 00 |
| 7 560,455 39 | ..... | ..... | 1,123,369 89 | 909,053 54 | 1,086,483 00 | 42,989 00 |
| 8 | 658,936 79 | 115,834 95 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 9 60.72 | 7.78 | 1.09 | 30.40 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

Cost per pupil enrolled attendance: Rural Schools, \$27.05; Cities, \$26.99; Towns, \$23.46; Villages, \$23.67; Province, \$29.95.

ROMAN CATHOLIC
I. TABLE F—FINANCIAL

| Rural Schools | Receipts | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | Legislative Grants | Municipal Grants and Assessments | Balances, sub- scribed and other sources | Total amount received |
| | | | | |
| | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| 1 Bruce | 1,197 14 | 10,052 53 | 4,139 70 | 15,389 37 |
| 2 Carleton | 852 09 | 11,500 47 | 3,999 11 | 16,351 67 |
| 3 Essex | 2,916 36 | 23,677 40 | 18,221 10 | 44,814 86 |
| 4 Frontenac | 2,294 60 | 5,677 54 | 3,859 67 | 11,831 81 |
| 5 Grey | 975 19 | 6,810 27 | 3,123 48 | 10,908 94 |
| 6 Hastings | 963 38 | 3,689 04 | 2,299 12 | 6,951 54 |
| 7 Huron | 2,002 34 | 6,886 79 | 2,188 06 | 11,077 19 |
| 8 Kent | 478 48 | 5,006 63 | 5,368 27 | 10,853 38 |
| 9 Lambton | 67 69 | 860 27 | 685 01 | 1,612 97 |
| 10 Lanark | 583 23 | 1,654 27 | 494 92 | 2,732 42 |
| 11 Leeds and Grenville | 423 08 | 463 86 | 585 04 | 1,471 98 |
| 12 Lennox and Addington | 149 36 | 620 05 | 598 98 | 1,368 39 |
| 13 Middlesex | 445 75 | 3,236 56 | 1,627 96 | 5,310 27 |
| 14 Norfolk | 118 81 | 1,055 35 | 563 13 | 1,737 29 |
| 15 Northumberland and Durham | 1,311 20 | 2,765 90 | 1,161 07 | 5,238 17 |
| 16 Ontario | 143 80 | 321 35 | 1,283 64 | 1,748 79 |
| 17 Peel | 69 15 | 596 08 | 336 24 | 1,001 47 |
| 18 Perth | 1,876 83 | 10,659 08 | 4,005 86 | 16,541 77 |
| 19 Peterborough | 340 04 | 3,012 30 | 4,918 27 | 8,270 61 |
| 20 Prescott and Russell | 597 02 | 64,485 54 | 31,142 47 | 96,225 03 |
| 21 Renfrew | 5,736 77 | 11,317 12 | 8,100 12 | 25,154 01 |
| 22 Simcoe | 652 29 | 6,456 14 | 2,403 83 | 9,512 26 |
| 23 Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry | 2,853 85 | 12,283 72 | 9,346 64 | 24,484 21 |
| 24 Victoria | 231 15 | 1,339 62 | 337 87 | 1,908 64 |
| 25 Waterloo | 1,017 58 | 7,067 77 | 6,013 59 | 14,098 94 |
| 26 Wellington | 569 30 | 4,469 97 | 1,704 65 | 6,743 92 |
| 27 York ..... | ..... | 2,500 00 | ..... | 2,500 00 |
| 28 Districts | 9,545 53 | 30,080 89 | 14,769 15 | 54,395 57 |
| Totals | 38,412 01 | 238,546 51 | 133,276 95 | 410,235 47 |
| Cities | | | | |
| 1 Belleville | 185 84 | 5,067 75 | 856 04 | 6,109 63 |
| 2 Brantford | 580 92 | 7,852 99 | 5,016 67 | 13,450 58 |
| 3 Chatham | 254 60 | 7,706 76 | 12,336 65 | 20,298 01 |
| 4 Fort William | 1,095 96 | 18,368 37 | 3,629 90 | 23,094 23 |
| 5 Galt | 82 76 | 2,072 97 | 170 00 | 2,325 73 |
| 6 Guelph | 387 76 | 10,035 80 | 366 48 | 10,790 04 |
| 7 Hamilton | 1,910 44 | 47,150 74 | 29,788 35 | 78,849 53 |
| 8 Kingston | 526 00 | 14,897 10 | 557 09 | 15,980 19 |
| 9 Kitchener | 499 56 | 15,616 32 | 3,087 78 | 19,203 66 |
| 10 London | 878 48 | 27,686 24 | 4,111 78 | 32,676 50 |
| 11 Niagara Falls | 118 76 | 3,785 47 | 1,404 20 | 5,308 43 |
| 12 Ottawa ..... | ..... | 184,395 53 | 1,569 17 | 185,964 70 |
| 13 Peterborough | 724 87 | 16,034 11 | 2,261 25 | 19,020 23 |
| 14 Port Arthur | 828 32 | 21,893 00 | 1,643 21 | 24,364 53 |
| 15 St. Catharines | 320 92 | 10,074 36 | 450 42 | 10,845 70 |
| 16 St. Thomas | 175 28 | 6,570 26 | 353 52 | 7,099 06 |
| 17 Sarnia | 246 92 | 5,381 53 | 1,709 30 | 7,337 75 |
| 18 Sault Ste. Marie | 1,014 96 | 24,806 73 | 6,446 11 | 32,267 80 |
| 19 Stratford | 246 16 | 6,634 20 | 108 55 | 6,988 91 |
| 20 Toronto | 5,772 48 | 312,345 34 | 15,690 30 | 333,808 12 |
| 21 Windsor | 937 56 | 34,826 28 | 3,774 32 | 39,538 16 |
| 22 Woodstock | 93 64 | 1,842 90 | 21 18 | 1,957 72 |
| Totals | 16,882 19 | 785,044 75 | 95,352 27 | 897,279 21 |

SEPARATE SCHOOLS
STATEMENT, ETC.

| Expenditure | | | | | Value of school sites, buildings and furniture | Value of equipment |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|--|--------------------|-----------------------|--|--------------------|
| Teachers' Salaries | Sites and building school houses | Libraries, maps, prizes and school books | All other purposes | Total amount expended | | |
| \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| 1 6,563 33 | 477 20 | 173 83 | 3,684 22 | 10,898 58 | 27,750 00 | 2,024 00 |
| 2 9,367 44 | 964 59 | 138 15 | 2,025 23 | 12,495 41 | 26,300 00 | 2,300 00 |
| 3 20,916 92 | 5,725 40 | 301 18 | 10,392 49 | 37,335 99 | 75,635 00 | 5,389 00 |
| 4 6,056 98 | 171 55 | 214 51 | 2,641 89 | 9,084 93 | 13,000 00 | 1,650 00 |
| 5 3,996 86 | 2,283 94 | 123 97 | 1,670 20 | 8,074 97 | 11,800 00 | 978 00 |
| 6 3,244 78 | 156 25 | 37 95 | 1,239 34 | 4,678 32 | 7,050 00 | 672 00 |
| 7 5,859 68 | 238 28 | 183 86 | 2,072 81 | 8,354 63 | 21,600 00 | 1,805 00 |
| 8 4,196 12 | 65 16 | 28 90 | 4,066 38 | 8,356 56 | 12,950 00 | 1,200 00 |
| 9 570 00 | 103 12 | 18 74 | 194 55 | 886 41 | 900 00 | 339 00 |
| 10 1,641 09 | 51 87 | 21 05 | 225 64 | 1,939 65 | 4,100 00 | 239 00 |
| 11 536 87 | 13 00 | 2 57 | 66 20 | 618 64 | 1,293 00 | 347 00 |
| 12 651 98 | 86 90 | 20 50 | 353 27 | 1,112 65 | 2,900 00 | 61 00 |
| 13 2,758 06 | 20 00 | 104 77 | 1,084 51 | 3,967 34 | 7,975 00 | 538 00 |
| 14 656 25 | 306 20 | 11 02 | 325 63 | 1,299 10 | 4,000 00 | 159 00 |
| 15 3,126 78 | 72 85 | 76 75 | 971 44 | 4,247 82 | 13,965 00 | 881 00 |
| 16 707 30 | 52 73 | 20 95 | 225 38 | 1,006 36 | 4,500 00 | 500 00 |
| 17 525 00 | 19 81 | ..... | 44 96 | 589 77 | 2,200 00 | 200 00 |
| 18 6,703 29 | 451 44 | 267 76 | 6,701 48 | 14,123 97 | 28,325 00 | 1,942 00 |
| 19 1,528 51 | 5,451 95 | 40 91 | 525 87 | 7,547 24 | 12,000 00 | 320 00 |
| 20 44,634 64 | 3,313 40 | 517 09 | 14,638 65 | 63,103 78 | 154,265 00 | 4,868 00 |
| 21 12,591 76 | 2,456 57 | 237 32 | 4,303 22 | 19,588 87 | 46,994 00 | 4,236 00 |
| 22 3,698 85 | 20 84 | 45 75 | 3,168 14 | 6,933 58 | 29,500 00 | 539 00 |
| 23 13,244 20 | 1,249 41 | 244 64 | 4,332 61 | 19,070 86 | 71,650 00 | 2,788 00 |
| 24 1,283 12 | 44 25 | 52 51 | 205 54 | 1,585 42 | 4,500 00 | 289 00 |
| 25 6,093 57 | 451 68 | 42 15 | 2,304 82 | 8,892 22 | 26,350 00 | 1,609 00 |
| 26 3,536 87 | 172 50 | 52 29 | 1,203 54 | 4,965 20 | 11,400 00 | 1,106 00 |
| 27 360 00 | 1,343 40 | ..... | 191 15 | 1,894 55 | 11,800 00 | 750 00 |
| 28 27,616 37 | 4,114 95 | 916 24 | 15,292 22 | 47,939 78 | 45,064 00 | 2,935 00 |
| 192,666 62 | 29,879 24 | 3,895 36 | 84,151 38 | 310,592 60 | 679,766 00 | 40,664 00 |
| 1 2,300 83 | ..... | 25 95 | 3,325 35 | 5,652 13 | 50,000 00 | 189 00 |
| 2 3,874 03 | 585 25 | 641 47 | 8,114 04 | 13,214 79 | 55,000 00 | 1,075 00 |
| 3 4,240 37 | 471 24 | 189 60 | 2,006 38 | 6,907 59 | 21,000 00 | 1,902 00 |
| 4 11,717 80 | 500 00 | ..... | 10,876 43 | 23,094 23 | 240,500 00 | 7,500 00 |
| 5 1,672 18 | 102 00 | 25 00 | 525 50 | 2,324 68 | 9,700 00 | 232 00 |
| 6 5,763 03 | 402 75 | 286 89 | 4,163 00 | 10,615 67 | 44,000 00 | 1,000 00 |
| 7 23,935 00 | 9,500 00 | 2,636 04 | 25,552 35 | 61,623 39 | 823,000 00 | 5,950 00 |
| 8 7,483 56 | ..... | ..... | 6,815 02 | 14,298 58 | 70,000 00 | 400 00 |
| 9 7,917 19 | 718 99 | 65 00 | 6,535 33 | 15,236 51 | 80,000 00 | 2,000 00 |
| 10 11,756 42 | 4,846 26 | 937 74 | 8,957 28 | 26,497 70 | 140,000 00 | 5,000 00 |
| 11 1,666 66 | 469 27 | 47 46 | 1,306 86 | 3,490 25 | 10,000 00 | 257 00 |
| 12 104,826 32 | 6,057 75 | ..... | 74,602 95 | 185,487 02 | 542,807 00 | 35,000 00 |
| 13 10,572 30 | ..... | 1,158 09 | 7,289 84 | 19,020 23 | 95,000 00 | 1,845 00 |
| 14 5,909 65 | 23 76 | 1,251 91 | 17,078 96 | 24,264 28 | 120,000 00 | 3,000 00 |
| 15 4,240 00 | 3,216 90 | 114 10 | 2,248 05 | 9,819 05 | 40,000 00 | 2,500 00 |
| 16 2,521 72 | 940 44 | 82 94 | 2,678 94 | 6,224 04 | 34,000 00 | 1,021 00 |
| 17 2,445 84 | 159 06 | 70 39 | 2,826 41 | 5,501 70 | 31,000 00 | 1,324 00 |
| 18 12,125 00 | 620 00 | 1,600 00 | 4,798 30 | 19,143 30 | 120,000 00 | 5,000 00 |
| 19 3,324 25 | 345 00 | 65 00 | 3,247 49 | 6,981 74 | 20,000 00 | 1,400 00 |
| 20 109,752 85 | 47,464 10 | 2,118 78 | 147,716 25 | 307,051 98 | 951,883 00 | 56,588 00 |
| 21 12,143 75 | 3,135 45 | 712 29 | 22,751 58 | 38,743 07 | 209,000 00 | 7,000 00 |
| 22 917 19 | 99 75 | ..... | 919 37 | 1,936 31 | 16,500 00 | 1,157 00 |
| 351,105 94 | 79,657 97 | 12,028 65 | 364,335 68 | 807,128 24 | 3,723,390 00 | 141,340 00 |

ROMAN CATHOLIC
I. TABLE F—FINANCIAL

| Towns | Receipts | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|--------------------------|
| | Legislative Grants | Municipal Grants and Assessments | Balances, sub- scribed and other sources | Total amount received |
| | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| 1 Alexandria | 312 88 | 5,951 13 | 227 00 | 6,491 01 |
| 2 Almonte | 107 96 | 1,074 72 | 1,731 67 | 2,914 35 |
| 3 Amherstburg | 394 80 | 4,781 21 | 676 41 | 5,852 42 |
| 4 Arnprior | 286 86 | 5,209 60 | 3,358 90 | 8,855 36 |
| 5 Barrie | 133 38 | 2,135 52 | 526 27 | 2,795 17 |
| 6 Bonfield ..... | ..... | 1,168 56 | 1,452 59 | 2,621 15 |
| 7 Brockville | 244 24 | 4,000 00 | ..... | 4,244 24 |
| 8 Cache Bay | 224 24 | 1,200 00 | 272 97 | 1,697 21 |
| 9 Charlton | 165 65 | 912 61 | 503 31 | 1,581 57 |
| 10*Chelmsford ..... | ..... | 1,976 10 | 203 66 | 2,179 76 |
| 11 Cobalt ..... | ..... | 37,162 26 | 414 58 | 37,576 84 |
| 12 Cobourg | 247 12 | 2,707 30 | 110 87 | 3,065 29 |
| 13*Cochrane ..... | ..... | 2,152 98 | 2,218 06 | 4,371 04 |
| 14 Collingwood | 83 64 | 2,422 50 | 345 73 | 2,851 87 |
| 15 Cornwall | 589 00 | 7,802 74 | 6,801 02 | 15,192 76 |
| 16 Dundas | 86 80 | 1,339 46 | 103 44 | 1,529 70 |
| 17 Eastview ..... | ..... | 8,855 96 | 561 78 | 9,417 74 |
| 18 Ford | 200 52 | 4,704 43 | 2,019 80 | 6,924 75 |
| 19 Fort Frances | 186 15 | 3,129 07 | 1,914 06 | 5,229 28 |
| 20 Goderich | 69 64 | 1,040 05 | 286 04 | 1,395 73 |
| 21 Hanover | 53 32 | 1,026 81 | 611 94 | 1,692 07 |
| 22 Haileybury ..... | ..... | 5,008 00 | 1,884 00 | 6,892 00 |
| 23 Hawkesbury ..... | ..... | 9,329 42 | 745 97 | 10,075 39 |
| 24 Ingersoll | 76 64 | 1,419 83 | 962 06 | 2,458 53 |
| 25 Kearney | 258 92 | 720 20 | 258 42 | 1,237 54 |
| 26 Keewatin | 120 15 | 675 00 | 103 10 | 898 25 |
| 27 Kenora | 194 15 | 2,600 00 | 1,928 49 | 4,722 64 |
| 28 Lindsay | 225 92 | 5,823 91 | 701 60 | 6,751 43 |
| 29 Little Current ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,140 00 | 6,140 00 |
| 30 Massey | 124 69 | 1,322 45 | 327 49 | 1,774 63 |
| 31 Mattawa | 1,322 43 | 3,500 42 | 2,781 92 | 7,604 77 |
| 32 Merritton ..... | ..... | 1,545 24 | 876 94 | 2,422 18 |
| 33 Mount Forest | 67 64 | 932 99 | 714 06 | 1,714 69 |
| 34 New Liskeard | 173 95 | 1,300 00 | 597 71 | 2,071 66 |
| 35 Newmarket | 36 32 | 1,102 67 | 779 85 | 1,918 84 |
| 36 North Bay | 1,116 29 | 15,200 00 | 509 96 | 16,826 25 |
| 37 Oakville | 44 64 | 713 84 | 328 97 | 1,087 45 |
| 38 Orillia | 128 12 | 3,768 48 | 2,594 87 | 6,491 47 |
| 39 Oshawa | 261 73 | 2,769 57 | 2,096 05 | 5,127 35 |
| 40 Owen Sound | 140 28 | 2,927 36 | 760 18 | 3,827 82 |
| 41 Paris | 60 48 | 694 53 | 2,064 62 | 2,819 63 |
| 42 Parkhill | 33 32 | 509 75 | 251 44 | 794 51 |
| 43 Pembroke | 412 52 | 8,795 60 | 1,367 60 | 10,575 72 |
| 44 Perth | 163 12 | 1,682 80 | 361 10 | 2,207 02 |
| 45 Picton | 30 32 | 814 48 | 630 01 | 1,474 81 |
| 46 Prescott ..... | ..... | 2,513 95 | 4,115 61 | 6,629 56 |
| 47 Preston | 128 96 | 3,641 41 | 1,464 07 | 5,234 44 |
| 48 Rainy River | 124 15 | 787 00 | 327 79 | 1,238 94 |
| 49 Renfrew | 296 08 | 8,694 75 | 1,860 25 | 10,851 08 |
| 50*Rockland ..... | ..... | 5,358 00 | ..... | 5,358 00 |

* No report for 1918 received.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS—Continued

STATEMENT, ETC.—Continued

| Expenditure | | | | | Value of school sites, buildings and furniture | Value of equipment |
|-----------------------|--|--|-----------------------|--------------------------|--|--------------------|
| Teachers' Salaries | Sites and build- ing school houses | Libraries, maps, prizes and school books | All other purposes | Total amount expended | | |
| \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| 1 3,230 00 | ..... | ..... | 3,079 27 | 6,309 27 | 35,000 00 | 2,000 00 |
| 2 1,398 96 | 188 00 | 20 00 | 370 90 | 1,977 86 | 3,000 00 | 200 00 |
| 3 3,077 50 | ..... | 199 78 | 2,498 14 | 5,775 42 | 40,000 00 | 1,468 00 |
| 4 3,131 50 | 778 42 | 60 85 | 3,239 69 | 7,210 46 | 15,000 00 | 512 00 |
| 5 1,500 00 | ..... | 6 97 | 739 97 | 2,246 94 | 10,500 00 | 654 00 |
| 6 1,080 00 | ..... | ..... | 212 78 | 1,292 78 | 1,500 00 | 80 00 |
| 7 2,885 00 | ..... | ..... | 1,359 24 | 4,244 24 | 35,000 00 | 200 00 |
| 8 880 95 | 35 87 | 10 80 | 540 99 | 1,468 61 | 4,000 00 | 86 00 |
| 9 624 00 | 148 00 | ..... | 645 43 | 1,417 43 | 2,000 00 | 500 00 |
| 10 1,430 00 | 19 30 | 10 00 | 577 31 | 2,036 61 | 1,800 00 | 197 00 |
| 11 6,047 40 | 12,482 65 | 365 13 | 14,112 13 | 33,007 31 | 57,500 00 | 1,850 00 |
| 12 1,718 20 | 300 00 | ..... | 936 62 | 2,954 82 | 17,000 00 | 917 00 |
| 13 1,065 00 | 1,779 80 | ..... | 513 26 | 3,358 06 | 7,400 00 | 157 00 |
| 14 1,350 00 | ..... | ..... | 977 94 | 2,327 94 | 21,000 00 | 454 00 |
| 15 7,354 00 | 110 10 | 263 11 | 7,465 55 | 15,192 76 | 50,000 00 | 8,000 00 |
| 16 1,101 14 | 1 00 | ..... | 314 98 | 1,417 12 | 8,400 00 | 267 00 |
| 17 3,913 00 | 671 41 | 169 08 | 4,664 25 | 9,417 74 | 42,000 00 | 6,750 00 |
| 18 1,964 31 | 3,006 34 | ..... | 1,813 80 | 6,784 45 | 10,000 00 | 377 00 |
| 19 1,482 00 | 1,000 00 | 40 95 | 597 89 | 3,120 84 | 18,000 00 | 1,000 00 |
| 20 650 00 | ..... | ..... | 682 05 | 1,332 05 | 8,300 00 | 267 00 |
| 21 1,125 00 | 40 10 | 37 00 | 465 93 | 1,668 03 | 500 00 | 192 00 |
| 22 3,650 00 | ..... | ..... | 2,012 73 | 5,662 73 | 15,000 00 | 200 00 |
| 23 6,994 71 | 85 30 | 94 45 | 2,758 14 | 9,932 60 | 55,000 00 | 1,265 00 |
| 24 661 50 | 114 37 | 15 00 | 335 10 | 1,125 97 | 5,000 00 | 452 00 |
| 25 570 00 | ..... | 20 00 | 361 26 | 951 26 | 1,300 00 | 200 00 |
| 26 575 27 | ..... | 5 58 | 208 20 | 789 05 | 3,000 00 | 500 00 |
| 27 1,492 00 | 90 40 | 40 00 | 1,893 07 | 3,515 47 | 25,000 00 | 1,500 00 |
| 28 3,225 03 | 200 00 | ..... | 2,902 49 | 6,327 52 | 60,000 00 | 3,200 00 |
| 29 240 00 | 5,500 00 | 204 00 | 196 00 | 6,140 00 | 5,500 00 | 300 00 |
| 30 1,100 00 | ..... | ..... | 561 05 | 1,661 05 | 2,700 00 | 115 00 |
| 31 2,930 00 | 32 03 | 96 46 | 2,131 89 | 5,190 38 | 16,000 00 | 800 00 |
| 32 1,179 06 | 23 54 | ..... | 765 03 | 1,967 63 | 6,000 00 | 198 00 |
| 33 700 00 | 54 10 | ..... | 404 62 | 1,158 72 | 4,500 00 | 150 00 |
| 34 653 25 | 212 75 | ..... | 860 64 | 1,726 64 | 1,800 00 | 148 00 |
| 35 645 00 | 8 15 | 7 20 | 235 80 | 896 15 | 5,000 00 | 225 00 |
| 36 9,894 50 | 143 09 | 64 00 | 6,564 36 | 16,665 95 | 60,000 00 | 3,200 00 |
| 37 525 00 | 158 16 | ..... | 291 40 | 974 56 | 4,000 00 | 150 00 |
| 38 1,785 11 | 49 77 | 33 80 | 2,493 21 | 4,361 89 | 20,000 00 | 200 00 |
| 39 1,562 50 | 94 65 | 32 73 | 3,151 67 | 4,841 55 | 15,000 00 | 430 00 |
| 40 1,587 50 | 117 00 | 67 98 | 1,328 86 | 3,101 34 | 6,000 00 | 400 00 |
| 41 1,060 48 | 62 79 | 38 80 | 465 27 | 1,627 34 | 15,000 00 | 154 00 |
| 42 615 00 | 22 46 | ..... | 157 05 | 794 51 | 3,000 00 | 62 00 |
| 43 5,888 23 | 431 83 | 172 66 | 2,018 35 | 8,511 07 | 20,000 00 | 2,000 00 |
| 44 1,614 56 | ..... | 32 00 | 352 95 | 1,999 51 | 4,000 00 | 180 00 |
| 45 591 25 | 2 25 | 2 90 | 205 68 | 802 08 | 2,000 00 | 200 00 |
| 46 1,600 04 | ..... | ..... | 801 61 | 2,401 65 | 20,000 00 | 1,500 00 |
| 47 1,334 37 | ..... | ..... | 2,072 98 | 3,407 35 | 24,000 00 | 350 00 |
| 48 595 21 | 40 05 | 20 97 | 417 82 | 1,074 05 | 3,000 00 | 250 00 |
| 49 2,850 00 | 422 86 | 100 00 | 4,782 81 | 8,155 67 | 50,000 00 | 1,600 00 |
| 50 3,900 00 | 598 00 | 210 00 | 650 00 | 5,358 00 | 20,000 00 | 2,000 00 |

ROMAN CATHOLIC

I. TABLE F—FINANCIAL

| Towns—Concluded | Receipts | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|--------------------------|
| | Legislative Grants | Municipal Grants and Assessments | Balances, sub- scribed and other sources | Total amount received |
| | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| 51 St. Mary's..... | 59 64 | 1,181 19 | 784 78 | 2,025 61 |
| 52 Sandwich | 170 96 | 6,783 85 | 1,999 38 | 8,954 19 |
| 53 Seaforth..... | 56 64 | 1,012 69 | 1,765 15 | 2,834 48 |
| 54 Smith's Falls | 155 28 | 2,683 31 | 1,944 86 | 4,783 45 |
| 55 Sturgeon Falls ..... | ..... | 6,000 00 | 1,528 05 | 7,528 05 |
| 56 Sudbury | 827 75 | 17,399 00 | 6,408 29 | 24,635 04 |
| 57 Thorold | 192 28 | 3,711 38 | 342 52 | 4,246 18 |
| 58 Tilbury | 91 32 | 2,090 07 | 1,995 36 | 4,176 75 |
| 59 Timmins..... | 386 87 | 37,407 25 | 323 00 | 38,117 12 |
| 60 Trenton | 105 64 | 2,489 34 | 649 51 | 3,244 49 |
| 61 Vankleek Hill | 106 96 | 1,568 50 | 776 40 | 2,451 86 |
| 62 Walkerton | 144 28 | 1,730 54 | 958 81 | 2,833 63 |
| 63 Walkerville | 83 64 | 864 74 | 230 48 | 1,178 86 |
| 64 Wallaceburg..... | 175 12 | 2,983 01 | 3,010 29 | 6,168 42 |
| 65 Waterloo | 169 28 | 3,374 23 | 90 24 | 3,633 75 |
| 66 Weston | 33 32 | 1,506 24 | 321 76 | 1,861 32 |
| 67 Whitby | 45 32 | 674 66 | 375 61 | 1,095 59 |
| Totals | 11,731 32 | 288,364 66 | 85,378 72 | 385,474 70 |
| Totals | | | | |
| 1 Rural Schools | 38,412 01 | 238,546 51 | 133,276 95 | 410,235 47 |
| 2 Cities | 16,882 19 | 785,044 75 | 95,352 27 | 897,279 21 |
| 3 Towns | 11,731 32 | 288,364 66 | 85,378 72 | 385,474 70 |
| 4 Villages..... | 1,587 42 | 18,422 94 | 10,634 84 | 30,645 20 |
| 5 Grand Totals, 1918..... | 68,612 94 | 1,330,378 86 | 324,642 78 | 1,723,634 58 |
| 6 Grand Totals, 1917..... | 63,126 67 | 1,066,253 34 | 370,346 49 | 1,499,726 50 |
| 7 Increases..... | 5,486 27 | 264,125 52 | ..... | 223,908 08 |
| 8 Decreases ..... | ..... | ..... | 45,703 71 | ..... |
| 9 Percentages | 3.98 | 77.18 | 18.83 | ..... |

SEPARATE SCHOOLS—Continued

STATEMENT, ETC.—Concluded

| Expenditure | | | | | Value of school sites, buildings and furniture | Value of equipment |
|-----------------------|--|--|-----------------------|--------------------------|--|--------------------|
| Teachers' Salaries | Sites and build- ing school houses | Libraries, maps, prizes and school books | All other purposes | Total amount expended | | |
| \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| 51 761 46 | 200 00 | 20 00 | 324 12 | 1,305 58 | 2,500 00 | 156 00 |
| 52 2,500 00 | 7 00 | ..... | 1,553 22 | 4,060 22 | 17,500 00 | 167 00 |
| 53 1,000 00 | 1,167 40 | 15 75 | 177 92 | 2,361 07 | 5,000 00 | 162 00 |
| 54 1,515 62 | 119 70 | 45 00 | 3,085 69 | 4,766 01 | 50,000 00 | 540 00 |
| 55 3,930 00 | 302 09 | 50 00 | 2,667 46 | 6,949 55 | 15,000 00 | 1,100 00 |
| 56 9,823 73 | 4,857 37 | ..... | 8,428 78 | 23,109 88 | 75,000 00 | 5,000 00 |
| 57 1,856 66 | 700 00 | 25 00 | 1,587 99 | 4,169 65 | 15,750 00 | 1,052 00 |
| 58 1,675 00 | 153 63 | ..... | 529 99 | 2,358 62 | 6,000 00 | 261 00 |
| 59 4,890 00 | 28,084 93 | 339 54 | 2,359 81 | 35,674 28 | 25,000 00 | 1,200 00 |
| 60 912 50 | 220 67 | 36 17 | 1,525 53 | 2,694 87 | 8,500 00 | 1,265 00 |
| 61 1,375 00 | ..... | 36 24 | 352 50 | 1,763 74 | 15,000 00 | 212 00 |
| 62 1,112 50 | 23 00 | 70 65 | 439 73 | 1,645 88 | 20,000 00 | 600 00 |
| 63 250 00 | 91 56 | ..... | 493 00 | 834 56 | 4,000 00 | 124 00 |
| 64 1,768 23 | 321 98 | 119 06 | 2,586 05 | 4,795 32 | 30,000 00 | 954 00 |
| 65 2,520 83 | 180 03 | ..... | 930 97 | 3,631 83 | 14,000 00 | 2,750 00 |
| 66 655 00 | 23 17 | ..... | 319 75 | 997 92 | 3,000 00 | 40 00 |
| 67 533 49 | ..... | ..... | 215 06 | 748 55 | 3,000 00 | 80 00 |
| 144,107 55 | 65,477 07 | 3,199 61 | 114,765 73 | 327,549 96 | 1,168,950 00 | 63,720 00 |
| 1 192,666 62 | 29,879 24 | 3,895 36 | 84,151 38 | 310,592 60 | 679,766 00 | 40,664 00 |
| 2 351,105 94 | 79,657 97 | 12,028 65 | 364,335 68 | 807,128 24 | 3,723,390 00 | 141,340 00 |
| 3 144,107 55 | 65,477 07 | 3,199 61 | 114,765 73 | 327,549 96 | 1,168,950 00 | 63,720 00 |
| 4 15,454 64 | 1,023 12 | 476 72 | 7,332 97 | 24,287 45 | 96,700 00 | 4,793 00 |
| 5 703,334 75 | 176,037 40 | 19,600 34 | 570,585 76 | 1,469,558 25 | 5,668,806 00 | 250,517 00 |
| 6 635,089 12 | 262,103 21 | 24,836 17 | 391,694 57 | 1,313,723 07 | 5,154,061 00 | 213,484 00 |
| 7 68,245 63 | ..... | ..... | 178,891 19 | 155,835 18 | 514,745 00 | 37,033 00 |
| 8 | 86,065 81 | 5,235 83 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 9 47.86 | 11.98 | 1.33 | 38.82 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

Cost per pupil, enrolled attendance : Rural Schools, \$18.37 ; Cities, \$22.95 ; Towns, \$18.49 ; Villages, \$16.00 ; Province, \$20.61.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

II. TABLE G—TEACHERS, SALARIES, CERTIFICATES, ATTENDANCE,

| Rural Schools | Teachers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|--------------------|------|--------|------------------|--------------------|---|---|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|----------|------------------|
| | No. of schools | Number of Teachers | Male | Female | Av. salary, male | Av. salary, female | No. who have ever attended a Model School in Ont. | No. who have ever attended a Normal Sch'l in Ont. | No. who have ever attended the Normal College or F. of E. in Ont. | Number of University Graduates | 1st Class or Interim 1st Class | 2nd Class or Interim 2nd Class | 3rd Class | District | Kinder'ten-Prim. |
| 1 Bruce..... | 8 | 12 | .... | 12 | \$ 583 | \$ | 6 | 7 | 2 | .... | 2 | 7 | .... | .. | .. |
| 2 Carleton..... | 18 | 23 | .... | 23 | 428 | .... | 23 | 8 | 2 | .... | 1 | 6 | 8 | 2 | .. |
| 3 Essex..... | 28 | 38 | 1 | 37 | 550 | 566 | 3 | 12 | .... | .... | .... | 13 | 20 | .. | .. |
| 4 Frontenac..... | 11 | 11 | 1 | 10 | 600 | 552 | 3 | 10 | .... | .... | .... | 9 | 2 | .. | .. |
| 5 Grey..... | 7 | 7 | .... | 7 | 602 | .... | 1 | 6 | 1 | .... | 1 | 6 | .... | .. | .. |
| 6 Hastings..... | 6 | 6 | .... | 6 | 550 | .... | 1 | 5 | .... | .... | .... | 5 | 1 | .. | .. |
| 7 Huron..... | 9 | 11 | .... | 11 | 593 | .... | 1 | 9 | .... | .... | .... | 8 | 2 | .. | .. |
| 8 Kent..... | 6 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 600 | 608 | 3 | 3 | 1 | .... | .... | 3 | 3 | .. | .. |
| 9 Lambton..... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 | 600 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .. | .. |
| 10 Lanark..... | 3 | 3 | .... | 3 | 600 | .... | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| 11 Leeds & Grenville | 2 | 2 | .... | 2 | 340 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .. | .. |
| 12 Lennox & Add'gton | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 | 600 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .. | .. |
| 13 Middlesex..... | 5 | 5 | .... | 5 | 590 | .... | .... | 4 | 1 | .... | 1 | 4 | .... | .. | .. |
| 14 Norfolk..... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 | 700 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .. | .. |
| 15 Northumberland and Durham.... | 6 | 6 | .... | 6 | 533 | .... | 1 | 5 | .... | .... | .... | 5 | 1 | .. | .. |
| 16 Ontario..... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 | 700 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .. | .. |
| 17 Peel..... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 | 525 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .. | .. |
| 18 Perth..... | 7 | 10 | 1 | 9 | 590 | 728 | .... | 5 | 5 | .... | 5 | 5 | .... | .. | .. |
| 19 Peterborough.... | 3 | 3 | .... | 3 | 650 | .... | .... | 3 | 1 | .... | 1 | 2 | .... | .. | .. |
| 20 Prescott & Russell | 89 | 125 | 1 | 124 | 575 | 395 | 85 | 6 | .... | .... | .... | 6 | 65 | 12 | .. |
| 21 Renfrew..... | 15 | 23 | .... | 23 | 556 | .... | 4 | 18 | .... | .... | 3 | 15 | 1 | .. | .. |
| 22 Simcoe..... | 4 | 8 | .... | 8 | 453 | .... | 1 | 5 | .... | .... | .... | 5 | .... | .. | .. |
| 23 Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.. | 19 | 27 | 1 | 26 | 500 | 510 | 13 | 13 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 10 | 7 | 2 | .. |
| 24 Victoria..... | 2 | 2 | .... | 2 | 650 | .... | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | .. | .. |
| 25 Waterloo..... | 7 | 12 | 1 | 11 | 725 | 511 | .... | 7 | .... | .... | .... | 7 | .... | .. | .. |
| 26 Wellington..... | 6 | 6 | .... | 6 | 627 | .... | .... | 6 | .... | .... | .... | 6 | .... | .. | .. |
| 27 York..... | 1 | 2 | .... | 2 | 450 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .. | .. |
| 28 Districts..... | 49 | 66 | .... | 66 | 489 | .... | 26 | 5 | .... | .... | 1 | 6 | 14 | 11 | .. |
| Totals..... | 316 | 420 | 7 | 413 | 607 | 493 | 169 | 146 | 16 | 1 | 20 | 137 | 126 | 27 | .. |
| Cities | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Belleville..... | 1 | 6 | .... | 6 | 333 | .... | 3 | 5 | .... | .... | .... | 5 | .... | .. | .. |
| 2 Brantford..... | 2 | 10 | .... | 10 | 360 | .... | .... | 5 | 2 | .... | 2 | 5 | .... | .. | .. |
| 3 Chatham..... | 1 | 8 | .... | 8 | 534 | .... | .... | 8 | .... | .... | .... | 8 | .... | .. | .. |
| 4 Fort William..... | 3 | 20 | .... | 20 | 590 | .... | .... | 18 | .... | .... | .... | 18 | .... | .. | .. |
| 5 Galt..... | 1 | 3 | .... | 3 | 567 | .... | 1 | 2 | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 1 | .. | .. |
| 6 Guelph..... | 3 | 12 | .... | 12 | 417 | .... | .... | 7 | .... | .... | .... | 7 | .... | .. | .. |
| 7 Hamilton..... | 14 | 69 | 1 | 68 | 900 | 368 | 23 | 34 | 9 | 4 | 9 | 32 | 2 | .. | .. |
| 8 Kingston..... | 3 | 15 | 1 | 14 | 1200 | 246 | 3 | 12 | .... | .... | .... | 12 | .... | .. | .. |
| 9 Kitchener..... | 2 | 20 | .... | 20 | 396 | .... | .... | 16 | 2 | .... | 2 | 16 | .... | .. | .. |
| 10 London..... | 9 | 31 | .... | 31 | 380 | .... | 2 | 24 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 24 | .... | .. | .. |
| 11 Niagara Falls.... | 1 | 4 | .... | 4 | 450 | .... | 2 | 2 | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 1 | .. | .. |
| 12 Ottawa..... | 45 | 201 | 40 | 161 | 710 | 488 | 17 | 68 | 3 | .... | 5 | 71 | 52 | 5 | .. |
| 13 Peterborough.... | 4 | 29 | .... | 29 | 350 | .... | 4 | 20 | 5 | .... | 5 | 20 | .... | .. | .. |
| 14 Port Arthur..... | 2 | 10 | .... | 10 | 585 | .... | .... | 9 | .... | .... | .... | 9 | .... | .. | .. |
| 15 St. Catharines.... | 3 | 11 | .... | 11 | 385 | .... | 4 | 7 | .... | .... | .... | 7 | 1 | .. | .. |
| 16 St. Thomas..... | 1 | 6 | .... | 6 | 400 | .... | 2 | 4 | .... | .... | .... | 4 | .... | .. | .. |
| 17 Sarnia..... | 2 | 8 | .... | 8 | 350 | .... | 2 | 6 | .... | 2 | .... | 6 | .... | .. | .. |
| 18 Sault Ste. Marie.. | 5 | 23 | .... | 23 | 527 | .... | 5 | 10 | 1 | .... | 1 | 10 | 3 | 2 | .. |
| 19 Stratford..... | 1 | 8 | .... | 8 | 450 | .... | .... | 4 | .... | .... | .... | 4 | .... | .. | .. |
| 20 Toronto..... | 34 | 189 | 25 | 164 | 712 | 546 | 30 | 132 | 12 | 4 | 12 | 132 | 4 | 1 | .. |
| 21 Windsor..... | 5 | 30 | .... | 30 | 500 | .... | 2 | 18 | 4 | .... | 4 | 21 | 4 | .. | .. |
| 22 Woodstock..... | 1 | 3 | .... | 3 | 300 | .... | .... | 3 | .... | .... | .... | 3 | .... | .. | .. |
| Totals..... | 143 | 716 | 67 | 649 | 721 | 469 | 100 | 414 | 43 | 11 | 45 | 418 | 68 | 7 | 1 |

SEPARATE SCHOOLS—Continued
PUPILS IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION, ETC.

| Temporary | Permanent Ungraded | Number of Pupils | Boys | Girls | Average daily attendance | Percent. of ave. to daily attendance | Kind'rten-Prim. pupils | First Reader, Part I, or Primer | First Reader, Part II, or 1st Book | Second Book | Third Book | Fourth Book | Beyond 4th Book | Art |
|-----------|-----------------------|------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|--------|
| 1 | .. 3 | 533 | 282 | 251 | 328 | 62 | ... | 91 | 88 | 121 | 139 | 92 | 2 | 533 |
| 2 | .. 5 1 | 972 | 487 | 485 | 467 | 48 | 52 | 294 | 169 | 179 | 141 | 126 | 11 | 823 |
| 3 | .. 5 | 1,814 | 933 | 881 | 898 | 50 | ... | 560 | 362 | 316 | 346 | 222 | 8 | 1,757 |
| 4 | .. .... | 269 | 153 | 116 | 138 | 51 | ... | 68 | 29 | 40 | 50 | 74 | 8 | 269 |
| 5 | .. .... | 215 | 105 | 110 | 100 | 47 | ... | 37 | 29 | 35 | 59 | 55 | .... | 215 |
| 6 | .. .... | 139 | 61 | 78 | 78 | 56 | ... | 23 | 19 | 32 | 27 | 36 | 2 | 134 |
| 7 | .. 1 | 333 | 166 | 167 | 203 | 61 | ... | 60 | 50 | 57 | 88 | 68 | 10 | 333 |
| 8 | .. 1 | 320 | 162 | 158 | 156 | 49 | ... | 108 | 46 | 63 | 44 | 57 | 2 | 320 |
| 9 | .. .... | 34 | 15 | 19 | 24 | 71 | ... | 6 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 14 | 1 | 34 |
| 10 | .. .... | 89 | 44 | 45 | 48 | 54 | ... | 9 | 10 | 30 | 11 | 19 | 10 | 89 |
| 11 | .. 1 | 15 | 5 | 10 | 8 | 53 | ... | 6 | ..... | 2 | 5 | 2 | ..... | 12 |
| 12 | .. .... | 18 | 7 | 11 | 14 | 78 | ... | 2 | 2 | 8 | ..... | 6 | ..... | 18 |
| 13 | .. .... | 104 | 60 | 44 | 62 | 60 | ... | 22 | 11 | 14 | 28 | 29 | ..... | 104 |
| 14 | .. .... | 52 | 23 | 29 | 29 | 56 | ... | 5 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 24 | ..... | 52 |
| 15 | .. .... | 110 | 66 | 44 | 60 | 55 | ... | 27 | 12 | 19 | 19 | 31 | 2 | 110 |
| 16 | .. .... | 59 | 24 | 35 | 38 | 64 | ... | 14 | 8 | 4 | 17 | 16 | ..... | 59 |
| 17 | .. .... | 24 | 13 | 11 | 13 | 54 | ... | 5 | ..... | 3 | 5 | 11 | ..... | 24 |
| 18 | .. .... | 397 | 170 | 227 | 246 | 62 | ... | 70 | 42 | 44 | 92 | 91 | 58 | 397 |
| 19 | .. .... | 119 | 62 | 57 | 51 | 43 | ... | 18 | 17 | 17 | 32 | 35 | ..... | 103 |
| 20 | 40 2 | 5,354 | 2,617 | 2,737 | 2,918 | 54 | 128 | 2,158 | 994 | 932 | 705 | 373 | 64 | 4,571 |
| 21 | 3 1 | 905 | 449 | 456 | 452 | 50 | ... | 224 | 158 | 149 | 145 | 143 | 86 | 869 |
| 22 | 3 | 370 | 168 | 202 | 223 | 60 | ... | 109 | 58 | 75 | 62 | 66 | ..... | 370 |
| 23 | 3 1 | 1,075 | 518 | 557 | 522 | 49 | ... | 316 | 157 | 190 | 148 | 151 | 113 | 977 |
| 24 | .. .... | 92 | 51 | 41 | 54 | 59 | ... | 16 | 9 | 19 | 28 | 19 | 1 | 92 |
| 25 | 2 3 | 475 | 247 | 228 | 290 | 61 | ... | 94 | 69 | 109 | 138 | 65 | ..... | 475 |
| 26 | .. .... | 135 | 63 | 72 | 74 | 55 | ... | 30 | 15 | 24 | 39 | 27 | ..... | 135 |
| 27 | .. 1 | 66 | 37 | 29 | 17 | 26 | ... | 18 | 12 | 22 | 14 | ..... | ..... | 66 |
| 28 | 33 1 | 2,819 | 1,375 | 1,444 | 1,208 | 43 | 74 | 1,326 | 522 | 482 | 265 | 150 | ..... | 2,403 |
| 96 | 14 | 16,907 | 8,363 | 8,544 | 8,719 | 51.57 | 254 | 5,716 | 2,899 | 2,997 | 2,661 | 2,002 | 378 | 15,344 |
| 1 | .. 1 | 312 | 145 | 167 | 202 | 65 | ... | 75 | 48 | 50 | 76 | 63 | ..... | 312 |
| 2 | .. 3 | 586 | 291 | 295 | 374 | 64 | ... | 178 | 116 | 76 | 117 | 99 | ..... | 586 |
| 3 | .. .... | 404 | 213 | 191 | 252 | 62 | ... | 124 | 59 | 57 | 93 | 71 | ..... | 404 |
| 4 | .. 1 1 | 1,192 | 608 | 584 | 700 | 59 | ... | 472 | 192 | 208 | 154 | 166 | ..... | 1,192 |
| 5 | .. .... | 166 | 76 | 90 | 106 | 64 | ... | 57 | 14 | 52 | 25 | 18 | ..... | 166 |
| 6 | .. 5 | 562 | 332 | 230 | 403 | 72 | ... | 122 | 68 | 139 | 129 | 104 | ..... | 562 |
| 7 | 3 23 | 2,650 | 1,353 | 1,297 | 1,669 | 63 | ... | 607 | 442 | 543 | 635 | 362 | 61 | 2,637 |
| 8 | .. 3 | 667 | 375 | 292 | 470 | 70 | ... | 142 | 106 | 119 | 181 | 119 | ..... | 667 |
| 9 | .. 2 | 958 | 485 | 473 | 667 | 70 | ... | 156 | 129 | 207 | 238 | 203 | 25 | 958 |
| 10 | .. 2 | 1,213 | 598 | 615 | 736 | 61 | 28 | 257 | 189 | 209 | 237 | 216 | 77 | 1,179 |
| 11 | .. 1 | 222 | 107 | 115 | 128 | 58 | ... | 60 | 27 | 39 | 49 | 47 | ..... | 222 |
| 12 | 52 16 | 9,755 | 4,569 | 5,186 | 4,901 | 50 | ... | 2,741 | 1,774 | 2,115 | 1,656 | 1,198 | 271 | 9,669 |
| 13 | .. 4 | 1,276 | 612 | 664 | 766 | 60 | ... | 261 | 172 | 195 | 227 | 249 | 172 | 1,233 |
| 14 | .. 1 | 476 | 231 | 245 | 320 | 67 | ... | 118 | 66 | 131 | 98 | 63 | ..... | 476 |
| 15 | .. 1 2 | 534 | 276 | 258 | 300 | 56 | ... | 115 | 95 | 115 | 114 | 95 | ..... | 534 |
| 16 | .. 2 | 255 | 123 | 132 | 168 | 66 | ... | 68 | 37 | 39 | 43 | 68 | ..... | 255 |
| 17 | .. 2 | 359 | 175 | 184 | 240 | 67 | ... | 86 | 60 | 50 | 66 | 97 | ..... | 359 |
| 18 | 6 1 | 1,233 | 635 | 598 | 522 | 42 | ... | 486 | 201 | 218 | 183 | 145 | ..... | 1,233 |
| 19 | .. 4 | 375 | 203 | 172 | 250 | 67 | ... | 87 | 52 | 53 | 99 | 84 | ..... | 375 |
| 20 | .. 40 | 10,154 | 5,267 | 4,887 | 6,052 | 60 | 187 | 2,364 | 1,486 | 2,381 | 1,893 | 1,286 | 557 | 10,154 |
| 21 | .. 1 | 1,690 | 872 | 818 | 994 | 59 | ... | 436 | 251 | 415 | 340 | 248 | ..... | 1,690 |
| 22 | .. .... | 127 | 57 | 70 | 84 | 66 | ... | 32 | 20 | 23 | 32 | 20 | ..... | 127 |
| 63 | 114 | 35,166 | 17,603 | 17,563 | 20,304 | 57.74 | 215 | 9,044 | 5,604 | 7,434 | 6,685 | 5,021 | 1,163 | 34,990 |

ROMAN CATHOLIC
II. TABLE G—TEACHERS, SALARIES, CERTIFICATES, ATTENDANCE,

| Rural Schools— Concluded | Geography | Music | Literature | Composition | Grammar | English History | Canadian History | Physiology and Hygiene | Nature Study | Physical Culture | Bookkeeping |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|--------|------------|-------------|---------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------------|--------------|------------------|-------------|
| 1 Bruce | 442 | 533 | 533 | 533 | 94 | 354 | 354 | 533 | 533 | 533 | .... |
| 2 Carleton | 807 | 536 | 681 | 842 | 335 | 204 | 604 | 821 | 863 | 809 | 34 |
| 3 Essex..... | 1,266 | 1,541 | 1,481 | 1,477 | 491 | 562 | 719 | 1,490 | 1,377 | 1,651 | 54 |
| 4 Frontenac..... | 201 | 244 | 192 | 224 | 99 | 120 | 141 | 244 | 244 | 269 | 3 |
| 5 Grey | 178 | 215 | 215 | 215 | 55 | 149 | 149 | 215 | 215 | 215 | .... |
| 6 Hastings..... | 99 | 79 | 109 | 108 | 34 | 47 | 48 | 134 | 134 | 134 | .... |
| 7 Huron..... | 273 | 333 | 333 | 333 | 78 | 223 | 223 | 333 | 333 | 333 | 2 |
| 8 Kent..... | 253 | 320 | 320 | 237 | 76 | 88 | 160 | 205 | 246 | 320 | .... |
| 9 Lambton..... | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 15 | 15 | 20 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 1 |
| 10 Lanark..... | 73 | 39 | 86 | 86 | 29 | 30 | 41 | 73 | 73 | 84 | .... |
| 11 Leeds & Grenville | 12 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 12 | 15 | .... |
| 12 Lennox & Add'tn. | 14 | ..... | 14 | 14 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 14 | 18 | 18 | .... |
| 13 Middlesex..... | 99 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 29 | 54 | 60 | 104 | 104 | 104 | .... |
| 14 Norfolk..... | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 24 | 33 | 40 | 52 | 52 | 52 | .... |
| 15 Northumberland and Durham.. | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 36 | 40 | 45 | 108 | 109 | 110 | .... |
| 16 Ontario..... | 59 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 45 | 21 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 59 | .... |
| 17 Peel | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 11 | 11 | 15 | 24 | 24 | 24 | .... |
| 18 Perth | 314 | 397 | 397 | 397 | 136 | 272 | 272 | 347 | 347 | 397 | .... |
| 19 Peterborough.... | 113 | 119 | 113 | 113 | 46 | 67 | 54 | 103 | 119 | 119 | .... |
| 20 Prescott & Russell | 3,656 | 3,822 | 2,555 | 3,773 | 1,549 | 730 | 2,609 | 3,324 | 3,158 | 4,199 | 116 |
| 21 Renfrew | 657 | 721 | 742 | 771 | 250 | 318 | 405 | 828 | 828 | 828 | 27 |
| 22 Simcoe..... | 305 | 298 | 244 | 244 | 96 | 113 | 125 | 290 | 290 | 370 | .... |
| 23 Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry | 838 | 843 | 888 | 951 | 403 | 470 | 536 | 689 | 789 | 959 | 18 |
| 24 Victoria..... | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 31 | 66 | 66 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 1 |
| 25 Waterloo..... | 381 | 475 | 475 | 475 | 65 | 312 | 312 | 475 | 475 | 475 | .... |
| 26 Wellington..... | 105 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 27 | 88 | 88 | 135 | 135 | 135 | .... |
| 27 York..... | 66 | 66 | 66 | 66 | ..... | 36 | 36 | 66 | 66 | 66 | .... |
| 28 Districts | 1,870 | 2,027 | 2,128 | 2,359 | 368 | 705 | 1,221 | 2,043 | 1,936 | 2,187 | 2 |
| Totals..... | 12,393 | 13,206 | 12,172 | 13,818 | 4,439 | 5,145 | 8,409 | 12,832 | 12,654 | 14,591 | 258 |
| Cities | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Belleville..... | 237 | 312 | 237 | 312 | 63 | 63 | 133 | 312 | 312 | 312 | .... |
| 2 Brantford | 408 | 586 | 586 | 586 | 94 | 292 | 292 | 586 | 586 | 586 | .... |
| 3 Chatham | 404 | 404 | 404 | 404 | 71 | 164 | 164 | 404 | 404 | 404 | .... |
| 4 Fort William | 1,192 | 1,192 | 1,192 | 1,192 | 166 | 320 | 528 | 1,192 | 1,192 | 1,192 | .... |
| 5 Galt | 109 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 18 | 95 | 95 | 166 | 166 | 166 | .... |
| 6 Guelph | 440 | 562 | 562 | 562 | 104 | 372 | 372 | 562 | 562 | 562 | .... |
| 7 Hamilton..... | 2,589 | 2,650 | 2,637 | 2,650 | 362 | 997 | 1,540 | 2,589 | 2,650 | 2,650 | 61 |
| 8 Kingston..... | 667 | ..... | 500 | 500 | 119 | 119 | 305 | 375 | 375 | 667 | .... |
| 9 Kitchener..... | 802 | 958 | 958 | 958 | 228 | 648 | 673 | 958 | 958 | 958 | .... |
| 10 London..... | 1,213 | 1,213 | 1,213 | 1,213 | 259 | 496 | 496 | 1,213 | 1,179 | 1,213 | 34 |
| 11 Niagara Falls... | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 47 | 96 | 135 | 222 | 222 | 222 | .... |
| 12 Ottawa..... | 7,747 | 9,619 | 9,443 | 9,310 | 3,633 | 2,298 | 5,609 | 8,508 | 9,295 | 8,191 | 388 |
| 13 Peterborough.... | 1,114 | 1,276 | 1,276 | 1,276 | 428 | 642 | 568 | 1,062 | 1,104 | 1,276 | .... |
| 14 Port Arthur..... | 476 | 476 | 476 | 476 | 63 | 171 | 302 | 476 | 476 | 476 | .... |
| 15 St. Catharines... | 534 | 534 | 534 | 534 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 534 | 534 | 534 | .... |
| 16 St. Thomas..... | 255 | 255 | 255 | 255 | 68 | 111 | 187 | 255 | 255 | 255 | .... |
| 17 Sarnia | 359 | 359 | 359 | 359 | 97 | 163 | 213 | 359 | 359 | 359 | .... |
| 18 Sault Ste. Marie. | 1,233 | 1,233 | 1,233 | 1,233 | 145 | 537 | 537 | 1,233 | 1,233 | 1,233 | .... |
| 19 Stratford | 288 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 84 | 236 | 236 | 375 | 375 | 375 | .... |
| 20 Toronto | 10,154 | 10,154 | 10,154 | 10,154 | 1,286 | 3,736 | 3,736 | 10,154 | 10,154 | 10,154 | 134 |
| 21 Windsor..... | 1,690 | 1,690 | 1,690 | 1,690 | 248 | 329 | 369 | 1,690 | 1,690 | 1,690 | .... |
| 22 Woodstock | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 20 | 52 | 52 | 127 | 127 | 127 | .... |
| Totals..... | 32,260 | 34,363 | 34,599 | 34,554 | 7,698 | 12,032 | 16,637 | 33,352 | 34,208 | 33,602 | 617 |

SEPARATE SCHOOLS—Continued

PUPILS IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION, ETC.—Continued

| | Arithmetic and Mensuration | Algebra | Geometry | Latin | French (beyond 4th Book) | French (Primer to 4th Book, inclusive) | Elementary Science | Commercial Subjects | Agriculture | Manual Training | Household Science | Maps, Globes and Prizes | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------|---------|----------|-------|--------------------------------|---|--------------------|---------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Number of Maps | Number of Globes | No. of Schools giving Prizes | Number of Trees planted on Arbor Day |
| 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 94 | 29 | 14 | 107 | 11 | 5 | 3 |
| 2 | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 | 691 | 11 | ..... | 209 | 118 | ..... | 156 | 19 | 3 | 4 |
| 3 | 10 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,424 | 5 | ..... | 196 | 189 | 22 | 235 | 22 | 4 | 8 |
| 4 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 3 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 97 | 101 | ..... | 106 | 11 | 5 | ..... |
| 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 106 | 57 | ..... | 88 | 7 | 5 | ..... |
| 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 | 11 | ..... | 74 | 7 | 1 | ..... |
| 7 | 10 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | ..... | 151 | 54 | ..... | 108 | 8 | 3 | 1 |
| 8 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 210 | 2 | ..... | 67 | ..... | ..... | 73 | 7 | 1 | 6 |
| 9 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 34 | ..... | ..... | 13 | 2 | 1 | ..... |
| 10 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | ..... | 7 | ..... | 41 | ..... | ..... | 32 | 3 | 1 | ..... |
| 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | ..... | ..... | 25 | 2 | 1 | ..... |
| 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 71 | ..... | ..... | 54 | 5 | 1 | ..... |
| 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| 15 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29 | 19 | ..... | 54 | 6 | 1 | ..... |
| 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 33 | ..... | ..... | 10 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| 18 | 45 | 58 | 45 | 50 | 37 | ..... | 45 | ..... | 191 | ..... | 11 | 93 | 7 | 1 | ..... |
| 19 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 54 | ..... | ..... | 25 | 3 | ..... | ..... |
| 20 | 50 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 69 | 5,141 | 50 | ..... | ..... | 205 | ..... | 557 | 85 | 31 | 96 |
| 21 | 72 | 86 | 77 | 59 | 58 | 35 | 72 | ..... | 243 | 19 | ..... | 135 | 16 | 7 | ..... |
| 22 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 316 | ..... | ..... | 60 | ..... | ..... | 51 | 6 | 1 | 5 |
| 23 | 96 | 112 | 87 | 54 | 54 | 520 | 92 | 2 | 165 | 64 | ..... | 185 | 20 | 3 | 12 |
| 24 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 70 | ..... | ..... | 22 | 2 | 2 | ..... |
| 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 197 | 238 | 37 | 103 | 8 | 5 | 6 |
| 26 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 60 | 13 | 10 | 80 | 7 | 2 | 1 |
| 27 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| 28 | 51 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,445 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 119 | ..... | 207 | 31 | 10 | 24 |
| --- | 370 | 301 | 231 | 178 | 241 | 10,782 | 294 | 2 | 2,194 | 1,236 | 94 | 2,640 | 301 | 94 | 166 |
| 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 36 | ..... | ..... | 22 | 2 | 1 | ..... |
| 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25 | ..... | ..... | 25 | 2 | 2 | ..... |
| 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25 | 5 | 1 | ..... |
| 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 71 | ..... | 8 | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 44 | ..... | ..... | 35 | 5 | ..... | ..... |
| 7 | 61 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 61 | 22 | ..... | ..... | 181 | 56 | 1 | 10 |
| 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 | 10 | ..... | ..... |
| 9 | 25 | 25 | ..... | 25 | ..... | ..... | 25 | ..... | ..... | 54 | 62 | 42 | 4 | ..... | ..... |
| 10 | 77 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 | ..... | 43 | 34 | 85 | ..... | ..... | 105 | 15 | 1 | 2 |
| 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 2 | 1 | ..... |
| 12 | 305 | 254 | 210 | 138 | 243 | 5,338 | 122 | 97 | ..... | 3,772 | 686 | 856 | 80 | ..... | ..... |
| 13 | 129 | 172 | 90 | 172 | 173 | ..... | 129 | ..... | 133 | 197 | 130 | 59 | 8 | 3 | 2 |
| 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 63 | ..... | 10 | 3 | ..... | ..... |
| 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 43 | 3 | 3 | ..... |
| 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 111 | ..... | ..... | 18 | 2 | 1 | ..... |
| 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 341 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | 30 | 39 | 6 | ..... | ..... |
| 19 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 94 | 89 | 18 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| 20 | 412 | 423 | 423 | 423 | 481 | 266 | 423 | 134 | 175 | ..... | ..... | 361 | 48 | ..... | ..... |
| 21 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 120 | ..... | ..... | 50 | ..... | ..... | 61 | 10 | 5 | ..... |
| 22 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 2 | 1 | ..... |
| --- | 1,009 | 917 | 766 | 801 | 940 | 6,065 | 742 | 326 | 681 | 4,265 | 997 | 1,981 | 269 | 22 | 14 |

ROMAN CATHOLIC

II. TABLE G—TEACHERS, SALARIES, CERTIFICATES, ATTENDANCE,

| Towns | Teachers | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|------|--------|------------------|--------------------|---|--|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|----------|
| | No. of schools | Number of Teachers | Male | Female | Av. salary. male | Av. salary. female | Number who have ever attended a Model School in Ontario | Number who have ever attended a Normal School in Ontario | Number who have ever attended the Normal Coll. or F. of E. in Ontario | Number of University graduates | 1st Class or Interim 1st Class | 2nd Class or Interim 2nd Class | 3rd Class | District |
| 1 Alexandria ... | 2 | 12 | .... | 12 | \$ | 312 | 2 | 2 | 1 | .... | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... |
| 2 Almonte | 1 | 3 | .... | 3 | .... | 450 | 2 | 2 | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | .... |
| 3 Amherstburg .. | 2 | 8 | .... | 8 | .... | 300 | 3 | 5 | .... | .... | .... | 5 | .... | .... |
| 4 Arnprior..... | 2 | 9 | .... | 9 | .... | 411 | 8 | 6 | .... | .... | .... | 6 | .... | .... |
| 5 Barrie | 1 | 4 | .... | 4 | .... | 375 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... |
| 6 Bonfield | 1 | 2 | .... | 2 | .... | 575 | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... |
| 7 Brockville | 1 | 8 | .... | 8 | .... | 440 | 1 | 7 | .... | .... | .... | 7 | 1 | .... |
| 8 Cache Bay | 1 | 2 | .... | 2 | .... | 475 | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... |
| 9 Charlton | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | 700 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... |
| 10*Chelmsford ... | 1 | 4 | .... | 4 | .... | 369 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... |
| 11 Cobalt | 2 | 13 | .... | 13 | .... | 636 | 1 | 5 | .... | .... | .... | 5 | 1 | .... |
| 12 Cobourg | 1 | 4 | .... | 4 | .... | 425 | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | .... |
| 13*Cochrane..... | 1 | 5 | .... | 5 | .... | 400 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 5 |
| 14 Collingwood .. | 1 | 2 | .... | 2 | .... | 675 | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | .... |
| 15 Cornwall | 4 | 18 | 3 | 15 | 467 | 407 | 6 | 12 | .... | .... | .... | 11 | 3 | .... |
| 16 Dundas | 1 | 3 | .... | 3 | .... | 363 | 2 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... |
| 17 Eastview | 1 | 10 | .... | 10 | .... | 403 | 9 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 7 | 2 |
| 18 Ford | 2 | 6 | .... | 6 | .... | 375 | 3 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | .... |
| 19 Fort Frances .. | 1 | 4 | .... | 4 | .... | 375 | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... |
| 20 Goderich | 1 | 2 | .... | 2 | .... | 325 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... |
| 21 Hanover | 1 | 2 | .... | 2 | .... | 575 | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | .... |
| 22 Haileybury ... | 1 | 6 | .... | 6 | .... | 608 | .... | 3 | .... | .... | .... | 3 | .... | .... |
| 23 Hawkesbury .. | 3 | 23 | 6 | 17 | 450 | 251 | 4 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| 24 Ingersoll | 1 | 2 | .... | 2 | .... | 300 | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | .... |
| 25 Kearney | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | 600 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... |
| 26 Keewatin. | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | 600 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 |
| 27 Kenora | 2 | 6 | .... | 6 | .... | 317 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 28 Lindsay | 2 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 1025 | 375 | .... | 7 | .... | .... | .... | 7 | .... | .... |
| 29 Little Current | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | 600 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... |
| 30 Massey | 1 | 2 | .... | 2 | .... | 550 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... |
| 31 Mattawa | 1 | 6 | .... | 6 | .... | 454 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | .... |
| 32 Merritton | 1 | 2 | .... | 2 | .... | 575 | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | .... |
| 33 Mount Forest .. | 1 | 2 | .... | 2 | .... | 450 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... |
| 34 New Liskeard .. | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | 700 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... |
| 35 Newmarket.... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | 675 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... |
| 36 North Bay | 3 | 17 | .... | 17 | .... | 582 | 5 | 12 | .... | .... | .... | 12 | 5 | .... |
| 37 Oakville | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | 525 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| 38 Orillia | 1 | 4 | .... | 4 | .... | 300 | 2 | 3 | .... | .... | .... | 3 | .... | .... |
| 39 Oshawa | 1 | 3 | .... | 3 | .... | 400 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 40 Owen Sound .. | 1 | 4 | .... | 4 | .... | 350 | .... | 3 | .... | 1 | .... | 3 | .... | .... |
| 41 Paris | 1 | 2 | .... | 2 | .... | 300 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... |
| 42 Parkhill | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | 600 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... |
| 43 Pembroke..... | 1 | 12 | .... | 12 | .... | 510 | .... | 9 | 1 | .... | 1 | 9 | .... | .... |
| 44 Perth | 1 | 4 | .... | 4 | .... | 400 | 3 | 4 | .... | .... | .... | 4 | .... | .... |
| 45 Picton | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | 600 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... |
| 46 Prescott | 1 | 4 | .... | 4 | .... | 400 | 2 | 2 | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 1 | .... |
| 47 Preston..... | 1 | 4 | .... | 4 | .... | 350 | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | .... |
| 48 Rainy River .. | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | 600 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 49 Renfrew | 1 | 8 | .... | 8 | .... | 425 | 1 | 5 | .... | .... | .... | 5 | 1 | .... |
| 50*Rockland | 2 | 15 | .... | 15 | .... | 260 | 4 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 8 | 3 |
| 51 St. Mary's | 1 | 2 | .... | 2 | .... | 375 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... |
| 52 Sandwich..... | 2 | 7 | .... | 7 | .... | 329 | 2 | 5 | .... | .... | .... | 5 | .... | .... |
| 53 Seaforth..... | 1 | 2 | .... | 2 | .... | 500 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... |

*No report received for 1918.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS—Continued

PUPILS IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION, ETC.—Continued

| Temporary | | Permanent Ungraded | Number of Pupils | Boys | Girls | Average daily attendance | Percentage of average to daily attendance | Kindergarten-Primary Pupils | First Reader, Part I, or Primer | First Reader, Part II, or 1st Book | Second Book | Third Book | Fourth Book | Beyond 4th Book | Art |
|-----------|-------|-----------------------|------------------|------|-------|-----------------------------|---|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|-------|
| 1 | 3 | 5 | 596 | 282 | 314 | 344 | 58 | ..... | 186 | 106 | 113 | 99 | 92 | ..... | 596 |
| 2 | ..... | 1 | 129 | 56 | 73 | 91 | 71 | ..... | 24 | 23 | 31 | 30 | 21 | ..... | 129 |
| 3 | ..... | 3 | 310 | 116 | 194 | 146 | 47 | ..... | 64 | 41 | 43 | 85 | 47 | 30 | 310 |
| 4 | 1 | 2 | 447 | 222 | 225 | 275 | 62 | ..... | 149 | 48 | 102 | 79 | 69 | ..... | 447 |
| 5 | ..... | 3 | 159 | 77 | 82 | 103 | 65 | ..... | 26 | 17 | 33 | 36 | 47 | ..... | 159 |
| 6 | ..... | ..... | 120 | 61 | 59 | 49 | 41 | ..... | 40 | 32 | 28 | 18 | 2 | ..... | 120 |
| 7 | ..... | ..... | 287 | 140 | 147 | 192 | 67 | ..... | 55 | 38 | 69 | 71 | 54 | ..... | 287 |
| 8 | ..... | ..... | 112 | 50 | 62 | 85 | 76 | ..... | 62 | 8 | 38 | ..... | 4 | ..... | 112 |
| 9 | ..... | ..... | 55 | 23 | 32 | 28 | 51 | ..... | 22 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 55 |
| 10 | 2 | 1 | 180 | 78 | 102 | 117 | 65 | ..... | 40 | 33 | 43 | 41 | 21 | 2 | 180 |
| 11 | 7 | ..... | 579 | 321 | 258 | 245 | 42 | 15 | 258 | 83 | 93 | 66 | 64 | ..... | 579 |
| 12 | ..... | 2 | 143 | 74 | 69 | 90 | 63 | ..... | 27 | 10 | 32 | 36 | 38 | ..... | 143 |
| 13 | ..... | ..... | 311 | 156 | 155 | 167 | 54 | ..... | 89 | 74 | 99 | 45 | 4 | ..... | 311 |
| 14 | ..... | ..... | 102 | 49 | 53 | 57 | 56 | ..... | 29 | 17 | 11 | 23 | 22 | ..... | 102 |
| 15 | ..... | 4 | 971 | 415 | 556 | 708 | 73 | ..... | 314 | 194 | 231 | 158 | 74 | ..... | 971 |
| 16 | ..... | 2 | 123 | 66 | 57 | 72 | 59 | ..... | 32 | 14 | 20 | 31 | 26 | ..... | 123 |
| 17 | 1 | ..... | 549 | 223 | 326 | 374 | 68 | ..... | 303 | 86 | 83 | 56 | 21 | ..... | 549 |
| 18 | 2 | 2 | 394 | 192 | 202 | 208 | 53 | ..... | 139 | 83 | 90 | 48 | 34 | ..... | 394 |
| 19 | 2 | ..... | 204 | 102 | 102 | 108 | 53 | ..... | 92 | 28 | 39 | 31 | 14 | ..... | 204 |
| 20 | ..... | 1 | 88 | 40 | 48 | 55 | 62 | ..... | 20 | 11 | 12 | 18 | 27 | ..... | 88 |
| 21 | ..... | ..... | 95 | 45 | 50 | 59 | 62 | ..... | 24 | 8 | 11 | 35 | 17 | ..... | 95 |
| 22 | 3 | ..... | 344 | 185 | 159 | 169 | 49 | ..... | 98 | 69 | 97 | 47 | 33 | ..... | 256 |
| 23 | 16 | ..... | 1,137 | 526 | 611 | 668 | 59 | ..... | 374 | 293 | 266 | 155 | 34 | 15 | 1,137 |
| 24 | ..... | ..... | 110 | 53 | 57 | 85 | 77 | ..... | 23 | 19 | 15 | 31 | 22 | ..... | 110 |
| 25 | ..... | ..... | 40 | 20 | 20 | 24 | 60 | ..... | 3 | 7 | 17 | 6 | 7 | ..... | 40 |
| 26 | ..... | ..... | 37 | 16 | 21 | 17 | 46 | ..... | 13 | 2 | 9 | 9 | 4 | ..... | 37 |
| 27 | 6 | ..... | 256 | 128 | 128 | 122 | 48 | ..... | 57 | 56 | 72 | 35 | 36 | ..... | 256 |
| 28 | ..... | ..... | 314 | 152 | 162 | 190 | 61 | ..... | 70 | 52 | 50 | 65 | 77 | ..... | 314 |
| 29 | ..... | ..... | 45 | 25 | 20 | 7 | 16 | ..... | 20 | 4 | 13 | 5 | 3 | ..... | 45 |
| 30 | 1 | ..... | 99 | 36 | 63 | 37 | 37 | ..... | 37 | 9 | 29 | 16 | 8 | ..... | 99 |
| 31 | 2 | 2 | 258 | 130 | 128 | 152 | 59 | ..... | 67 | 40 | 50 | 54 | 37 | 10 | 258 |
| 32 | ..... | ..... | 83 | 50 | 33 | 39 | 47 | ..... | 27 | 8 | 22 | 16 | 10 | ..... | 83 |
| 33 | ..... | 1 | 70 | 37 | 33 | 50 | 71 | ..... | 14 | 9 | 11 | 21 | 15 | ..... | 70 |
| 34 | ..... | ..... | 65 | 40 | 25 | 24 | 37 | ..... | 22 | 9 | 1 | 18 | 15 | ..... | 65 |
| 35 | ..... | ..... | 75 | 38 | 37 | 46 | 61 | ..... | 24 | 17 | 7 | 14 | 13 | ..... | 75 |
| 36 | ..... | ..... | 811 | 371 | 440 | 545 | 67 | ..... | 185 | 134 | 179 | 178 | 135 | ..... | 811 |
| 37 | ..... | ..... | 52 | 19 | 33 | 23 | 44 | ..... | 20 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 13 | ..... | 52 |
| 38 | ..... | 1 | 188 | 103 | 85 | 101 | 54 | ..... | 44 | 18 | 44 | 38 | 44 | ..... | 188 |
| 39 | ..... | 3 | 157 | 79 | 78 | 93 | 59 | ..... | 52 | 20 | 33 | 27 | 25 | ..... | 157 |
| 40 | ..... | 1 | 182 | 91 | 91 | 122 | 67 | ..... | 26 | 25 | 46 | 49 | 36 | ..... | 182 |
| 41 | ..... | 1 | 70 | 34 | 36 | 47 | 67 | ..... | 23 | 8 | 6 | 18 | 15 | ..... | 70 |
| 42 | ..... | ..... | 31 | 20 | 11 | 19 | 61 | ..... | 3 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 8 | ..... | 31 |
| 43 | ..... | 2 | 715 | 364 | 351 | 378 | 53 | ..... | 140 | 180 | 119 | 175 | 101 | ..... | 715 |
| 44 | ..... | ..... | 217 | 104 | 113 | 137 | 63 | ..... | 30 | 21 | 48 | 67 | 51 | ..... | 217 |
| 45 | ..... | ..... | 28 | 11 | 17 | 15 | 53 | ..... | 3 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 4 | ..... | 28 |
| 46 | ..... | 1 | 133 | 74 | 59 | 101 | 76 | ..... | 30 | 21 | 27 | 22 | 33 | ..... | 133 |
| 47 | ..... | 2 | 235 | 104 | 131 | 154 | 66 | ..... | 56 | 32 | 36 | 68 | 43 | ..... | 235 |
| 48 | 1 | ..... | 54 | 26 | 28 | 21 | 39 | ..... | 38 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 2 | ..... | 54 |
| 49 | ..... | 2 | 544 | 268 | 276 | 298 | 55 | ..... | 242 | 67 | 57 | 98 | 80 | ..... | 544 |
| 50 | 4 | ..... | 922 | 491 | 431 | 575 | 62 | ..... | 417 | 262 | 142 | 77 | 24 | ..... | 922 |
| 51 | ..... | 1 | 55 | 29 | 26 | 38 | 69 | ..... | 10 | 7 | 7 | 17 | 14 | ..... | 55 |
| 52 | ..... | 2 | 387 | 203 | 184 | 163 | 42 | 49 | 83 | 60 | 124 | 45 | 26 | ..... | 387 |
| 53 | ..... | 1 | 70 | 41 | 29 | 52 | 74 | ..... | 20 | 14 | 9 | 13 | 14 | ..... | 70 |

ROMAN CATHOLIC

II. TABLE G—TEACHERS, SALARIES, CERTIFICATES, ATTENDANCE,

| Towns—Con. | Geography | Music | Literature | Composition | Grammar | English History | Canadian History | Physiology and Hygiene | Nature Study | Physical Culture | Bookkeeping |
|---------------------|-----------|-------|------------|-------------|---------|-----------------|------------------|------------------------|--------------|------------------|-------------|
| 1 Alexandria | 596 | 596 | 596 | 596 | 92 | 191 | 191 | 596 | 596 | 596 | ..... |
| 2 Almonte | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 16 | 61 | 61 | 129 | 129 | 129 | ..... |
| 3 Amherstburg .. | 310 | 310 | 310 | 310 | 77 | 162 | 215 | 280 | 280 | 310 | 18 |
| 4 Arnprior | 298 | 447 | 447 | 447 | 69 | 148 | 250 | 447 | 447 | 447 | ..... |
| 5 Barrie | 133 | 159 | 159 | 159 | 47 | 116 | 116 | 159 | 159 | 159 | ..... |
| 6 Bonfield | 12 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 120 | 120 | 120 | ..... |
| 7 Brockville | 287 | 287 | 287 | 287 | 125 | 125 | 287 | 287 | 287 | 287 | ..... |
| 8 Cache Bay | 42 | 112 | 112 | 112 | 4 | 42 | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 | ..... |
| 9 Charlton | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 6 | 15 | 20 | 55 | 55 | 55 | ..... |
| 10 Chelmsford | 180 | 180 | 180 | 180 | 107 | 25 | 180 | 180 | 180 | 180 | 23 |
| 11 Cobalt | 394 | 579 | 579 | 579 | 64 | 138 | 231 | 579 | 579 | 579 | ..... |
| 12 Cobourg | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 38 | 74 | 106 | 143 | 143 | 143 | ..... |
| 13 Cochrane | 222 | 311 | 311 | 311 | 4 | 49 | 49 | 311 | 311 | 311 | ..... |
| 14 Collingwood | 73 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 22 | 56 | 56 | 102 | 102 | 102 | ..... |
| 15 Cornwall | 971 | 971 | 971 | 971 | 74 | 463 | 463 | 971 | 971 | 971 | ..... |
| 16 Dundas | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 26 | 57 | 77 | 123 | 123 | 123 | ..... |
| 17 Eastview | 549 | 549 | 549 | 549 | 77 | 179 | 212 | 549 | 549 | 549 | ..... |
| 18 Ford | 255 | 394 | 394 | 394 | 82 | 172 | 172 | 394 | 394 | 394 | ..... |
| 19 Fort Frances ... | 204 | 204 | 204 | 204 | 14 | 45 | 84 | 204 | 204 | 204 | ..... |
| 20 Goderich | 68 | 88 | 88 | 88 | 27 | 57 | 57 | 88 | 88 | 88 | ..... |
| 21 Hanover | 71 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 17 | 63 | 63 | 95 | 95 | 95 | ..... |
| 22 Haileybury | 256 | 344 | 256 | 344 | 33 | 75 | 256 | 256 | 344 | 344 | ..... |
| 23 Hawkesbury ... | 1,137 | 1,137 | 1,137 | 1,137 | 49 | 49 | 529 | 1,137 | 1,137 | 1,137 | ..... |
| 24 Ingersoll | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 22 | 53 | 68 | 110 | 110 | 110 | ..... |
| 25 Kearney | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 7 | 13 | 30 | 40 | 40 | 40 | ..... |
| 26 Keewatin | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 4 | 13 | 22 | 37 | 37 | 37 | ..... |
| 27 Kenora | 256 | 256 | 256 | 256 | 36 | 71 | 73 | 256 | 256 | 256 | ..... |
| 28 Lindsay | 144 | 314 | 314 | 314 | 77 | 77 | 192 | 314 | 314 | 314 | ..... |
| 29 Little Current . | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 3 | 8 | 21 | 45 | 45 | 45 | ..... |
| 30 Massey | 84 | 99 | 60 | 60 | 35 | 9 | 48 | 35 | 35 | 99 | ..... |
| 31 Mattawa | 258 | 258 | 258 | 258 | 47 | 101 | 151 | 258 | 258 | 258 | ..... |
| 32 Merritton | 83 | 83 | 83 | 83 | 10 | 26 | 26 | 83 | 83 | 83 | ..... |
| 33 Mount Forest .. | 56 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 15 | 47 | 47 | 70 | 70 | 70 | ..... |
| 34 New Liskeard .. | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 15 | 33 | 33 | 65 | 65 | 65 | ..... |
| 35 Newmarket | 51 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 13 | 34 | 34 | 75 | 75 | 75 | ..... |
| 36 North Bay | 811 | 811 | 811 | 811 | 135 | 492 | 492 | 811 | 811 | 811 | ..... |
| 37 Oakville | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 13 | 22 | 22 | 52 | 52 | 52 | ..... |
| 38 Orillia | 188 | 188 | 188 | 188 | 44 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 188 | 188 | ..... |
| 39 Oshawa | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 157 | 157 | 157 | ..... |
| 40 Owen Sound ... | 156 | 182 | 182 | 182 | 36 | 131 | 131 | 182 | 182 | 182 | ..... |
| 41 Paris | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 15 | 39 | 47 | 70 | 70 | 70 | ..... |
| 42 Parkhill | 28 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 8 | 25 | 25 | 31 | 31 | 31 | ..... |
| 43 Pembroke | 715 | 715 | 715 | 715 | 101 | 119 | 157 | 715 | 715 | 715 | ..... |
| 44 Perth | 217 | 217 | 217 | 217 | 51 | 118 | 118 | 217 | 217 | 217 | ..... |
| 45 Picton | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 10 | 20 | 20 | 28 | 28 | 28 | ..... |
| 46 Prescott | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 133 | 133 | 133 | ..... |
| 47 Preston | 179 | 235 | 235 | 235 | 43 | 147 | 147 | 235 | 235 | 235 | ..... |
| 48 Rainy River ... | 54 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 54 | 54 | 54 | ..... |
| 49 Renfrew | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 80 | 178 | 178 | 544 | 544 | 544 | ..... |
| 50 Rockland | 922 | 922 | 86 | 922 | 922 | 50 | 922 | 922 | 922 | 922 | ..... |
| 51 St. Mary's | 45 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 14 | 38 | 38 | 55 | 55 | 55 | ..... |
| 52 Sandwich | 255 | 387 | 387 | 387 | 71 | 255 | 387 | 387 | 387 | 387 | ..... |
| 53 Seaforth | 50 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 14 | 36 | 36 | 70 | 70 | 70 | ..... |

SEPARATE SCHOOLS—Continued

PUPILS IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION, ETC.—Continued

| | Arithmetic and Mensuration | Algebra | Geometry | Latin | French (beyond 4th Book) | French (Primer to 4th Book, inclusive) | Elementary Science | Commercial Subjects | Agriculture | Manual Training | Household Science | Maps, Globes and Prizes | | | Number of Trees planted on Arbor Day |
|----|-------------------------------|---------|----------|-------|--------------------------|---|--------------------|---------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Number of Maps | Number of Globes | Number of Schools giving Prizes | |
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 18 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| 3 | 30 | 22 | 2 | 4 | 23 | 233 | 22 | 18 | 90 | ..... | ..... | 24 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | 20 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | 21 | 3 | ..... | ..... |
| 6 | | | | | | 120 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 | ..... | 15 | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | 26 | 4 | 1 | ..... |
| 8 | | | | | | 112 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 112 | ..... | 6 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| 9 | | | | | | | | | 20 | ..... | ..... | 7 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 10 | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 172 | 2 | 2 | ..... | 180 | ..... | 12 | 2 | 1 | ..... |
| 11 | | | | | | 404 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23 | 4 | 2 | ..... |
| 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | 14 | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| 13 | | | | | | 251 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| 14 | | | | | | | | | 45 | 25 | 20 | 21 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| 15 | | | | | | 415 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50 | 6 | ..... | ..... |
| 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| 17 | | | | | | 549 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| 18 | | | | | | 319 | ..... | ..... | 44 | ..... | ..... | 8 | 3 | ..... | ..... |
| 19 | | | | | | 30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| 20 | | | | | | | | | 45 | ..... | ..... | 14 | 2 | 1 | ..... |
| 21 | | | | | | | | | 52 | ..... | ..... | 6 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 22 | | | | | | 173 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 344 | ..... | 14 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| 23 | 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 1,096 | 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50 | 7 | ..... | ..... |
| 24 | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 25 | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| 26 | | | | | | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| 27 | | | | | | 256 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| 28 | | | | | | | | | | | | 20 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| 29 | | | | | | | | | 21 | ..... | ..... | 9 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| 30 | | | | | | 71 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| 31 | | | | | | 139 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 33 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| 32 | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| 33 | | | | | | | | | | | | 14 | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| 34 | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| 35 | | | | | | | | | 27 | ..... | ..... | 9 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| 36 | | | | | | 264 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 185 | 185 | 25 | 3 | ..... | ..... |
| 37 | | | | | | | | | 15 | ..... | ..... | 5 | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| 38 | | | | | | | | | 44 | ..... | ..... | 20 | 2 | 1 | ..... |
| 39 | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| 40 | | | | | | | | | 85 | 182 | 65 | 14 | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| 41 | | | | | | | | | 33 | ..... | ..... | 9 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| 42 | | | | | | | | | 18 | ..... | ..... | 9 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| 43 | | | | | | 96 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| 44 | | | | | | | | | | | | 18 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| 45 | | | | | | | | | 28 | 28 | ..... | 10 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| 46 | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| 47 | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| 48 | | | | | | 54 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| 49 | | | | | | | | | | | | 19 | 2 | 1 | ..... |
| 50 | | | | | | 920 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 32 | 9 | ..... | ..... |
| 51 | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| 52 | | | | | | 300 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| 53 | | | | | | | | | | | | 14 | 1 | ..... | ..... |

ROMAN CATHOLIC

II. TABLE G—TEACHERS, SALARIES, CERTIFICATES, ATTENDANCE,

| Towns— Continued | Teachers | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|--------------------|------|--------|------------------|--------------------|---|--|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|----------|
| | No. of Schools | Number of Teachers | Male | Female | Av. salary, male | Av. salary, female | Number who have ever attended a Model School in Ontario | Number who have ever attended a Normal School in Ontario | Number who have ever attended the Normal Coll. or F. of E. in Ontario | Number of University Graduates | 1st Class or Interim 1st Class | 2nd Class or Interim 2nd Class | 3rd Class | District |
| 54 Smith's Falls..... | 1 | 5 | .... | 5 | \$... | \$ 300 | 3 | 3 | ..... | .... | .... | 3 | .... | .... |
| 55 Sturgeon Falls | 1 | 11 | .... | 11 | ... .. | 382 | 7 | ..... | ..... | .... | .... | .... | 7 | .... |
| 56 Sudbury .. | 2 | 16 | .... | 16 | ... .. | 607 | 7 | 6 | ..... | .... | .... | 6 | 7 | .... |
| 57 Thorold ... | 1 | 5 | .... | 5 | ... .. | 440 | 3 | 2 | ..... | .... | .... | 2 | . | .... |
| 58 Tilbury..... | 1 | 5 | .... | 5 | ... .. | 335 | 5 | 2 | ..... | .... | .... | 2 | 1 | .... |
| 59 Timmins .. | 1 | 6 | .... | 6 | ... .. | 700 | 3 | ..... | ..... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 2 |
| 60 Trenton ... | 1 | 4 | .... | 4 | ... .. | 300 | 2 | 3 | ..... | .... | .... | 3 | .... | .... |
| 61 Vankleek Hill..... | 1 | 5 | .... | 5 | ... .. | 300 | 2 | 1 | ..... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 |
| 62 Walkerton . | 1 | 4 | .... | 4 | ... .. | 325 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 63 Walkerville | 1 | 3 | .... | 3 | ... .. | 250 | 1 | 2 | ..... | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... |
| 64 Wallaceb'rg | 1 | 6 | .... | 6 | ... .. | 292 | 1 | 5 | ..... | .... | .... | 5 | .... | .... |
| 65 Waterloo .. | 1 | 5 | .... | 5 | ... .. | 525 | ..... | 1 | ..... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... |
| 66 Weston..... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 | ... .. | 700 | ..... | 1 | ..... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... |
| 67 Whitby..... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 | ... .. | 600 | ..... | ..... | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| Totals..... | 84 | 352 | 10 | 342 | 512 | 423 | 105 | 147 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 145 | 59 | 16 |
| Totals | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Rur'l Schools | 316 | 420 | 7 | 413 | 607 | 493 | 169 | 146 | 16 | 1 | 20 | 137 | 126 | 27 |
| 2 Cities | 143 | 716 | 67 | 649 | 721 | 469 | 100 | 414 | 43 | 11 | 45 | 418 | 68 | 7 |
| 3 Towns | 84 | 352 | 10 | 342 | 512 | 423 | 105 | 147 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 145 | 59 | 16 |
| 4 Villages | 16 | 38 | .... | 38 | ... .. | 407 | 8 | 14 | 7 | 1 | .... | 13 | 11 | 2 |
| 5 Gd. Totals, 1918..... | 559 | 1526 | 84 | 1442 | 687 | 464 | 382 | 721 | 70 | 14 | 70 | 713 | 264 | 52 |
| 6 Gd. Totals, 1917..... | 548 | 1488 | 98 | 1390 | 630 | 426 | 480 | 694 | 47 | 10 | 54 | 681 | 266 | 54 |
| 7 Increases ... | 11 | 38 | .... | 52 | 57 | 38 | ..... | 27 | 23 | 4 | 16 | 32 | .... | .... |
| 8 Decreases... | ... | .... | 14 | .... | ... | ... | 98 | ..... | ..... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 2 |
| 9 Percentages. | ... | .... | 5.50 | 94.49 | ... | ... | 25.03 | 47.24 | 4.59 | .91 | 4.59 | 46.72 | 17.30 | 3.41 |

SEPARATE SCHOOLS—Continued

PUPILS IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION, ETC.—Continued

| Kindergarten- Primary | Temporary | Permanent Un- graded | Number of Pupils | Boys | Girls | Average daily attendance | Percentage of av. to daily attend'ce | Kindergarten-Primary Pupils | First Reader, Part I, or Primer | First Reader, Part II, or 1st Book | Second Book | Third Book | Fourth Book | Beyond 4th Book |
|--------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------------|---|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 54 ... | 1 | 1 | 250 | 118 | 132 | 159 | 64 | .... | 66 | 52 | 48 | 46 | 38 | .... |
| 55 ... | 4 | .... | 569 | 257 | 312 | 398 | 70 | .... | 210 | 104 | 135 | 57 | 61 | 2 |
| 56 ... | 1 | 2 | 843 | 429 | 414 | 528 | 63 | .... | 205 | 173 | 248 | 112 | 105 | .... |
| 57 ... | .... | 3 | 268 | 137 | 131 | 163 | 61 | .... | 76 | 47 | 59 | 65 | 21 | .... |
| 58 ... | 2 | .... | 261 | 118 | 143 | 151 | 58 | .... | 76 | 48 | 52 | 42 | 43 | .... |
| 59 ... | 2 | .... | 275 | 116 | 159 | 114 | 41 | .... | 126 | 42 | 43 | 47 | 17 | .... |
| 60 ... | .... | 1 | 255 | 126 | 129 | 138 | 54 | .... | 95 | 40 | 24 | 57 | 39 | .... |
| 61 ... | .... | 3 | 220 | 89 | 131 | 108 | 49 | .... | 60 | 31 | 43 | 44 | 42 | .... |
| 62 ... | .... | 4 | 181 | 105 | 76 | 114 | 63 | .... | 21 | 28 | 43 | 45 | 44 | .... |
| 63 ... | 1 | .... | 151 | 84 | 67 | 82 | 54 | .... | 39 | 20 | 26 | 32 | 34 | .... |
| 64 ... | 1 | .... | 298 | 138 | 160 | 182 | 61 | .... | 102 | 46 | 54 | 52 | 44 | .... |
| 65 ... | .... | 4 | 272 | 127 | 145 | 181 | 67 | .... | 53 | 45 | 61 | 55 | 58 | .... |
| 66 ... | .... | .... | 80 | 37 | 43 | 40 | 50 | .... | 13 | 14 | 14 | 20 | 19 | .... |
| 67 ... | .... | .... | 50 | 24 | 26 | 31 | 62 | .... | 17 | ..... | 11 | 10 | 12 | .... |
| .... | 63 | 64 | 17,711 | 8,561 | 9,150 | 10,474 | 59.13 | 64 | 5,425 | 3,132 | 3,650 | 3,112 | 2,263 | 65 |
| 1 ... | 96 | 14 | 16,907 | 8,363 | 8,544 | 8,719 | 51.57 | 254 | 5,716 | 2,899 | 2,997 | 2,661 | 2,002 | 378 |
| 2 1 | 63 | 114 | 35,166 | 17,603 | 17,563 | 20,304 | 57.74 | 215 | 9,044 | 5,604 | 7,434 | 6,685 | 5,021 | 1163 |
| 3 ... | 63 | 64 | 17,711 | 8,561 | 9,150 | 10,474 | 59.13 | 64 | 5,425 | 3,132 | 3,650 | 3,112 | 2,263 | 65 |
| 4 ... | 1 | 11 | 1,518 | 774 | 744 | 1,038 | 68.37 | .... | 403 | 227 | 248 | 304 | 309 | 27 |
| 5 1 | 223 | 203 | 71,302 | 35,301 | 36,001 | 40,535 | 56.85 | 533 | 20,588 | 11,862 | 14,329 | 12,762 | 9,595 | 1633 |
| 6 ... | 220 | 213 | 70,048 | 35,036 | 35,012 | 46,919 | 66.98 | .... | 20,273 | 12,773 | 13,959 | 12,066 | 9,423 | 1554 |
| 7 1 | 3 | .... | 1,254 | 265 | 989 | .... | .... | 533 | 315 | .... | 370 | 696 | 172 | 79 |
| 8 ... | .... | 10 | .... | .... | .... | 6,384 | 10.13 | .... | .... | 911 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 9 ... | 14.61 | 13.30 | .... | 49.50 | 50.49 | 56.85 | .... | .75 | 28.87 | 16.63 | 20.09 | 17.90 | 13.46 | 2.29 |

ROMAN CATHOLIC

II. TABLE G—TEACHERS, SALARIES, CERTIFICATES, ATTENDANCE,

| Towns— Concluded | Art | Geography | Music | Literature | Composition | Grammar | English History | Canadian History | Physiology and Hygiene | Nature Study | Physical Culture |
|---------------------|--------|-----------|--------|------------|-------------|---------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------------|--------------|------------------|
| 54 Smith's Falls. | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 38 | 84 | 132 | 250 | 250 | 250 |
| 55 Sturgeon Falls | 569 | 359 | 359 | 469 | 359 | 63 | 63 | 120 | 569 | 569 | 569 |
| 56 Sudbury | 843 | 843 | 843 | 843 | 843 | 105 | 217 | 465 | 843 | 843 | 843 |
| 57 Thorold | 268 | 268 | 268 | 268 | 268 | 21 | 86 | 86 | 268 | 268 | 268 |
| 58 Tilbury..... | 261 | 261 | ..... | 261 | 43 | 43 | 85 | 185 | 261 | 261 | ..... |
| 59 Timmins | 275 | 275 | 275 | 275 | 275 | 17 | 64 | 107 | 275 | 275 | 275 |
| 60 Trenton | 255 | 255 | 255 | 255 | 255 | 39 | 39 | 96 | 255 | 255 | 255 |
| 61 Vankleek Hill. | 220 | 220 | 220 | 220 | 220 | 42 | 86 | 129 | 160 | 160 | 220 |
| 62 Walkerton | 181 | 160 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 44 | 132 | 132 | 181 | 181 | 181 |
| 63 Walkerville... | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 | 34 | 34 | 65 | 151 | 151 | 151 |
| 64 Wallaceburg .. | 298 | 298 | 298 | 298 | 298 | 44 | 96 | 150 | 298 | 298 | 298 |
| 65 Waterloo | 272 | 219 | 272 | 272 | 272 | 58 | 174 | 174 | 272 | 272 | 272 |
| 66 Weston..... | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 19 | 39 | 39 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 67 Whitby | 22 | 22 | 22 | 33 | 33 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Totals..... | 17,595 | 16,002 | 17,212 | 16,631 | 17,227 | 3,613 | 5,987 | 9,403 | 17,407 | 17,557 | 17,450 |
| Totals | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Rural Schools.. | 15,344 | 12,393 | 13,206 | 12,172 | 13,818 | 4,439 | 5,145 | 8,409 | 12,832 | 12,654 | 14,591 |
| 2 Cities..... | 34,990 | 32,260 | 34,363 | 34,599 | 34,554 | 7,698 | 12,032 | 16,637 | 33,352 | 34,208 | 33,602 |
| 3 Towns | 17,595 | 16,002 | 17,212 | 16,631 | 17,227 | 3,613 | 5,987 | 9,403 | 17,407 | 17,557 | 17,450 |
| 4 Villages | 1,518 | 1,316 | 1,346 | 1,236 | 1,457 | 518 | 679 | 1,013 | 1,285 | 1,396 | 1,518 |
| 5 Gd. Totals, 1918 | 69,447 | 61,971 | 66,127 | 64,638 | 67,056 | 16,268 | 23,843 | 35,462 | 64,876 | 65,815 | 67,161 |
| 6 Gd. Totals, 1917 | 67,150 | 60,880 | 63,565 | 62,660 | 66,382 | 17,091 | 21,756 | 34,429 | 61,293 | 64,279 | 64,839 |
| 7 Increases | 2,297 | 1,091 | 2,562 | 1,978 | 674 | ..... | 2,087 | 1,033 | 3,583 | 1,536 | 2,322 |
| 8 Decreases..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 823 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 9 Percentages ... | 97.39 | 86.91 | 92.74 | 90.65 | 94.04 | 22.81 | 33.43 | 49.73 | 90.98 | 92.30 | 94.19 |

SEPARATE SCHOOLS—Concluded

PUPILS IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION, ETC.—Concluded

| | Bookkeeping | Arithmetic and Mensuration | Algebra | Geometry | Latin | French (beyond 4th Book) | French (Primer to 4th Book, inclusive) | Elementary Science | Commercial Subjects | Agriculture | Manual Training | Household Science | Maps, Globes and Prizes | | | |
|----|-------------|----------------------------|---------|----------|-------|--------------------------|--|--------------------|---------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Number of Maps | Number of Globes | Number of Schools giving Prizes | Number of Trees planted on Arbor Day |
| 54 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37 | 15 | 10 | 2 | ... | ... |
| 55 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 469 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 2 | 1 | ... |
| 56 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 562 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34 | 5 | 1 | ... |
| 57 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| 58 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 229 | ... | ... | 85 | ... | ... | 8 | 3 | 1 | ... |
| 59 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 229 | ... | ... | 64 | 275 | 275 | 5 | 3 | ... | ... |
| 60 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| 61 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 217 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 1 | ... | ... |
| 62 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 3 | 1 | ... |
| 63 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| 64 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 96 | ... | ... | 10 | 2 | 1 | ... |
| 65 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 113 | 11 | 13 | 12 | 2 | ... | ... |
| 66 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 1 | ... | ... |
| 67 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... | ... | 8 | 1 | ... | ... |
| | 43 | 49 | 26 | 4 | 4 | 40 | 7,692 | 41 | 22 | 937 | 1,391 | 573 | 991 | 127 | 29 | 14 |
| 1 | 258 | 370 | 301 | 231 | 178 | 241 | 10,782 | 294 | 2 | 2,194 | 1,236 | 94 | 2,640 | 301 | 94 | 166 |
| 2 | 617 | 1,009 | 917 | 766 | 801 | 940 | 6,065 | 742 | 326 | 681 | 4,265 | 997 | 1,981 | 269 | 22 | 14 |
| 3 | 43 | 49 | 26 | 4 | 4 | 40 | 7,692 | 41 | 22 | 937 | 1,391 | 573 | 991 | 127 | 29 | 14 |
| 4 | 24 | 26 | 26 | 14 | 25 | 25 | 445 | 26 | ..... | 233 | ..... | ..... | 168 | 22 | 8 | .... |
| 5 | 942 | 1,454 | 1,270 | 1,015 | 1,008 | 1,246 | 24,984 | 1,103 | 350 | 4,045 | 6,892 | 1,664 | 5,780 | 719 | 153 | 194 |
| 6 | 748 | 1,019 | 1,124 | 767 | 852 | 1,323 | 23,772 | 978 | 240 | 2,692 | 7,040 | 1,152 | 5,101 | 685 | 190 | 365 |
| 7 | 194 | 435 | 146 | 248 | 156 | ..... | 1,212 | 125 | 110 | 1,353 | ..... | 512 | 679 | 34 | ..... | .... |
| 8 | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 77 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 148 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 37 | 171 |
| 9 | 1.32 | 2.03 | 1.78 | 1.42 | 1.41 | 1.74 | 35.03 | 1.54 | .49 | 5.67 | 9.66 | 2.33 | *10.33 | *1.28 | 27.37 | .... |

* To each School.

CONTINUATION
I. TABLE H—FINAN-

| Continuation Schools | Receipts | | | | | | Ex- |
|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| | Legislative Grants | Municipal Grants (county) | Municipal Grants (local) | School Fees | Balances and other sources | Total Receipts | Teachers' Salaries |
| | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| 1 Acton ,..... | 528 28 | 528 28 | 1,487 51 | 236 00 | 55 99 | 2,836 06 | 2,230 00 |
| 2 Agincourt | 274 85 | 274 85 | 1,151 65 | 121 00 | 330 19 | 2,152 54 | 1,000 00 |
| 3 Alvinston..... | 540 93 | 790 93 | 656 58 | 366 00 | 22 76 | 2,377 20 | 2,060 00 |
| 4 Arkona | 243 14 | 393 14 | 205 00 | 87 00 | 33 58 | 961 86 | 840 00 |
| 5 Ayr | 515 27 | 515 27 | 979 04 | 267 00 | 768 52 | 3,045 10 | 1,740 00 |
| 6 Bancroft | 1,506 55 | 393 40 | 500 00 | ..... | 95 71 | 2,495 66 | 2,100 22 |
| 7 Bath | 453 00 | 653 00 | 825 07 | 100 00 | 155 00 | 2,186 07 | 1,630 00 |
| 8 Beaverton | 544 60 | 644 60 | 1,093 01 | 366 00 | 51 12 | 2,699 33 | 2,170 00 |
| 9 Beeton | 418 27 | 583 77 | 1,800 00 | 262 00 | 118 11 | 3,182 15 | 1,643 34 |
| 10 Belmont | 559 07 | 945 69 | 800 00 | 563 00 | 13 00 | 2,880 76 | 2,120 00 |
| 11 Blenheim | 548 43 | 748 43 | 1,059 32 | 323 50 | 59 08 | 2,738 76 | 2,020 00 |
| 12 Blind River..... | 901 70 | ..... | 1,267 36 | 151 00 | 25 79 | 2,345 85 | 1,740 00 |
| 13 Blyth | 357 10 | 714 20 | 500 00 | 245 75 | 278 23 | 2,095 28 | 1,480 00 |
| 14 Bothwell | 452 57 | 652 57 | 1,035 00 | 168 00 | 104 33 | 2,412 47 | 1,645 00 |
| 15 Bowesville..... | 235 50 | 235 50 | 500 00 | ..... | 5 98 | 976 98 | 850 00 |
| 16 Bridgeburg | 544 92 | 644 92 | 14,643 61 | 499 00 | 45 99 | 16,378 44 | 2,390 00 |
| 17 Bruce Mines | 1,232 00 | ..... | 1,363 40 | 65 50 | 267 25 | 2,928 15 | 2,080 00 |
| 18 Brussels | 538 15 | 1,076 30 | 1,000 00 | 510 25 | 1,208 12 | 4,332 82 | 2,063 55 |
| 19 Burk's Falls | 4,123 80 | ..... | 1,500 00 | 191 00 | 2,200 00 | 8,014 80 | 1,938 20 |
| 20 Burlington..... | 542 04 | 542 04 | 2,601 88 | 466 00 | 34 89 | 4,186 85 | 3,039 93 |
| 21 Cannington | 545 60 | 615 00 | 1,318 47 | 345 00 | 168 21 | 2,992 28 | 2,050 00 |
| 22 Cardinal..... | 463 55 | 613 55 | 697 29 | 300 00 | 59 79 | 2,134 18 | 1,740 00 |
| 23 Carp | 497 75 | 498 95 | 800 00 | 486 50 | 522 12 | 2,805 32 | 1,890 00 |
| 24 Chapleau | 1,052 00 | ..... | 1,900 00 | 199 00 | 707 65 | 3,858 65 | 2,524 28 |
| 25 Claremont | 472 40 | 572 40 | 542 64 | 438 00 | 58 30 | 2,083 74 | 1,760 00 |
| 26 Clifford | 524 25 | 724 25 | 656 67 | 308 00 | 39 30 | 2,252 47 | 1,768 25 |
| 27 Cochrane..... | 454 20 | ..... | 507 41 | ..... | 16 98 | 978 59 | 838 18 |
| 28 Coldwater | 515 39 | 704 39 | 1,400 00 | 158 00 | 166 28 | 2,944 06 | 1,940 00 |
| 29 Comber..... | 439 16 | 1,246 80 | 400 00 | 158 00 | 186 80 | 2,430 76 | 1,722 90 |
| 30 Cookstown | 491 52 | 675 52 | 1,703 00 | 234 00 | 172 09 | 3,276 13 | 1,850 00 |
| 31 Creemore | 465 72 | 635 72 | 1,521 98 | 291 00 | 32 06 | 2,946 48 | 1,675 88 |
| 32 Delaware..... | 261 30 | 516 86 | 696 12 | 154 00 | 386 08 | 2,014 36 | 1,000 00 |
| 33 Delhi..... | 266 87 | 416 87 | 614 22 | 65 00 | 14 81 | 1,377 77 | 1,030 00 |
| 34 Drayton | 1,045 07 | 759 39 | 1,778 77 | 490 75 | ..... | 4,073 98 | 3,017 51 |
| 35 Dresden | 553 75 | 753 75 | 1,000 00 | 298 00 | ..... | 2,605 50 | 1,953 14 |
| 36 Drumbo | 362 21 | 511 81 | 538 34 | 63 50 | 442 76 | 1,918 62 | 1,360 00 |
| 37 Dryden..... | 525 60 | ..... | 1,050 42 | ..... | 19 50 | 1,595 52 | 1,280 00 |
| 38 Eganville..... | 522 90 | 523 55 | 1,157 36 | 39 00 | 48 15 | 2,290 96 | 1,900 00 |
| 39 Eganville(R.C.S.S) | 458 65 | 458 65 | 666 50 | 67 00 | 545 26 | 2,196 06 | 1,500 00 |
| 40 Elmira | 556 67 | 556 67 | 1,294 41 | 469 00 | 20 84 | 2,897 59 | 2,091 66 |
| 41 Elmvale | 494 51 | 564 71 | 1,500 00 | 168 50 | 2,785 40 | 5,513 12 | 1,920 00 |
| 42 Ennismore..... | 492 05 | 492 05 | 500 00 | 530 00 | 103 96 | 2,118 06 | 1,868 00 |
| 43 Erin | 369 97 | 569 97 | 925 00 | 201 00 | ..... | 2,065 94 | 1,500 00 |
| 44 Exeter | 440 91 | 1,005 18 | 2,000 00 | 541 25 | 543 15 | 4,530 49 | 3,210 00 |
| 45 Fenelon Falls.... | 540 90 | 540 90 | 1,120 83 | 114 00 | 27 00 | 2,343 63 | 2,010 00 |
| 46 Finch | 543 25 | 814 88 | 1,300 00 | 252 00 | 471 58 | 3,381 71 | 1,958 19 |
| 47 Fingal..... | 504 09 | 1,260 22 | 6,146 00 | 40 00 | 11524 49 | 19,474 80 | 1,780 00 |
| 48*Fitzroy Harbour.. | 255 00 | 505 00 | ..... | 51 15 | 14 58 | 825 73 | 600 00 |
| 49 Frankford..... | 473 95 | 638 10 | 963 31 | 150 00 | 713 81 | 2,939 17 | 1,860 00 |
| 50 Gore Bay..... | 974 00 | ..... | 1,215 65 | 321 50 | 29 55 | 2,540 70 | 1,985 01 |

*School closed for Fall term.

SCHOOLS
FISCAL STATEMENT

| Expenditure | | | | | Charges per year for Tuition |
|---|----------------------------------|---|---|-------------------|---|
| Buildings, Sites and all permanent improvements | Repairs to school accommodations | Library, scientific apparatus, maps, etc., typewriters, drawing models and equipment for physical culture | School books, stationery, fuel, examinations and other expenses | Total Expenditure | |
| \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | |
| 1 | | 110 00 | 381 86 | 2,721 86 | Res. \$5; non-res. \$7. |
| 2 | 76 23 | 22 00 | 66 04 | 227 91 | \$10. |
| 3 | | | 317 20 | 2,377 20 | Res. F. I free; all others \$10. |
| 4 | 5 00 | | 8 79 | 95 00 | \$10. |
| 5 | | | 92 47 | 426 15 | \$10. |
| 6 | | | 73 41 | 322 03 | Free. |
| 7 | | | 75 00 | 305 50 | Res. free; non-res. \$10. |
| 8 | 3 00 | 7 17 | 80 22 | 438 94 | \$10. |
| 9 | 880 57 | 92 50 | 401 58 | 99 49 | Res. F. I free; all others \$10. |
| 10 | 48 53 | 35 40 | 119 51 | 536 74 | \$10. |
| 11 | | 12 81 | 8 71 | 657 68 | Res. free; non-res. \$7.50. |
| 12 | | 24 60 | 57 25 | 524 00 | \$10. |
| 13 | | | 178 13 | 406 17 | \$7.50. |
| 14 | 89 22 | 37 85 | 253 36 | 382 99 | Res. free; non-res. \$15. |
| 15 | | | 4 33 | 105 75 | \$5. |
| 16 | 12597 05 | 9 53 | 525 12 | 856 74 | 16,378 44 Res. free; non-res. F. I \$30, II & III \$20. |
| 17 | 64 00 | | 167 61 | 526 27 | 2,837 88 Res. free; non-res. \$10. |
| 18 | 211 75 | 38 25 | 30 06 | 958 68 | 3,302 29 Res. F. I \$5, II \$7.50; all others \$10. |
| 19 | | 4,837 41 | 45 00 | 312 20 | 7,132 81 \$10. |
| 20 | 215 53 | 184 66 | 89 32 | 657 41 | 4,186 85 \$10. |
| 21 | 55 60 | | 93 30 | 793 38 | 2,992 28 \$10. |
| 22 | | | | 394 18 | 2,134 18 \$10. |
| 23 | | | 101 30 | 388 06 | 2,379 36 Res. \$5; Tp. outside sec, \$15; others \$20. |
| 24 | 24 00 | 33 91 | 115 43 | 860 16 | 3,557 78 F. I \$10; II \$15; III \$20. |
| 25 | | 10 65 | 51 16 | 261 93 | 2,083 74 Res. F. I free; all others \$20. |
| 26 | | 27 13 | | 457 09 | 2,252 47 \$10. |
| 27 | | 31 00 | 95 01 | 14 40 | 978 59 Free. |
| 28 | | 202 64 | 116 11 | 629 36 | 2,888 11 \$10. |
| 29 | | | 139 77 | 181 64 | 2,044 31 \$10. |
| 30 | 88 17 | | | 1,313 65 | 3,251 82 \$7.50. |
| 31 | 472 63 | | 211 61 | 586 36 | 2,946 48 \$10. |
| 32 | 30 12 | | 70 42 | 209 15 | 1,309 69 \$10. |
| 33 | | 24 10 | 181 11 | 142 56 | 1,377 77 Res. free; non-res. \$10. |
| 34 | | 114 33 | 14 55 | 927 59 | 4,073 98 Res. I free, II \$9, III \$11.25. |
| 35 | 14 75 | 48 38 | | 574 72 | 2,590 99 Res. \$2.50; non-res. \$10. |
| 36 | | | 111 69 | 132 86 | 1,604 55 \$5. |
| 37 | | | | 315 52 | 1,595 52 Res. free; non-res. \$10. |
| 38 | | 10 52 | | 380 44 | 2,290 96 Res. free; non-res. \$10. |
| 39 | | | 33 65 | 401 65 | 1,935 30 Res. free; non-res. \$10. |
| 40 | 33 25 | | 151 38 | 621 30 | 2,897 59 Res. F. I free; all others \$10. |
| 41 | 2,314 86 | 8 18 | 172 19 | 677 58 | 5,092 81 Res. \$5; non-res. \$10. |
| 42 | | 8 00 | 24 80 | 172 15 | 2,072 95 \$20. |
| 43 | 101 00 | | 154 50 | 290 13 | 2,045 63 Res. I free; non-res. I \$5, others \$9. |
| 44 | | | 160 79 | 1,102 68 | 4,473 47 Res. I free; all others \$10. |
| 45 | | 22 75 | 81 70 | 229 18 | 2,343 63 Res. free; non-res. \$10. |
| 46 | 117 00 | | | 1,303 16 | 3,378 35 \$10. |
| 47 | 368 00 | | 574 10 | 611 07 | 3,333 17 Res. free; non-res. \$10. |
| 48 | 70 94 | 42 95 | | 111 84 | 825 73 \$10. |
| 49 | 15 01 | | 100 22 | 432 92 | 2,408 15 Res. and Hastings Co. free; others \$10 |
| 50 | | 8 15 | 206 55 | 340 99 | 2,540 70 \$10. |

CONTINUATION
I. TABLE H—FINAN-

| Continuation Schools.—Con. | Receipts | | | | | | Ex- |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | Legislative Grants | Municipal Grants (county) | Municipal Grants (local) | School Fees | Balances and other sources | Total Receipts | Teachers' Salaries |
| | | | | | | | |
| | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| 51 Grand Valley | 514 45 | 954 45 | 103 42 | 306 00 | 22 00 | 1,900 32 | 1,550 00 |
| 52 Hanover | 561 17 | 1,683 34 | 1,465 39 | 343 50 | 55 73 | 4,109 13 | 2,364 43 |
| 53 Harrow | 456 75 | 656 75 | 795 71 | 119 00 | ..... | 2,028 21 | 1,665 00 |
| 54 Havelock | 525 50 | 525 50 | 1,526 97 | 40 00 | ..... | 2,617 97 | 2,180 60 |
| 55 Highgate | 532 70 | 732 70 | 1,363 11 | 275 00 | 420 31 | 3,323 82 | 2,257 40 |
| 56 Huntsville | 1,145 60 | ..... | 1,730 00 | 219 50 | 214 90 | 3,310 00 | 2,664 46 |
| 57 Jarvis | 274 88 | 745 90 | 273 89 | 78 25 | 14 58 | 1,387 50 | 1,000 00 |
| 58 Jockvale | 222 90 | 12 22 | 604 34 | 16 00 | 129 65 | 985 11 | 820 00 |
| 59 Kars | 447 50 | 447 50 | 672 62 | 30 00 | 31 60 | 1,629 22 | 1,400 00 |
| 60 Keewatin | 1,091 60 | ..... | 2,613 61 | ..... | 36 50 | 3,741 71 | 2,440 00 |
| 61 Kenmore | 475 25 | 475 25 | 630 48 | 509 50 | 122 52 | 2,213 00 | 1,765 00 |
| 62 Kinburn | 365 20 | 361 85 | 1,500 00 | 159 00 | 330 10 | 2,716 15 | 1,323 56 |
| 63 Lakefield | 592 85 | 542 85 | 1,650 00 | ..... | 22 00 | 2,807 70 | 2,200 00 |
| 64 Lanark | 468 95 | 570 76 | 883 00 | 100 00 | 1,432 79 | 3,455 50 | 1,660 00 |
| 65 Lansdowne | 236 35 | 386 35 | 129 91 | 29 50 | 710 00 | 1,492 11 | 850 00 |
| 66 Little Current.... | 532 60 | ..... | 819 82 | 19 00 | 15 58 | 1,387 00 | 1,040 00 |
| 67 Lucknow | 542 75 | 1,085 50 | 1,250 00 | 550 00 | 101 41 | 3,529 66 | 2,300 00 |
| 68 Malakoff | 314 75 | 619 26 | 540 29 | 14 00 | 10 00 | 1,498 30 | 725 91 |
| 69 Manitowaning.... | 472 00 | ..... | 550 00 | 116 00 | 64 41 | 1,202 41 | 865 00 |
| 70 Manotick | 208 40 | 208 40 | 565 00 | 40 00 | 29 60 | 1,051 40 | 870 00 |
| 71 Massey | 514 00 | ..... | 619 05 | 58 50 | 14 12 | 1,205 67 | 940 00 |
| 72 Maxville | 498 50 | 747 75 | 800 00 | 399 00 | 174 26 | 2,619 51 | 1,840 00 |
| 73 Melbourne | 496 02 | 866 13 | 777 53 | 201 00 | 125 74 | 2,466 42 | 1,837 43 |
| 74 Merlin | 454 85 | 454 85 | 750 00 | 268 50 | 380 72 | 2,308 92 | 1,690 00 |
| 75 Merrickville | 458 10 | 608 10 | 798 78 | 50 00 | 160 00 | 2,074 98 | 1,700 00 |
| 76 Metcalfe | 462 95 | 962 95 | 185 00 | 240 00 | 75 37 | 1,926 27 | 1,730 00 |
| 77 Millbrook | 473 90 | 823 90 | 872 00 | ..... | 41 78 | 2,211 58 | 1,659 07 |
| 78 Milton | 531 01 | 531 01 | 1,900 00 | 932 00 | 38 92 | 3,932 94 | 2,640 00 |
| 79 Mount Albert | 529 25 | 729 25 | 641 22 | 263 00 | 61 06 | 2,223 78 | 1,965 00 |
| 80 Mount Brydges .. | 144 63 | ..... | 300 00 | 178 00 | 541 26 | 1,163 89 | 900 00 |
| 81 Navan | 352 45 | 652 45 | 1,767 02 | 8 00 | 989 75 | 3,769 67 | 1,320 35 |
| 82 New Hamburg ... | 546 92 | 546 92 | 1,793 16 | 133 00 | 33 56 | 3,053 56 | 2,280 00 |
| 83 New Liskeard | 1,184 10 | ..... | 2,175 00 | 69 10 | 446 02 | 3,874 22 | 2,446 37 |
| 84 New Toronto | 278 85 | 263 85 | 1,728 25 | 48 00 | ..... | 2,318 95 | 1,750 00 |
| 85 North Augusta ... | 472 70 | 622 70 | 500 00 | 180 00 | 84 36 | 1,859 76 | 1,700 00 |
| 86 North Gower | 493 50 | 493 50 | 1,855 02 | 187 00 | 91 32 | 3,120 34 | 1,825 00 |
| 87 Norwich | 520 33 | 670 33 | 1,374 31 | 155 00 | 49 49 | 2,769 46 | 1,920 00 |
| 88 Odessa | 483 65 | 632 00 | 1,099 20 | 165 51 | 369 92 | 2,750 28 | 1,740 00 |
| 89 Oil Springs | 507 87 | 507 87 | 1,007 87 | 221 00 | 12 96 | 2,257 57 | 1,872 00 |
| 90 Orono | 482 35 | 782 35 | 801 80 | ..... | 1,162 87 | 3,229 37 | 1,755 64 |
| 91 Paisley | 539 45 | 1,078 90 | 515 28 | 461 75 | 62 50 | 2,657 88 | 1,910 00 |
| 92 Pakenham | 517 15 | 517 15 | 1,209 32 | 285 00 | 2,171 82 | 4,700 44 | 2,030 00 |
| 93 Palmerston | 550 41 | 750 41 | 1,503 81 | 78 00 | ..... | 2,882 63 | 2,170 00 |
| 94 Plattsville | 499 55 | 649 55 | 976 05 | 225 00 | 45 98 | 2,396 13 | 1,850 00 |
| 95 Port Burwell | 513 13 | 1,282 82 | 400 00 | ..... | 983 01 | 3,178 96 | 1,970 00 |
| 96 Port Colborne | 582 94 | 552 94 | 1,500 00 | ..... | 441 14 | 3,077 02 | 2,300 00 |
| 97 Powassan | 532 80 | ..... | 500 00 | 228 50 | 273 93 | 1,535 23 | 1,000 00 |
| 98 Princeton | 355 05 | 511 86 | 1,455 86 | 10 50 | 1,028 75 | 3,362 02 | 1,763 00 |
| 99 Richmond | 243 65 | 243 65 | 471 98 | 126 00 | 13 02 | 1,098 30 | 895 50 |

SCHOOLS—Continued
CIAL STATEMENT—Continued

| penditure | | | | | | Charges per year for Tuition |
|---|----------------------------------|---|---|-------------------|--|------------------------------|
| Buildings, Sites and all permanent improvements | Repairs to school accommodations | Library, scientific apparatus, maps, etc., typewriters, drawing models and equipment for physical culture | School books, stationery, fuel, examinations and other expenses | Total Expenditure | | |
| \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | | |
| 51 ..... | ..... | ..... | 114 00 | 1,664 00 | Res. I free; all others \$8. | |
| 52 740 53 | 10 75 | 170 61 | 741 34 | 4,027 66 | Res. I free; all others \$10 | |
| 53 | 11 76 | 73 83 | 260 70 | 2,011 29 | Res. free; non-res. \$10. | |
| 54 37 90 | ..... | 36 00 | 364 07 | 2,617 97 | Res. I free, II & III \$3; non-res. \$6. | |
| 55 ..... | ..... | 31 40 | 356 56 | 2,645 36 | Res. I free, II & III \$7.50; non-res. I \$5, II & III \$10. | |
| 56 ..... | ..... | 58 30 | 466 15 | 3,188 91 | Res. I free, II \$5; all others \$10. | |
| 57 | 250 00 | ..... | 137 50 | 1,387 50 | Res. free; non-res. \$7.50. | |
| 58 ..... | ..... | 25 00 | 102 43 | 947 43 | Res. I free, all others \$5. | |
| 59 ..... | ..... | ..... | 229 22 | 1,629 22 | Res. free; non-res. \$7.50. | |
| 60 ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,301 71 | 3,741 71 | Free. | |
| 61 ..... | ..... | ..... | 448 00 | 2,213 00 | \$12.50 | |
| 62 82 44 | ..... | ..... | 635 25 | 2,041 25 | Res. free; non-res. \$20. | |
| 63 ..... | ..... | 60 00 | 443 10 | 2,703 10 | Free. | |
| 64 | 70 40 | ..... | 581 80 | 2,312 20 | Res. free; non-res. \$10. | |
| 65 ..... | ..... | 13 75 | 234 23 | 1,097 98 | Res. free; non-res. \$5. | |
| 66 ..... | ..... | ..... | 347 00 | 1,387 00 | Res. free; non-res. \$10. | |
| 67 210 00 | 35 00 | 62 00 | 670 00 | 3,277 00 | Res. I \$5, II \$7.50, III \$10; non-res. 12.50 | |
| 68 | 2 00 | 74 95 | 496 64 | 1,299 50 | Res. free; non-res. \$10. | |
| 69 ..... | ..... | 38 31 | 187 78 | 1,091 09 | \$10. | |
| 70 60 06 | ..... | ..... | 116 06 | 1,046 12 | Res. free; non-res. \$10. | |
| 71 ..... | ..... | 43 75 | 221 92 | 1,205 67 | Res. \$5; non-res. \$10. | |
| 72 ..... | ..... | ..... | 570 47 | 2,410 47 | Res. \$5; non-res. \$10. | |
| 73 32 48 | 12 73 | 249 83 | 310 61 | 2,443 08 | Res. free; non-res. \$10. | |
| 74 216 66 | ..... | 173 18 | 89 92 | 2,169 76 | \$10. | |
| 75 11 80 | ..... | 78 80 | 108 78 | 1,899 38 | Res. free; non-res. \$5. | |
| 76 ..... | ..... | 15 31 | 148 50 | 1,893 81 | \$10. | |
| 77 | 28 00 | 84 50 | 431 45 | 2,203 02 | Free. | |
| 78 189 83 | 400 00 | ..... | 667 39 | 3,897 22 | Res. \$10; non-res. \$15. | |
| 79 ..... | ..... | 20 60 | 217 61 | 2,203 21 | \$10. | |
| 80 ..... | ..... | 153 89 | 110 00 | 1,163 89 | F. I \$7, II \$10. | |
| 81 32 10 | ..... | ..... | 535 26 | 1,887 71 | Res. free; non-res. \$10. | |
| 82 150 09 | ..... | 150 00 | 473 56 | 3,053 56 | Res. free; non-res. \$10. | |
| 83 48 07 | 501 78 | 108 88 | 736 18 | 3,841 28 | Res. free; non-res. \$15. | |
| 84 418 95 | ..... | 150 00 | ..... | 2,318 95 | Res. \$3; non-res. \$5. | |
| 85 10 00 | ..... | ..... | 145 54 | 1,855 54 | \$10. | |
| 86 42 50 | 47 50 | 215 03 | 623 54 | 2,753 57 | Res. free; non-res. \$10. | |
| 87 50 00 | ..... | 127 50 | 229 30 | 2,326 80 | Res. free; non-res. \$6. | |
| 88 ..... | ..... | 69 15 | 308 18 | 2,117 33 | Res. free; non-res. \$10. | |
| 89 | 82 47 | ..... | 303 10 | 2,257 57 | Res. \$5; non-res. \$10. | |
| 90 | 9 89 | 79 14 | 435 44 | 2,280 11 | Free. | |
| 91 49 80 | 9 00 | 109 53 | 579 55 | 2,657 88 | F's. I & II \$7.50; F. III \$12.50. | |
| 92 | 441 18 | 104 89 | 769 33 | 3,345 40 | \$10. | |
| 93 | 99 29 | ..... | 591 19 | 2,860 48 | Res. free; non-res. \$5. | |
| 94 | 29 90 | 179 94 | 332 29 | 2,392 13 | Res. \$6; non-res. \$12. | |
| 95 ..... | ..... | 33 16 | 132 32 | 2,135 48 | Free. | |
| 96 ..... | ..... | ..... | 650 60 | 2,950 60 | Free. | |
| 97 | 20 00 | ..... | 119 67 | 1,139 67 | Res. \$10; non-res. \$15. | |
| 98 | 69 44 | 58 00 | 352 13 | 2,242 57 | Res. free; non-res. \$4.50. | |
| 99 | 32 88 | 9 93 | 159 99 | 1,098 30 | Res. \$5; non-res. \$10. | |

CONTINUATION
I. TABLE H—FINAN-

| Continuation Schools —concluded | Receipts | | | | | | Ex- |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| | Legislative Grants | Municipal Grants (county) | Municipal Grants (local) | School Fees | Balances and other sources | Total Receipts | Teachers' Salaries |
| | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| 100 Ridgeway | 615 80 | 619 94 | 1,704 87 | ..... | 37 46 | 2,978 07 | 2,540 00 |
| 101 Ripley | 542 51 | ..... | 500 00 | 624 50 | 1,746 11 | 3,413 12 | 1,970 00 |
| 102 Rodney | 535 37 | 1,338 42 | 467 00 | 32 00 | 260 02 | 2,632 81 | 1,985 27 |
| 103 Russell | 477 95 | 777 95 | 500 00 | ..... | 2,949 98 | 4,705 88 | 1,810 00 |
| 104 St. George | 542 42 | 842 42 | 1,100 00 | 116 20 | 116 85 | 2,717 89 | 2,282 50 |
| 105*Schomberg ..... | ..... | 241 15 | 300 00 | 119 50 | 317 08 | 977 73 | 871 50 |
| 106 Scotland ..... | ..... | 300 00 | 599 53 | 252 25 | 1,806 90 | 2,958 68 | 700 00 |
| 107 Southampton.... | 532 41 | 1,064 82 | 1,019 34 | 240 28 | 109 20 | 2,966 05 | 1,940 00 |
| 108 South Mountain. | 468 15 | 702 23 | 967 00 | 52 00 | 750 00 | 2,939 38 | 1,700 00 |
| 109 South Porcupine. | 532 50 | ..... | 500 00 | ..... | 524 11 | 1,556 61 | 840 00 |
| 110 Spencerville | 451 95 | 601 95 | 700 00 | 195 00 | 543 66 | 2,492 56 | 1,690 70 |
| 111 Springfield | 551 93 | 1,379 82 | 595 79 | 58 50 | 521 79 | 3,107 83 | 2,040 00 |
| 112 Stayner | 504 75 | 699 75 | 1,500 00 | 376 50 | 1,384 03 | 4,465 03 | 1,925 00 |
| 113 Stella | 379 75 | 579 75 | 400 00 | 530 50 | 552 32 | 2,442 32 | 1,520 00 |
| 114 Stouffville | 468 40 | 668 40 | 288 41 | 488 50 | ..... | 1,913 71 | 1,805 75 |
| 115 Sturgeon Falls . | 566 30 | ..... | 1,300 00 | 108 50 | 314 00 | 2,288 80 | 1,200 00 |
| 116 Sutton | 492 00 | 692 00 | 748 00 | 305 87 | 389 20 | 2,627 07 | 1,795 00 |
| 117 Tamworth | 502 45 | 702 45 | 802 01 | 136 00 | 244 71 | 2,387 62 | 1,825 00 |
| 118 Tara | 479 73 | 959 46 | 656 47 | 307 00 | 9 40 | 2,412 06 | 1,870 00 |
| 119 Tavistock | 542 84 | 692 84 | 1,666 38 | 190 00 | 1,841 16 | 4,933 22 | 2,150 00 |
| 120 Teeswater | 474 25 | 948 50 | 500 00 | 350 00 | 939 00 | 3,211 75 | 1,758 86 |
| 121 Thamesville | 528 69 | 728 69 | 1,360 00 | 161 00 | 29 43 | 2,807 81 | 2,000 00 |
| 122 Thessalon | 1,050 80 | ..... | 1,004 65 | 85 00 | ..... | 2,140 45 | 1,765 00 |
| 123 Thornbury | 528 88 | 793 32 | 1,078 35 | 383 11 | 66 80 | 2,850 46 | 1,932 70 |
| 124 Thorndale | 521 66 | 521 66 | 1,605 70 | 374 00 | 70 41 | 3,093 43 | 2,070 00 |
| 125 Tilbury. | 467 87 | 667 87 | 1,050 00 | 245 00 | 868 81 | 3,299 55 | 1,726 30 |
| 126 Tottenham | 504 88 | 694 88 | 661 70 | 274 00 | 168 95 | 2,304 41 | 1,930 00 |
| 127 Warkworth | 538 15 | 938 15 | 1,053 52 | 388 50 | 46 83 | 2,965 15 | 2,009 83 |
| 128 Webbwood | 535 00 | ..... | 673 93 | ..... | 13 08 | 1,222 01 | 955 25 |
| 129 Westboro' | 270 95 | 270 95 | 1,699 38 | 19 00 | 364 38 | 2,624 66 | 1,780 00 |
| 130 West Lorne | 538 59 | 1,346 47 | 1,205 78 | ..... | ..... | 3,090 84 | 1,950 00 |
| 131 Westmeath | 272 25 | 272 25 | 510 60 | 156 00 | 16 05 | 1,227 15 | 1,100 00 |
| 132 Westport | 380 00 | 515 35 | 943 91 | 19 50 | ..... | 1,858 76 | 1,595 50 |
| 133 Westport(R.C.S.S) | 314 10 | 314 10 | 800 00 | 42 00 | 674 87 | 2,145 07 | 1,080 00 |
| 134 Winona | 268 25 | 200 00 | 994 91 | ..... | 217 96 | 1,681 12 | 1,115 50 |
| 135†Wolfe Island.... | 207 65 | 207 65 | ..... | 30 00 | 728 27 | 1,173 57 | 372 66 |
| 136 Wroxeter | 464 28 | 928 56 | 546 62 | 236 75 | 110 33 | 2,286 54 | 1,670 00 |
| 1 Totals, 1918..... | 71,879 03 | 76,215 55 | 152,831 74 | 26953 72 | 58064 60 | 385,944 64 | 234,975 68 |
| 2 Totals, 1917..... | 65,732 84 | 72,541 21 | 155,173 97 | 26179 55 | 40803 58 | 360,431 15 | 228,361 92 |
| 3 Increases | 6,146 19 | 3,674 34 | ..... | 774 17 | 17,261 02 | 25,513 49 | 6,613 76 |
| 4 Decreases ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,342 23 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 5 Percentages..... | 18.62 | 19.74 | 39.59 | 6.98 | 15.04 | ..... | 70.59 |

* No report for 1918 received.
† School closed for Fall term.

SCHOOLS—Continued

CIAL STATEMENT—Concluded

| penditure | | | | | Charges per year for Tuition |
|---|----------------------------------|---|---|-------------------|--|
| Buildings, Sites and all permanent improvements | Repairs to school accommodations | Library, scientific apparatus, maps, etc., typewriters, drawing models and equipment for physical culture | School books, stationery, fuel, examinations and other expenses | Total Expenditure | |
| \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | |
| 100 ..... | ..... | 166 46 | 163 80 | 2,870 26 | Free. |
| 101 20 00 | 17 95 | 202 63 | 311 14 | 2,521 72 | Res. \$8 ; non-res. \$10. |
| 102 115 87 | 34 51 | 73 67 | 85 73 | 2,295 05 | Res. free ; non-r. \$10. |
| 103 | 8 57 | 30 05 | 239 48 | 2,088 10 | Free. |
| 104 160 00 | ..... | 80 01 | 59 47 | 2,581 98 | Res. free ; non-res. \$12. |
| 105 ..... | ..... | ..... | 106 23 | 977 73 | F. I res. free, non-res. \$5 ; F, II \$10. |
| 106 557 35 | 288 24 | 485 35 | 191 76 | 2,222 70 | Res. \$10 ; non-res. \$15. |
| 107 ..... | ..... | 60 00 | 725 86 | 2,725 86 | \$8. |
| 108 | 40 00 | 223 66 | 80 00 | 2,043 66 | Res. free ; non-res. \$5. |
| 109 8 00 | ..... | 76 83 | 23 19 | 948 02 | Free. |
| 110 ..... | ..... | 76 72 | 300 37 | 2,067 79 | \$10. |
| 111 | 1 17 | 23 30 | 428 67 | 2,493 14 | Lower Sch. free, M. Sch. \$10. |
| 112 | 13 56 | 151 24 | 403 85 | 2,493 65 | Res. \$5 ; non-res. \$10. |
| 113 ..... | ..... | 25 45 | 424 91 | 1,970 36 | \$20. |
| 114 ..... | ..... | 94 96 | 13 00 | 1,913 71 | \$15. |
| 115 | 68 18 | 135 63 | 801 13 | 2,204 94 | \$10. |
| 116 ..... | ..... | 115 56 | 421 91 | 2,332 47 | \$10. |
| 117 ..... | ..... | 55 80 | 296 38 | 2,177 18 | Res. free ; non-res. \$13. |
| 118 ..... | ..... | 53 16 | 471 72 | 2,394 88 | \$10. |
| 119 484 62 | ..... | ..... | 652 80 | 3,287 42 | Res. \$5 ; non-res. \$10. |
| 120 58 34 | 36 61 | ..... | 218 29 | 2,072 10 | \$10. |
| 121 235 56 | 53 70 | 103 08 | 256 80 | 2,649 14 | Res. free ; non-res. \$10. |
| 122 95 69 | ..... | ..... | 279 76 | 2,140 45 | Res. free ; non-res. \$10. |
| 123 47 38 | 38 26 | ..... | 779 15 | 2,797 49 | Res. \$5 ; non-res, \$10. |
| 124 365 90 | 25 62 | 91 70 | 520 57 | 3,073 79 | \$10. |
| 125 80 80 | 10 00 | ..... | 271 98 | 2,089 08 | \$10. |
| 126 4 45 | ..... | 28 05 | 205 32 | 2,167 82 | \$10. |
| 127 234 27 | ..... | 100 35 | 599 87 | 2,944 32 | Lower Sch. \$12 ; Middle \$15. |
| 128 | 5 50 | 36 80 | 224 46 | 1,222 01 | Free. |
| 129 152 50 | 25 87 | 281 09 | 385 20 | 2,624 66 | Res. free ; non-res. \$10. |
| 130 100 00 | ..... | 217 90 | 562 75 | 2,830 65 | Free. |
| 131 ..... | ..... | 22 38 | 104 77 | 1,227 15 | Res. F. I free ; all others \$10. |
| 132 ..... | ..... | 130 65 | 132 61 | 1,858 76 | Res. free ; non-res. \$5. |
| 133 150 00 | 75 00 | ..... | 187 71 | 1,492 71 | Res. free ; non-res. \$5. |
| 134 | 46 15 | ..... | 212 35 | 1,374 00 | Free. |
| 135 ..... | ..... | ..... | 787 02 | 1,159 68 | \$15. |
| 136 ..... | ..... | 294 29 | 322 35 | 2,286 64 | F. I \$5, II \$7.50, III \$10. |
| 1 23,150 06 | 8,847 73 | 11,643 18 | 54,236 13 | 332,852 78 | 52 free ; 84 not free. |
| 2 32,328 15 | 2,648 69 | 12,735 26 | 48,546 90 | 324,620 92 | 57 free ; 80 not free. |
| 3 | 6,199 04 | ..... | 5,689 23 | 8,231 86 |4 not free. |
| 4 9,178 09 | ..... | 1,092 08 | ..... | ..... | 5 free. |
| 5 6.95 | 2.65 | 3.49 | 16.29 | ..... | 38.23 free ; 61.76 not free. |

Cost per pupil, enrolled attendance, \$66.49 ; average attendance, \$88.21

CONTINUATION

II. TABLE I—SCHOOLS UNDER PUBLIC SCHOOL

| Continuation Schools | Schools under Public or Separate School Board | Value of General | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------|-------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------|-----------------------|
| | | Library | Scientific Apparatus | Charts, Maps and Globes | Art Models | Typewriters | Biological Specimens | Equipment for Physical Culture | Gymnasium, not including equipment | Museum | Aquarium or Herbarium |
| | | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1 Acton | 1 | 317 | 396 | 36 | 35 | .... | 38 | 12 | .... | .... | .... |
| 2 Agincourt | 1 | 180 | 174 | 39 | 28 | .... | 45 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 3 Alvinston | 1 | 276 | 369 | 91 | 34 | .... | 42 | 22 | .... | .... | .... |
| 4 Arkona | 1 | 161 | 147 | 25 | 25 | .... | 11 | 9 | .... | .... | .... |
| 5 Ayr ..... | .... | 242 | 364 | 58 | 37 | .... | 25 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 6 Bancroft | 1 | 124 | 181 | 56 | 16 | .... | 6 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 7 Bath | 1 | 212 | 269 | 61 | 27 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 8 Beaverton | 1 | 222 | 349 | 63 | 47 | .... | 25 | 47 | .... | .... | .... |
| 9 Beeton | 1 | 253 | 412 | 52 | 34 | .... | 40 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 10 Belmont | 1 | 313 | 567 | 38 | 29 | .... | 34 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 11 Blenheim | 1 | 435 | 528 | 71 | 52 | .... | 32 | 16 | .... | .... | .... |
| 12 Blind River | 1 | 176 | 207 | 38 | 39 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 13 Blyth | 1 | 175 | 311 | 81 | 38 | .... | 39 | .... | .... | .... | 6 |
| 14 Bothwell | 1 | 239 | 401 | 28 | 29 | .... | 30 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 15 Bowesville | 1 | 193 | 138 | 30 | 44 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 16 Bridgeburg | 1 | 436 | 962 | 84 | 88 | .... | 138 | 20 | .... | .... | .... |
| 17 Bruce Mines | 1 | 54 | 298 | 55 | 42 | .... | 15 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 18 Brussels | 1 | 356 | 320 | 87 | 46 | .... | 44 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 19 Burk's Falls | 1 | 299 | 349 | 68 | 49 | .... | 33 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 20 Burlington | 1 | 311 | 328 | 125 | 61 | .... | 30 | 40 | .... | .... | .... |
| 21 Cannington | 1 | 219 | 407 | 20 | 44 | .... | 12 | 28 | .... | .... | 5 |
| 22 Cardinal | 1 | 294 | 311 | 69 | 54 | .... | 47 | 30 | .... | .... | .... |
| 23 Carp | 1 | 202 | 302 | 30 | 24 | .... | 30 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 24 Chapleau ..... | .... | 142 | 313 | 23 | 43 | .... | 22 | 10 | .... | .... | .... |
| 25 Claremont | 1 | 293 | 331 | 61 | 34 | .... | 20 | 19 | .... | .... | .... |
| 26 Clifford | 1 | 339 | 287 | 74 | 46 | 100 | 22 | 17 | .... | .... | .... |
| 27 Cochrane | 1 | 154 | 150 | 6 | 5 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 28 Coldwater | 1 | 315 | 366 | 32 | 34 | 120 | 35 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 29 Comber | 1 | 201 | 265 | 63 | 44 | .... | 20 | 11 | .... | .... | .... |
| 30 Cookstown | 1 | 249 | 448 | 31 | 56 | .... | 16 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 31 Creemore | 1 | 199 | 322 | 20 | 44 | .... | 49 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 32 Delaware | 1 | 154 | 142 | 28 | 40 | .... | 39 | 11 | .... | .... | .... |
| 33 Delhi | 1 | 175 | 200 | 67 | 34 | .... | 22 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 34 Drayton | 1 | 394 | 499 | 88 | 56 | .... | 56 | 5 | .... | .... | .... |
| 35 Dresden | 1 | 303 | 364 | 30 | 44 | .... | 34 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 36 Drumbo | 1 | 210 | 247 | 54 | 57 | .... | 13 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 37 Dryden | 1 | 112 | 170 | 21 | 43 | .... | 19 | 9 | .... | .... | .... |
| 38 Eganville | 1 | 189 | 348 | 41 | 22 | .... | 22 | 15 | .... | .... | .... |
| 39 Eganville (R.C.S.S.) | 1 | 395 | 316 | 65 | 58 | .... | 58 | 300 | 3,000 | 18 | 3 |
| 40 Elmira | 1 | 294 | 393 | 54 | 45 | .... | 38 | 12 | .... | .... | .... |
| 41 Elmvale | 1 | 126 | 441 | 66 | 68 | .... | 19 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 42 Ennismore | 1 | 237 | 327 | 49 | 42 | .... | 16 | 30 | .... | .... | .... |
| 43 Erin | 1 | 229 | 269 | 37 | 55 | .... | 12 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 44 Exeter | 1 | 261 | 463 | 60 | 61 | .... | 16 | 19 | .... | 25 | .... |
| 45 Fenelon Falls | 1 | 238 | 350 | 38 | 38 | .... | 37 | 29 | .... | .... | .... |
| 46 Finch | 1 | 329 | 551 | 31 | 58 | .... | 50 | 10 | .... | .... | .... |
| 47 Fingal | 1 | 115 | 334 | 59 | 33 | .... | 15 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 48 Fitzroy Harbour | 1 | 162 | 212 | 24 | 10 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 49 Frankford | 1 | 230 | 288 | 53 | 47 | .... | 50 | 14 | .... | .... | .... |
| 50 Gore Bay | 1 | 226 | 344 | 65 | 65 | .... | 18 | .... | .... | .... | .... |

SCHOOLS—Continued

BOARD, VALUE OF EQUIPMENT, ETC.

| Equipment | | Religious and other Exercises | | | | | | | Destination of Pupils | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|--|-------------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|----------|-----------------------|---|----------|------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|-------|
| Pictures | Total value of General Equip-ment | Schools using authorized Scrip- ture Readings | Schools using the Bible | Schools in which Passages are Memorized | Schools opened with Prayer | Schools closed with Prayer | Commencement Exercises | Commerce | Agriculture | Law, Medicine, Den- tistry or the Church | Teaching | The Trades | Overseas Service in the War | Other occupations | Other Continuation or High Schools | Without occupation | |
| 1 | \$ 9 | \$ 843 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 1 | 3 | ..... | 2 | 3 | ..... |
| 2 | 4 | 470 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... |
| 3 | ..... | 834 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 2 | 8 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 4 | 1 | 379 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1 | ..... |
| 5 | ..... | 726 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 6 | ..... | 383 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 5 | 1 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 4 | 2 | 5 | ..... |
| 7 | ..... | 569 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 3 | 1 | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 2 | 2 | ..... |
| 8 | 18 | 771 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 4 | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | 4 | 3 | ..... | ..... |
| 9 | ..... | 791 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| 10 | 25 | 1,006 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... |
| 11 | 40 | 1,174 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 6 | 2 | ..... | 4 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 4 | 3 | ..... |
| 12 | ..... | 460 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 13 | 5 | 655 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 4 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| 14 | ..... | 727 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 15 | ..... | 405 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| 16 | ..... | 1,728 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 1 | 3 | ..... |
| 17 | ..... | 464 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 1 | 6 | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| 18 | 49 | 902 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | ..... | ..... |
| 19 | 27 | 825 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 3 | 3 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 5 | 3 | ..... | ..... |
| 20 | 8 | 903 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 5 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 4 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| 21 | 13 | 748 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 6 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 22 | 20 | 825 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 4 | 2 | ..... | 1 | 2 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| 23 | ..... | 588 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 3 | 10 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| 24 | 4 | 557 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 25 | 18 | 776 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1 | 2 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 26 | 35 | 920 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... |
| 27 | 10 | 325 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 28 | ..... | 902 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| 29 | 25 | 629 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| 30 | ..... | 800 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 31 | 10 | 644 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 3 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 32 | 3 | 417 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 2 | ..... |
| 33 | ..... | 498 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 1 | ..... |
| 34 | 30 | 1,128 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 4 | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| 35 | ..... | 775 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 8 | 5 | ..... | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 7 | 5 | ..... |
| 36 | ..... | 581 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| 37 | ..... | 374 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2 | 3 | ..... |
| 38 | 5 | 642 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 7 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1 | ..... |
| 39 | 29 | 4,242 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 12 | 6 | 1 | ..... | 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| 40 | ..... | 836 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 4 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 1 | ..... |
| 41 | ..... | 720 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2 | 1 | ..... |
| 42 | 15 | 716 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| 43 | ..... | 602 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 5 | 6 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | 5 | ..... |
| 44 | 36 | 941 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 2 | 12 | ..... | 3 | 5 | ..... | 9 | 2 | 8 | ..... |
| 45 | ..... | 730 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 3 | 6 | ..... | 4 | 4 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 46 | 25 | 1,054 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 3 | 14 | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 5 | 3 | ..... |
| 47 | ..... | 556 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 | 1 | ..... |
| 48 | ..... | 408 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 49 | ..... | 682 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 4 | 4 | ..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | 3 | 3 | 2 | ..... |
| 50 | ..... | 718 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 6 | 5 | ..... | 8 | 1 | ..... | 3 | 3 | 2 | ..... |

CONTINUATION

II. TABLE I—SCHOOLS UNDER PUBLIC SCHOOL

| Continuation Schools —Continued | Schools under Public or Separate School Board | Value of General | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--------|--------------------------|
| | | Library | Scientific Apparatus | Charts, Maps and Globes | Art Models | Typewriters | Biological Specimens | Equipment for Physical Culture | Gymnasium, not including Equip- ment | Museum | Aquarium or Herbarium |
| | | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 51 Grand Valley | 1 | 213 | 405 | 48 | 41 | .... | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 52 Hanover | 1 | 383 | 441 | 48 | 40 | .... | 44 | 22 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 53 Harrow | 1 | 189 | 276 | 43 | 35 | .... | 34 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 54 Havelock | 1 | 152 | 273 | 30 | 36 | .... | 27 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 55 Highgate | 1 | 318 | 300 | 45 | 27 | .... | 15 | 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 56 Huntsville | 1 | 352 | 542 | 88 | 58 | .... | 28 | 73 | 50 | ..... | ..... |
| 57 Jarvis | 1 | 283 | 185 | 35 | 42 | .... | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 58 Jockvale | 1 | 127 | 177 | 35 | 22 | .... | 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 59 Kars | 1 | 173 | 220 | 37 | 25 | .... | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 60 Keewatin | 1 | 303 | 358 | 76 | 42 | .... | 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 61 Kenmore | 1 | 183 | 437 | 34 | 19 | .... | 30 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 62 Kinburn | 1 | 229 | 312 | 67 | ..... | .... | ..... | 24 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 63 Lakefield | 1 | 218 | 522 | 45 | 42 | .... | 28 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 64 Lanark | 1 | 388 | 323 | 49 | 37 | .... | 8 | 27 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 65 Lansdowne | 1 | 115 | 174 | 25 | 25 | .... | 29 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 66 Little Current | 1 | 148 | 145 | 53 | 23 | .... | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 67 Lucknow | 1 | 349 | 350 | 34 | 35 | .... | 55 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 68 Malakoff | 1 | 107 | 182 | 14 | 6 | .... | 23 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 69 Manitowaning | 1 | 115 | 169 | 33 | 29 | .... | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 70 Manotick | 1 | 122 | 150 | 38 | 37 | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 71 Massey | 1 | 237 | 162 | 41 | 18 | .... | 44 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 72 Maxville | 1 | 200 | 269 | 38 | 40 | .... | 26 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 73 Melbourne | 1 | 294 | 336 | 55 | 45 | .... | 24 | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 74 Merlin | 1 | 224 | 226 | 34 | 48 | .... | 17 | ..... | 27 | ..... | 4 |
| 75 Merrickville | 1 | 242 | 301 | 28 | 23 | .... | 23 | 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 76 Metcalfe | 1 | 260 | 282 | 52 | 23 | .... | 23 | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 77 Millbrook | 1 | 372 | 355 | 71 | 47 | .... | 43 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 78 Milton | 1 | 306 | 476 | 49 | 36 | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 79 Mount Albert | 1 | 380 | 369 | 59 | 44 | .... | 16 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 80 Mount Brydges | 1 | 189 | 139 | 23 | 26 | .... | 35 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 81 Navan | 1 | 134 | 209 | 17 | 28 | .... | 52 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 82 New Hamburg | 1 | 310 | 387 | 48 | 51 | .... | 70 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 83 New Liskeard | 1 | 349 | 405 | 99 | 73 | .... | 59 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 84 New Toronto | 1 | 153 | 194 | 49 | 24 | .... | 66 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 85 North Augusta | 1 | 233 | 208 | 51 | 22 | .... | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 86 North Gower | 1 | 239 | 300 | 36 | 39 | .... | 21 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 87 Norwich | 1 | 333 | 306 | 68 | 33 | .... | 42 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 88 Odessa | 1 | 224 | 363 | 69 | 39 | .... | 25 | 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 89 Oil Springs | 1 | 233 | 300 | 23 | 40 | .... | 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 90 Orono | 1 | 137 | 221 | 27 | 24 | .... | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 91 Paisley | 1 | 221 | 445 | 61 | 52 | .... | 83 | 31 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 92 Pakenham | 1 | 192 | 324 | 33 | 51 | .... | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 93 Palmerston | 1 | 334 | 265 | 62 | 60 | .... | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 |
| 94 Plattsville | 1 | 281 | 403 | 33 | 54 | .... | 32 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 95 Port Burwell | 1 | 232 | 349 | 47 | 36 | .... | 19 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 96 Port Colborne | 1 | 369 | 443 | 72 | 32 | .... | 38 | 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 97 Powassan | 1 | 136 | 219 | 24 | 22 | .... | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 98 Princeton | 1 | 296 | 243 | 23 | 28 | .... | 23 | 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 99 Richmond | 1 | 173 | 166 | 16 | 22 | .... | 15 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

SCHOOLS—Continued

BOARD, VALUE OF EQUIPMENT, ETC.—Continued

| Equipment | | Religious and other Exercises | | | | | | | Destination of Pupils | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|----------|-----------------------|--|----------|------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Pictures | Total value of General Equip-ment | Schools using authorized Scrip- ture Readings | Schools using the Bible | Schools in which Passages are memorized | Schools opened with Prayer | Schools closed with Prayer | Commencement Exercises | Commerce | Agriculture | Law, Medicine, Den- tistry or the Church | Teaching | The Trades | Overseas Service in the War | Other occupations | Other Continuation or High Schools | Without occupation |
| \$ | \$ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 51 ... | 727 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 |
| 52 85 | 1,063 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 |
| 53 25 | 602 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 4 | 3 | ... |
| 54 10 | 538 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| 55 ... | 722 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| 56 20 | 1,211 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 7 | 2 | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | 4 | 2 | 5 |
| 57 ... | 551 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | ... |
| 58 ... | 376 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 6 | ... |
| 59 ... | 466 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| 60 ... | 794 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | ... |
| 61 ... | 712 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 7 | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 | ... |
| 62 ... | 632 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 3 | ... |
| 63 ... | 855 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 6 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... |
| 64 5 | 837 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | 7 | ... | 7 | 2 | 1 | ... | 6 | ... |
| 65 ... | 368 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| 66 9 | 391 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 67 6 | 829 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 9 | ... | 4 | ... | 1 | 6 | 3 | ... |
| 68 15 | 347 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 69 3 | 358 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... |
| 70 15 | 362 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 71 ... | 502 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 72 20 | 593 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 3 | 6 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 73 10 | 777 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| 74 ... | 580 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 75 ... | 635 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 6 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| 76 16 | 667 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| 77 5 | 893 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | 2 | 5 | 2 |
| 78 16 | 883 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 4 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 1 |
| 79 12 | 882 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| 80 11 | 433 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| 81 ... | 440 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... |
| 82 ... | 876 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| 83 ... | 985 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 5 | 2 | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 84 24 | 510 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... |
| 85 ... | 521 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 86 4 | 646 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 87 8 | 790 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 5 | 14 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | 5 |
| 88 ... | 738 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | ... |
| 89 ... | 613 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| 90 ... | 417 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 5 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 7 | 14 |
| 91 ... | 893 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | ... | 5 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 5 | ... |
| 92 ... | 607 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 1 | 4 | 1 | ... | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 93 38 | 774 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 17 | 8 | 1 |
| 94 ... | 813 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| 95 30 | 713 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | ... |
| 96 15 | 1,009 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 5 | 3 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 9 | 6 | 4 |
| 97 10 | 436 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| 98 ... | 628 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 99 ... | 396 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 |

CONTINUATION

II. TABLE I—SCHOOLS UNDER PUBLIC SCHOOL

| Continuation Schools— Concluded | Schools under Public or Separate School Board | Value of General | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--------|--------------------------|
| | | Library | Scientific Apparatus | Charts, Maps and Globes | Art Models | Typewriters | Biological Specimens | Equipment for Physical Culture | Gymnasium, not including equip- ment | Museum | Aquarium or Herbarium |
| | | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 100 Ridgeway | 1 | 301 | 290 | 55 | 40 | .... | 22 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 101 Ripley | 1 | 315 | 336 | 58 | 26 | .... | 14 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 102 Rodney | 1 | 265 | 345 | 49 | 50 | .... | 25 | 6 | .... | .... | .... |
| 103 Russell | 1 | 215 | 312 | 60 | 34 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 104 St. George ..... | .... | 302 | 337 | 49 | 50 | .... | 54 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 105* Schomberg | 1 | 174 | 165 | 39 | 23 | .... | 31 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 106 Scotland | 1 | 106 | 230 | 61 | 69 | .... | 59 | 15 | .... | .... | .... |
| 107 Southampton | 1 | 375 | 442 | 71 | 53 | 60 | 25 | 10 | .... | .... | .... |
| 108 South Mountain .. | 1 | .... | 310 | 50 | 50 | .... | 50 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 109 South Porcupine .. | 1 | 136 | 172 | 35 | 44 | .... | 27 | 12 | .... | .... | .... |
| 110 Spencerville | 1 | 163 | 327 | 37 | 31 | .... | 16 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 111 Springfield | 1 | 430 | 602 | 75 | 64 | .... | 116 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 112 Stayner | 1 | 207 | 419 | 54 | 36 | .... | 39 | 18 | .... | .... | .... |
| 113 Stella ..... | .... | 96 | .... | 22 | 8 | .... | 6 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 114 Stouffville | 1 | .... | 73 | .... | 7 | .... | 15 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 115 Sturgeon Falls | 1 | 200 | 280 | 63 | 45 | .... | 33 | 13 | .... | .... | .... |
| 116 Sutton | 1 | 254 | 366 | 67 | 37 | .... | 18 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 117 Tamworth | † | 307 | 261 | 41 | 28 | .... | 26 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 118 Tara | 1 | 249 | 460 | 12 | 65 | .... | 70 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 119 Tavistock | 1 | 297 | 593 | 32 | 28 | .... | 29 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 120 Teeswater | 1 | 319 | 290 | 56 | 46 | .... | 43 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 121 Thamesville | 1 | 347 | 323 | 32 | 59 | .... | 16 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 122 Thessalon | 1 | 302 | 297 | 73 | 26 | .... | 12 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 123 Thornbury | 1 | 223 | 539 | 59 | 33 | .... | 28 | 29 | .... | .... | .... |
| 124 Thorndale ..... | .... | 320 | 330 | 83 | 45 | .... | 31 | 4 | .... | .... | .... |
| 125 Tilbury | 1 | 225 | 271 | 35 | 37 | .... | 7 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 126 Tottenham | 1 | 274 | 358 | 32 | 57 | .... | 14 | 10 | .... | .... | .... |
| 127 Warkworth | 1 | 265 | 322 | 42 | 77 | .... | 22 | 19 | .... | .... | .... |
| 128 Webbwood | 1 | 150 | 220 | 27 | 36 | .... | 20 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 129 Westboro' | 1 | 210 | 229 | 27 | 47 | 100 | 32 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 130 West Lorne | 1 | 286 | 386 | 66 | 62 | .... | 42 | 14 | .... | .... | .... |
| 131 Westmeath | 1 | 193 | 169 | 43 | 30 | .... | 25 | 9 | .... | .... | .... |
| 132 Westport | 1 | 290 | 432 | 38 | 25 | .... | 39 | 24 | .... | .... | .... |
| 133 Westport (R.C.S.S.) | 1 | 301 | 289 | 37 | 35 | .... | 25 | .... | .... | .... | 4 |
| 134 Winona | 1 | 208 | 216 | 30 | 35 | .... | .... | 16 | .... | .... | .... |
| 135† Wolfe Island | 1 | 90 | 117 | .... | 28 | .... | 8 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 136 Wroxeter | 1 | 411 | 380 | 45 | 52 | .... | 23 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 1 Totals, 1918 | 130 | 32,516 | 42,924 | 6,385 | 5,323 | 380 | 3,771 | 1,312 | 3,077 | 43 | 25 |
| 2 Totals, 1917 | 131 | 32,046 | 40,601 | 6,189 | 4,912 | 373 | 2,966 | 1,302 | 3,550 | 53 | 37 |
| 3 Increases ..... | .... | 470 | 2,323 | 196 | 411 | 7 | 805 | 10 | .... | .... | .... |
| 4 Decreases | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 473 | 10 | 12 |
| 5 Percentages | 95.58 | 33.59 | 44.34 | 6.59 | 5.50 | .39 | 3.89 | 1.35 | 3.18 | .04 | .02 |

* Report for 1918 not received † Consolidated School Board ‡ School closed since June, 1918

SCHOOLS—Continued

BOARD, VALUE OF EQUIPMENT, ETC.—Concluded

| Equipment | | Religious and other Exercises | | | | | | | Destination of Pupils | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|--|-------------------------|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|----------|-----------------------|---|----------|------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Pictures | Total value of General Equip-ment | Schools using authorized Scrip- ture Readings | Schools using the Bible | Schools in which Pas- sages are Memorized | Schools opened with Prayer | Schools closed with Prayer | Commencement Exercises | Commerce | Agriculture | Law, Medicine, Den- tistry or the Church | Teaching | The Trades | Overseas Service in the War | Other occupations | Other Continuation or High Schools | Without occupation |
| | \$ | \$ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100 | .... | 708 | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 2 | 3 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 2 | 2 | .... |
| 101 | .... | 749 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | 6 | 6 | 3 | 5 | .... | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| 102 | .... | 740 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 2 | .... | .... | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| 103 | 28 | 649 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 5 | .... | 3 | .... | .... | 7 | 1 | .... |
| 104 | .... | 792 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | 5 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 2 | 4 | .... |
| 105 | .... | 432 | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... | 4 | .... | 3 | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 106 | 24 | 564 | .... | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 107 | 15 | 1,051 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | 9 | .... | .... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | .... |
| 108 | .... | 460 | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 11 | .... | 1 | 2 | .... | 2 | 6 | 6 |
| 109 | 8 | 434 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | 2 |
| 110 | .... | 574 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | 2 | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 111 | .... | 1,287 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 112 | .... | 773 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | .... | .... | 5 | 8 | .... |
| 113 | .... | 132 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | 2 | .... | .... | 2 | .... | .... | 1 | .... |
| 114 | .... | 95 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | 3 | 6 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 5 | 4 | .... |
| 115 | .... | 634 | .... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | .... | .... | 2 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... |
| 116 | .... | 742 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 3 | 8 | .... | 2 | 1 | .... | .... | 6 | .... |
| 117 | .... | 663 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 2 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 3 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... |
| 118 | .... | 856 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | 2 | 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| 119 | 10 | 989 | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 4 | 5 | .... | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | .... |
| 120 | .... | 754 | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 3 | 5 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... |
| 121 | 20 | 797 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | 9 | 2 | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 5 |
| 122 | 5 | 715 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | 6 | 4 | .... | 4 | .... | .... | 7 | .... | 3 |
| 123 | .... | 911 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | 2 | 5 | .... | 2 | .... | .... | 9 | 2 | 2 |
| 124 | 11 | 824 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | 3 | .... | 4 | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 5 |
| 125 | .... | 575 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 5 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 4 | .... |
| 126 | 10 | 755 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 2 | 4 | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 127 | .... | 747 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | 3 | .... | 6 | 1 | .... | 3 | 6 | .... |
| 128 | .... | 453 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| 129 | .... | 645 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | 7 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... |
| 130 | .... | 856 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| 131 | 2 | 471 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 9 | .... | .... | 2 | .... | 4 | 5 | .... |
| 132 | .... | 848 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 | 3 | 5 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... |
| 133 | 33 | 724 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... | 4 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 2 | .... |
| 134 | 15 | 520 | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 10 | 6 |
| 135 | .... | 243 | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 5 | 1 |
| 136 | .... | 911 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 2 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 5 | 8 | 1 |
| 1 | 1,057 | 96,813 | 57 | 71 | 3 | 136 | 23 | 27 | 294 | 445 | 44 | 227 | 98 | 15 | 271 | 161 |
| 2 | 1,199 | 93,228 | 54 | 80 | 1 | 137 | 24 | 31 | 238 | 394 | 46 | 315 | 79 | 48 | 272 | 141 |
| 3 | .... | 3,585 | 3 | .... | 2 | .... | .... | 56 | 51 | .... | .... | 19 | .... | .... | .... | 20 |
| 4 | 142 | .... | .... | 9 | .... | 1 | 1 | 4 | .... | 2 | 88 | .... | 33 | 1 | 9 | .... |
| 5 | 1.09 | .... | 41.91 | 52.2 | 2.20 | 100.00 | 16.91 | 19.85 | 15.80 | 23.91 | 2.36 | 12.20 | 5.26 | .80 | 14.56 | 8.65 |

CONTINUATION

III. TABLE J—ATTENDANCE, PUPILS IN THE SCHOOLS AND

| Continuation Schools | Pupils | | | | | Number of Pupils in— | | | Number of Pupils from— | | No. of other Sections thus represented |
|----------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-------|---------------|---|----------------|--|
| | Total number of pupils on the roll for the year | Number of pupils admitted for the first time to a secondary school | Boys on the roll for the year | Girls on the roll for the year | Average Daily Attendance | Lower School | | Middle School | Municipalities forming C.S. District or from School Section | Other Sections | |
| | | | | | | F. I | F. II | | | | |
| 1 Acton | 51 | 23 | 21 | 30 | 42 | 26 | 8 | 17 | 40 | 11 | 8 |
| 2 Agincourt..... | 18 | 13 | 8 | 10 | 13 | 14 | 4 | ..... | 12 | 6 | 4 |
| 3 Alvinston..... | 50 | 17 | 14 | 36 | 40 | 17 | 21 | 12 | 16 | 34 | 15 |
| 4* Arkona | 13 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 10 | 3 | ..... | 5 | 8 | 3 |
| 5 Ayr | 28 | 13 | 8 | 20 | 25 | 13 | 10 | 5 | 24 | 4 | 3 |
| 6 Bancroft | 35 | 12 | 8 | 27 | 27 | 16 | 16 | 3 | 19 | 16 | 11 |
| 7 Bath | 26 | 10 | 10 | 16 | 12 | 10 | 6 | 10 | 13 | 13 | 8 |
| 8 Beaverton | 44 | 19 | 12 | 32 | 34 | 38 | 6 | ..... | 28 | 16 | 6 |
| 9 Beeton | 42 | 12 | 14 | 28 | 33 | 13 | 17 | 12 | 24 | 18 | 5 |
| 10 Belmont | 60 | 20 | 19 | 41 | 54 | 22 | 23 | 15 | 22 | 38 | 6 |
| 11 Blenheim | 72 | 21 | 31 | 41 | 56 | 34 | 25 | 13 | 46 | 26 | 13 |
| 12 Blind River | 15 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 11 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 14 | 1 | 1 |
| 13 Blyth | 40 | 20 | 19 | 21 | 27 | 20 | 16 | 4 | 20 | 20 | 11 |
| 14 Bothwell | 34 | 10 | 12 | 22 | 21 | 11 | 16 | 7 | 17 | 17 | 10 |
| 15 Bowesville..... | 9 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 9 | ..... | ..... | 6 | 3 | 2 |
| 16 Bridgeburg | 40 | 22 | 17 | 23 | 32 | 29 | 10 | 1 | 16 | 24 | 3 |
| 17 Bruce Mines | 26 | 14 | 7 | 19 | 20 | 14 | 9 | 3 | 12 | 14 | 6 |
| 18 Brussels..... | 78 | 35 | 27 | 51 | 63 | 36 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 56 | 10 |
| 19 Burk's Falls..... | 32 | 16 | 8 | 24 | 26 | 18 | 8 | 6 | 26 | 6 | 2 |
| 20 Burlington..... | 71 | 21 | 31 | 40 | 51 | 22 | 27 | 22 | 45 | 26 | 4 |
| 21 Cannington..... | 46 | 18 | 13 | 33 | 34 | 21 | 17 | 8 | 25 | 21 | 3 |
| 22 Cardinal..... | 46 | 21 | 14 | 32 | 36 | 22 | 19 | 5 | 34 | 12 | 5 |
| 23 Carp | 54 | 14 | 22 | 32 | 40 | 15 | 22 | 17 | 22 | 32 | 6 |
| 24 Chapleau | 28 | 13 | 12 | 16 | 18 | 13 | 10 | 5 | 28 | ..... | ..... |
| 25 Claremont | 32 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 27 | 15 | 12 | 5 | 13 | 19 | 7 |
| 26 Clifford..... | 29 | 10 | 6 | 23 | 24 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 19 | 10 | 4 |
| 27 Cochrane..... | 6 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 2 | ..... | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| 28 Coldwater..... | 36 | 15 | 13 | 23 | 28 | 14 | 14 | 8 | 27 | 9 | 3 |
| 29 Comber | 22 | 12 | 7 | 15 | 12 | 12 | 3 | 7 | 11 | 11 | 7 |
| 30 Cookstown | 47 | 17 | 19 | 28 | 35 | 21 | 16 | 10 | 30 | 17 | 3 |
| 31 Creemore..... | 36 | 12 | 13 | 23 | 26 | 13 | 13 | 10 | 10 | 26 | 13 |
| 32 Delaware..... | 20 | 15 | 11 | 9 | 18 | 15 | 5 | ..... | 6 | 14 | 6 |
| 33 Delhi..... | 24 | 8 | 7 | 17 | 16 | 8 | 16 | ..... | 16 | 8 | 2 |
| 34 Drayton | 78 | 31 | 31 | 47 | 46 | 32 | 24 | 22 | 29 | 49 | 22 |
| 35 Dresden | 55 | 18 | 24 | 31 | 38 | 21 | 18 | 16 | 28 | 27 | 9 |
| 36 Drumbo | 15 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 13 | 2 | 2 |
| 37 Dryden..... | 12 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 4 | ..... | 12 | ..... | ..... |
| 38 Eganville | 36 | 15 | 13 | 23 | 27 | 17 | 11 | 8 | 25 | 11 | 3 |
| 39 Eganville (R.C.S.S.) .. | 58 | 14 | 25 | 33 | 45 | 14 | 19 | 25 | 33 | 25 | 12 |
| 40 Elmira | 65 | 31 | 28 | 37 | 49 | 32 | 19 | 14 | 32 | 33 | 15 |
| 41 Elmvale..... | 33 | 16 | 10 | 23 | 28 | 18 | 11 | 4 | 18 | 15 | 4 |
| 42 Ennismore..... | 33 | 8 | 13 | 20 | 23 | 12 | 8 | 13 | 10 | 23 | 4 |
| 43 Erin | 34 | 7 | 16 | 18 | 28 | 7 | 17 | 10 | 19 | 15 | 14 |
| 44 Exeter | 86 | 20 | 26 | 60 | 70 | 30 | 28 | 28 | 44 | 42 | 10 |
| 45 Fenelon Falls | 41 | 14 | 21 | 20 | 37 | 15 | 19 | 7 | 25 | 16 | 3 |
| 46 Finch | 51 | 24 | 20 | 31 | 34 | 25 | 16 | 10 | 21 | 30 | 12 |
| 47 Fingal..... | 21 | 7 | 6 | 15 | 12 | 9 | 9 | 3 | 15 | 6 | 3 |
| 48 Frankford..... | 33 | 10 | 14 | 19 | 25 | 11 | 14 | 8 | 13 | 20 | 7 |
| 49 Gore Bay | 36 | 9 | 18 | 18 | 24 | 10 | 18 | 8 | 26 | 10 | 7 |
| 50 Grand Valley. | 45 | 12 | 18 | 27 | 31 | 18 | 10 | 17 | 23 | 22 | 3 |

* School closed from January to June, inclusive.

SCHOOLS—Continued

IN THE VARIOUS SUBJECTS, ETC.

| Number of Pupils from Families whose Head is occupied as below— | | | | | | | | Number of Pupils in the Various Subjects | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|--|----------|------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--|----------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|---------|----------------------------|---------|----|
| Commerce | Agriculture | Law, Medicine, Dentistry or the Church | Teaching | The Trades | Labouring occupations | Other occupations | Without occupation | English Grammar | English Composition and Rhetoric | English Literature | Canadian History | British History | Ancient History | Geography | Reading | Arithmetic and Mensuration | Algebra | |
| 1 | 6 | 12 | 3 | 2 | 14 | 9 | 5 | .... | 34 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 25 | 17 | 35 | 34 | 34 | 51 |
| 2 | 2 | 10 | 2 | .... | 2 | 2 | .... | .... | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 4 | .... | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 3 | 4 | 41 | 1 | .... | 2 | 1 | 1 | .... | 38 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 12 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 50 |
| 4 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | 2 | .... | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 3 | .... | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 5 | .... | 13 | .... | .... | 12 | 3 | .... | .... | 23 | 28 | 28 | 23 | 10 | 5 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 28 |
| 6 | 6 | 13 | 1 | .... | .... | 3 | 12 | .... | 32 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 19 | 3 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 35 |
| 7 | 3 | 13 | 3 | .... | 5 | 2 | .... | .... | 16 | 26 | 26 | 20 | 16 | 10 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 26 |
| 8 | 11 | 18 | .... | .... | 3 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 38 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 22 | 5 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 43 |
| 9 | 5 | 25 | 1 | .... | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 30 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 11 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 41 |
| 10 | 1 | 53 | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 2 | 2 | 45 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 38 | 15 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 60 |
| 11 | 2 | 43 | 3 | .... | 12 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 59 | 72 | 72 | 72 | 38 | 13 | 59 | 59 | .... | 72 |
| 12 | 3 | 2 | .... | .... | 5 | 4 | 1 | .... | 14 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 1 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 15 |
| 13 | 3 | 21 | .... | .... | 5 | 5 | .... | 6 | 36 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 20 | 4 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 40 |
| 14 | 2 | 21 | 1 | .... | 4 | 6 | .... | .... | 27 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 23 | 7 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 34 |
| 15 | .... | 9 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 9 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 2 | .... | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 16 | 4 | 7 | .... | .... | 21 | 1 | 7 | .... | 37 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 11 | 1 | 39 | 39 | 37 | 40 |
| 17 | 2 | 17 | .... | .... | 4 | 1 | 2 | .... | 23 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 12 | 3 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 26 |
| 18 | 2 | 45 | 3 | .... | 6 | 5 | 13 | 4 | 57 | 78 | 76 | 78 | 78 | 21 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 78 |
| 19 | 3 | 12 | 3 | .... | 2 | 5 | 7 | .... | 26 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 14 | 6 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 32 |
| 20 | 8 | 32 | 9 | .... | 1 | 5 | 13 | 3 | 49 | 71 | 71 | 49 | 71 | 22 | 49 | 22 | 49 | 71 |
| 21 | 11 | 18 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 38 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 46 |
| 22 | 5 | 19 | .... | .... | 3 | 17 | 1 | 1 | 41 | 46 | 46 | 27 | 46 | 5 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 46 |
| 23 | 1 | 41 | 3 | .... | 4 | 5 | .... | .... | 37 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 39 | 17 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 54 |
| 24 | 2 | 1 | 1 | .... | 3 | 16 | 4 | 1 | 21 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 5 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 28 |
| 25 | 1 | 16 | 4 | .... | 5 | 2 | 4 | .... | 27 | 32 | 32 | 20 | 17 | 5 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 32 |
| 26 | 5 | 13 | 2 | .... | 2 | .... | 7 | .... | 20 | 28 | 27 | 20 | 19 | 7 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 27 |
| 27 | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | 2 | .... | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 2 | .... | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 28 | 8 | 10 | 2 | .... | 5 | 5 | 6 | .... | 28 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 8 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 36 |
| 29 | .... | 13 | 1 | .... | 3 | 4 | 1 | .... | 15 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 10 | 7 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 22 |
| 30 | 1 | 39 | 3 | .... | 1 | 2 | 1 | .... | 37 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 26 | 10 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 47 |
| 31 | 5 | 23 | .... | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | .... | 26 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 23 | 10 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 36 |
| 32 | 1 | 18 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 5 | .... | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 33 | 4 | 7 | 4 | .... | 2 | 4 | 3 | .... | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | .... | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 34 | 12 | 53 | 1 | .... | 1 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 55 | 77 | 77 | 77 | 77 | 22 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 77 |
| 35 | 6 | 27 | 3 | .... | 6 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 37 | 55 | 52 | 51 | 51 | 14 | 37 | 37 | 38 | 55 |
| 36 | .... | 7 | 3 | .... | 3 | .... | 2 | .... | 11 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 10 | 4 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 15 |
| 37 | 1 | 2 | .... | .... | .... | 9 | .... | .... | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 4 | .... | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 38 | 9 | 11 | 1 | .... | 6 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 28 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 19 | 8 | 25 | 28 | 28 | 36 |
| 39 | 9 | 27 | 3 | .... | 5 | 7 | 7 | .... | 33 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 25 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 58 |
| 40 | 12 | 27 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 51 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 33 | 14 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 65 |
| 41 | 9 | 11 | 1 | .... | 3 | .... | 9 | .... | 29 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 15 | 4 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 33 |
| 42 | .... | 33 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 20 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 21 | 13 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 33 |
| 43 | 8 | 17 | 3 | .... | 2 | .... | 2 | 2 | 24 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 27 | 10 | 24 | 24 | 25 | 34 |
| 44 | 15 | 42 | 3 | .... | 8 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 58 | 86 | 86 | 86 | 86 | 28 | 56 | 58 | 58 | 86 |
| 45 | 2 | 13 | 3 | .... | 11 | 5 | 7 | .... | 34 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 26 | 7 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 41 |
| 46 | 3 | 32 | 2 | .... | 7 | 1 | 6 | .... | 41 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 26 | 10 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 51 |
| 47 | 1 | 16 | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | 2 | .... | 18 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 12 | 3 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 21 |
| 48 | 1 | 27 | .... | .... | 1 | 3 | 1 | .... | 25 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 8 | 25 | 28 | 25 | 33 |
| 49 | 3 | 15 | 1 | .... | 1 | 8 | 8 | .... | 28 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 26 | 8 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 36 |
| 50 | 11 | 25 | 1 | .... | 2 | .... | 5 | 1 | 28 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 27 | 17 | 28 | 18 | 28 | 45 |

CONTINUATION

III. TABLE J—ATTENDANCE, PUPILS IN THE SCHOOLS

| Continuation Schools | Number of Pupils in the Various Subjects | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|--------|--------|-------|---------|--------|-----------|
| | Geometry | French | German | Latin | Zoology | Botany | Chemistry |
| 1 Acton | 25 | 47 | ..... | 38 | 35 | 35 | 25 |
| 2 Agincourt | 4 | 17 | ..... | 16 | 18 | 18 | 4 |
| 3 Alvinston | 33 | 30 | ..... | 30 | 38 | 38 | 33 |
| 4 Arkona | 13 | 13 | ..... | 12 | 13 | 13 | 3 |
| 5 Ayr | 15 | 28 | ..... | 28 | 23 | 23 | 13 |
| 6 Bancroft | 19 | 21 | ..... | 21 | 32 | 32 | 19 |
| 7 Bath | 20 | 22 | ..... | 26 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 8 Beaverton | 22 | 39 | ..... | 35 | 38 | 38 | 22 |
| 9 Beeton | 28 | 42 | ..... | 42 | 30 | 30 | 41 |
| 10 Belmont | 38 | 59 | ..... | 58 | 45 | 45 | 38 |
| 11 Blenheim | 38 | 49 | ..... | 46 | 59 | 59 | 38 |
| 12 Blind River | 10 | 15 | ..... | 15 | 14 | 14 | 10 |
| 13 Blyth | 40 | 38 | ..... | 38 | 36 | 36 | 20 |
| 14 Bothwell | 23 | 18 | ..... | 32 | 27 | 27 | 23 |
| 15 Bowesville | 2 | 9 | ..... | 9 | 9 | 9 | 2 |
| 16 Bridgeburg | 11 | 35 | ..... | 36 | 39 | 39 | 11 |
| 17 Bruce Mines | 12 | 20 | ..... | 26 | 23 | 23 | 12 |
| 18 Brussels | 42 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 57 | 57 | 21 |
| 19 Burk's Falls | 14 | 28 | ..... | 24 | 26 | 26 | 14 |
| 20 Burlington | 49 | 63 | ..... | 55 | 49 | 49 | 49 |
| 21 Cannington | 25 | 45 | ..... | 45 | 31 | 31 | 25 |
| 22 Cardinal | 24 | 42 | ..... | 34 | 41 | 41 | 24 |
| 23 Carp | 54 | 51 | ..... | 49 | 37 | 37 | 54 |
| 24 Chapleau | 23 | 24 | ..... | 28 | 23 | 23 | 15 |
| 25 Claremont | 17 | 28 | ..... | 29 | 27 | 27 | 17 |
| 26 Clifford | 17 | 23 | ..... | 24 | 20 | 20 | 19 |
| 27 Cochrane | 2 | 6 | ..... | 6 | 6 | 6 | ..... |
| 28 Coldwater | 22 | 27 | ..... | 30 | 28 | 28 | 36 |
| 29 Comber | 10 | 22 | ..... | 22 | 15 | 15 | 10 |
| 30 Cookstown | 26 | 47 | ..... | 47 | 37 | 37 | 26 |
| 31 Creemore | 23 | 33 | ..... | 34 | 26 | 26 | 23 |
| 32 Delaware | 5 | 14 | ..... | 15 | 20 | 20 | 5 |
| 33 Delhi | 16 | 24 | ..... | 23 | 24 | 24 | 16 |
| 34 Drayton | 45 | 75 | ..... | 77 | 55 | 55 | 45 |
| 35 Dresden | 34 | 52 | ..... | 49 | 37 | 37 | 34 |
| 36 Drumbo | 15 | 15 | ..... | 15 | 11 | 11 | 10 |
| 37 Dryden | 4 | 12 | ..... | 10 | 12 | 12 | 4 |
| 38 Eganville | 19 | 14 | ..... | 15 | 25 | 25 | 19 |
| 39 Eganville (R.C.S.S.) | 44 | 27 | ..... | 25 | 19 | 19 | 44 |
| 40 Elmira | 33 | 62 | ..... | 65 | 51 | 51 | 33 |
| 41 Elmvale | 33 | 25 | ..... | 28 | 29 | 29 | 15 |
| 42 Ennismore | 21 | 20 | ..... | 20 | 20 | 20 | 21 |
| 43 Erin | 27 | 30 | ..... | 34 | 24 | 24 | 10 |
| 44 Exeter | 56 | 66 | ..... | 70 | 58 | 58 | 56 |
| 45 Fenelon Falls | 26 | 39 | ..... | 40 | 34 | 34 | 26 |
| 46 Finch | 26 | 48 | ..... | 48 | 41 | 41 | 26 |
| 47 Fingal | 12 | 16 | ..... | 16 | 18 | 18 | 12 |
| 48 Frankford | 22 | 21 | ..... | 21 | 25 | 25 | 22 |
| 49 Gore Bay | 26 | 30 | ..... | 31 | 28 | 28 | 26 |
| 50 Grand Valley | 27 | 40 | ..... | 44 | 28 | 28 | 28 |

SCHOOLS—Continued
AND IN THE VARIOUS SUBJECTS, ETC.—Continued

| Number of Pupils in the Various Subjects—Continued | | | | | | | Special Courses | |
|--|---------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------|------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Physics | Writing | Bookkeeping | Stenography | Typewriting | Art | Physical Culture | Commercial | Agriculture |
| 1 | 51 | 34 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 33 | 51 | ..... |
| 2 | 18 | 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | 18 | ..... |
| 3 | 50 | 38 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 38 | 50 | ..... |
| 4 | 3 | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 | 13 | ..... |
| 5 | 23 | 23 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23 | 28 | ..... |
| 6 | 35 | 29 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 32 | 35 | ..... |
| 7 | 26 | 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 | 26 | ..... |
| 8 | 43 | 38 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 38 | 44 | ..... |
| 9 | 42 | 30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 | 41 | ..... |
| 10 | 60 | 45 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 45 | 60 | ..... |
| 11 | 72 | 34 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 59 | 68 | ..... |
| 12 | 15 | 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | 15 | ..... |
| 13 | 40 | 36 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 36 | 40 | ..... |
| 14 | 34 | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27 | 34 | ..... |
| 15 | 9 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | 9 | ..... |
| 16 | 40 | 39 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 | 40 | ..... |
| 17 | 12 | 23 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23 | 26 | ..... |
| 18 | 78 | 57 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 57 | 77 | ..... |
| 19 | 32 | 26 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26 | 32 | ..... |
| 20 | 71 | 22 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 48 | 71 | ..... |
| 21 | 25 | 38 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 31 | 46 | ..... |
| 22 | 46 | 41 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 41 | 46 | ..... |
| 23 | 54 | 37 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 37 | 54 | ..... |
| 24 | 28 | 23 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23 | 28 | ..... |
| 25 | 32 | 27 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27 | 32 | ..... |
| 26 | 27 | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 | 21 | ..... |
| 27 | ..... | 6 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 6 | 6 | ..... |
| 28 | 36 | 28 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 28 | 36 | ..... |
| 29 | 22 | 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 22 | ..... |
| 30 | 47 | 37 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 37 | 47 | ..... |
| 31 | 36 | 26 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26 | 36 | ..... |
| 32 | 20 | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 | 20 | ..... |
| 33 | 24 | 24 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24 | 24 | ..... |
| 34 | 77 | 32 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 55 | 77 | 55 |
| 35 | 55 | 37 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 37 | 55 | ..... |
| 36 | 15 | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 | ..... | ..... |
| 37 | 12 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 | 12 | ..... |
| 38 | 19 | 28 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29 | 36 | ..... |
| 39 | 58 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19 | 57 | ..... |
| 40 | 65 | 51 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50 | 65 | ..... |
| 41 | 33 | 29 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 | ..... |
| 42 | 33 | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 | 33 | ..... |
| 43 | 10 | 27 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27 | 34 | ..... |
| 44 | 86 | 30 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 58 | 86 | 50 |
| 45 | 41 | 34 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 34 | 41 | ..... |
| 46 | 26 | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 41 | 51 | ..... |
| 47 | 21 | 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | 21 | ..... |
| 48 | 33 | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25 | 33 | ..... |
| 49 | 36 | 28 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28 | 36 | ..... |
| 50 | 45 | 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28 | 45 | ..... |

CONTINUATION

III. TABLE J—ATTENDANCE, PUPILS IN THE SCHOOLS

| Continuation Schools— Continued | Pupils | | | | | Number of Pupils in— | | | Number of Pupils from— | | No. of other Sections thus represented |
|------------------------------------|---|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------|---------------|---|----------------|---|
| | Total number of pupils on the roll for the year | Number of pupils admitted for the first time to a secondary school | Boys on the roll for the year | Girls on the roll for the year | Average Daily Attendance | Lower School | | Middle School | Municipalities forming C. S. District or from School Section | Other Sections | |
| | | | | | | F. I. | F. II | | | | |
| 51 Hanover..... | 73 | 31 | 29 | 44 | 60 | 31 | 25 | 17 | 58 | 15 | 10 |
| 52 Harrow..... | 31 | 13 | 12 | 19 | 21 | 13 | 12 | 6 | 15 | 16 | 6 |
| 53 Havelock..... | 36 | 12 | 10 | 26 | 28 | 13 | 13 | 10 | 31 | 5 | ..... |
| 54 Highgate..... | 50 | 21 | 21 | 29 | 40 | 21 | 17 | 12 | 20 | 30 | 7 |
| 55 Huntsville..... | 59 | 28 | 24 | 35 | 49 | 32 | 14 | 13 | 52 | 7 | 4 |
| 56 Jarvis..... | 24 | 15 | 13 | 11 | 15 | 15 | 9 | ..... | 8 | 16 | 5 |
| 57 Jockvale..... | 10 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 2 | ..... | 7 | 3 | 3 |
| 58 Kars..... | 14 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 7 | ..... | 9 | 5 | 2 |
| 59 Keewatin..... | 15 | 7 | 10 | 5 | 13 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 15 | ..... | ..... |
| 60 Kenmore..... | 44 | 12 | 22 | 22 | 20 | 13 | 17 | 14 | 25 | 19 | 6 |
| 61 Kinburn..... | 25 | 4 | 7 | 18 | 20 | 4 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 8 |
| 62 Lakefield..... | 55 | 22 | 17 | 38 | 43 | 22 | 20 | 13 | 46 | 9 | 8 |
| 63 Lanark..... | 44 | 18 | 15 | 29 | 37 | 16 | 15 | 13 | 22 | 22 | 9 |
| 64 Lansdowne..... | 16 | 7 | 6 | 10 | 14 | 7 | 9 | ..... | 9 | 7 | 6 |
| 65 Little Current..... | 20 | 14 | 2 | 18 | 16 | 14 | 6 | ..... | 15 | 5 | 5 |
| 66 Lucknow..... | 73 | 24 | 30 | 43 | 56 | 31 | 21 | 21 | 31 | 42 | 9 |
| 67*Malakoff..... | 14 | 5 | 4 | 10 | 11 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 1 |
| 68 Manitowaning..... | 15 | 8 | 4 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 5 | ..... | 10 | 5 | 5 |
| 69 Manotick..... | 24 | 15 | 9 | 15 | 20 | 16 | 8 | ..... | 12 | 12 | 7 |
| 70 Maxville..... | 61 | 18 | 23 | 38 | 47 | 24 | 22 | 15 | 19 | 42 | 16 |
| 71 Massey..... | 18 | 13 | 6 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 6 | ..... | 7 | 11 | 3 |
| 72 Melbourne..... | 42 | 20 | 10 | 32 | 37 | 20 | 13 | 9 | 14 | 28 | 9 |
| 73 Merlin..... | 36 | 15 | 17 | 19 | 30 | 15 | 15 | 6 | 12 | 24 | 9 |
| 74 Merrickville..... | 37 | 18 | 9 | 28 | 29 | 18 | 10 | 9 | 27 | 10 | 4 |
| 75 Metcalfe..... | 33 | 11 | 13 | 20 | 24 | 12 | 14 | 7 | 15 | 18 | 8 |
| 76 Millbrook..... | 56 | 16 | 20 | 36 | 31 | 21 | 26 | 9 | 21 | 35 | 14 |
| 77 Milton..... | 95 | 42 | 25 | 70 | 69 | 44 | 27 | 24 | 48 | 47 | 13 |
| 78 Mount Albert..... | 32 | 9 | 13 | 19 | 21 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 18 | 14 | 6 |
| 79 Mount Brydges..... | 28 | 17 | 12 | 16 | 25 | 17 | 11 | ..... | 5 | 23 | 7 |
| 80 Navan..... | 25 | 8 | 10 | 15 | 18 | 8 | 7 | 10 | 19 | 6 | 6 |
| 81 New Hamburg..... | 31 | 10 | 13 | 18 | 26 | 10 | 9 | 12 | 18 | 13 | 5 |
| 82 New Liskeard..... | 38 | 17 | 7 | 31 | 29 | 20 | 12 | 6 | 25 | 13 | 11 |
| 83 New Toronto..... | 14 | 8 | 4 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 5 | ..... | 8 | 6 | 3 |
| 84 North Augusta..... | 24 | 5 | 10 | 14 | 16 | 5 | 9 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 8 |
| 85 North Gower..... | 42 | 10 | 20 | 22 | 29 | 12 | 13 | 17 | 16 | 26 | 8 |
| 86 Norwich..... | 60 | 23 | 25 | 35 | 49 | 28 | 18 | 14 | 28 | 32 | 11 |
| 87 Odessa..... | 23 | 5 | 5 | 18 | 18 | 5 | 13 | 5 | 10 | 13 | 7 |
| 88 Oil Springs..... | 35 | 8 | 14 | 21 | 27 | 27 | 8 | ..... | 25 | 10 | 6 |
| 89 Orono..... | 37 | 14 | 18 | 19 | 32 | 14 | 9 | 14 | 15 | 22 | 12 |
| 90 Paisley..... | 71 | 26 | 26 | 45 | 54 | 29 | 30 | 12 | 31 | 40 | 15 |
| 91 Pakenham..... | 30 | 6 | 13 | 17 | 24 | 8 | 13 | 9 | 15 | 15 | 8 |
| 92 Palmerston..... | 54 | 23 | 19 | 35 | 35 | 26 | 15 | 13 | 33 | 21 | 13 |
| 93 Plattsville..... | 26 | 9 | 14 | 12 | 22 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 14 | 12 | 5 |
| 94 Port Burwell..... | 23 | 8 | 8 | 15 | 19 | 9 | 10 | 4 | 21 | 2 | 1 |
| 95 Port Colborne..... | 60 | 30 | 27 | 33 | 51 | 34 | 19 | 7 | 51 | 9 | 4 |
| 96 Powassan..... | 28 | 11 | 14 | 14 | 23 | 12 | 16 | ..... | 20 | 8 | 4 |
| 97 Princeton..... | 19 | 6 | 10 | 9 | 15 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 12 | 7 | 5 |
| 98 Richmond..... | 29 | 19 | 7 | 22 | 20 | 20 | 9 | ..... | 13 | 16 | 6 |
| 99 Ridgeway..... | 41 | 11 | 19 | 22 | 35 | 11 | 18 | 12 | 17 | 24 | 7 |

* School closed for Fall term.

SCHOOLS—Continued
AND IN THE VARIOUS SUBJECTS, ETC.—Continued

| Number of Pupils from Families whose Head is occupied as below— | | | | | | | | | Number of Pupils in the Various Subjects | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|---|----------|------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|---------|----------------------------|---------|----|
| Commerce | Agriculture | Law, Medicine, Dentistry, or the Church | Teaching | The Trades | Labouring occupations | Other occupations | Without occupation | English Grammar | English Composition and Rhetoric | English Literature | Canadian History | British History | Ancient History | Geography | Reading | Arithmetic and Mensuration | Algebra | |
| 51 | 14 | 15 | 5 | 2 | 14 | 10 | 11 | 2 | 56 | 73 | 73 | 73 | 42 | 17 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 73 |
| 52 | 2 | 19 | 2 | .... | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 31 | 18 | 6 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 31 |
| 53 | 6 | 6 | 1 | .... | 8 | 4 | 11 | .... | 24 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 12 | 36 | 24 | 24 | 36 |
| 54 | 4 | 36 | 2 | .... | 4 | 2 | 2 | .... | 38 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 29 | 12 | 38 | 29 | 38 | 50 |
| 55 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 12 | 10 | 12 | 6 | 46 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 27 | 13 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 59 |
| 56 | .... | 21 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 9 | .... | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 57 | .... | 10 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 2 | .... | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 58 | 1 | 9 | .... | .... | 4 | .... | .... | .... | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 7 | .... | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 59 | .... | 2 | .... | .... | 7 | 4 | 2 | .... | 12 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 8 | 3 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 15 |
| 60 | 4 | 35 | 1 | .... | 4 | .... | .... | .... | 30 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 14 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 44 |
| 61 | 5 | 19 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 14 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 21 | 11 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 25 |
| 62 | 5 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 18 | 6 | 3 | 42 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 33 | 13 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 55 |
| 63 | 4 | 22 | 6 | .... | 7 | .... | 2 | 3 | 31 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 13 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 44 |
| 64 | 5 | 7 | 1 | .... | 2 | 1 | .... | .... | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 9 | .... | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 65 | 1 | 5 | 1 | .... | 5 | .... | 8 | .... | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 6 | .... | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 66 | 17 | 42 | 3 | .... | 6 | 5 | .... | .... | 52 | 73 | 73 | 73 | 42 | 21 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 73 |
| 67 | .... | 14 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 9 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 9 | 5 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 14 |
| 68 | 2 | 9 | .... | .... | 1 | 3 | .... | .... | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 5 | .... | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 69 | 2 | 14 | 2 | .... | 3 | .... | 3 | .... | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 8 | .... | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 70 | 4 | 42 | 6 | .... | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 46 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 35 | 13 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 59 |
| 71 | .... | 8 | 1 | .... | 7 | 2 | .... | .... | 18 | 18 | 18 | 12 | 6 | .... | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 72 | 1 | 33 | .... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 33 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 8 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 41 |
| 73 | 5 | 25 | .... | .... | 2 | 2 | 2 | .... | 30 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 21 | 6 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 36 |
| 74 | 9 | 12 | 1 | .... | 14 | .... | 1 | .... | 26 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 18 | 8 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 34 |
| 75 | .... | 26 | 4 | .... | 2 | 1 | .... | .... | 26 | 33 | 33 | 19 | 21 | 7 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 33 |
| 76 | 2 | 37 | 7 | .... | 7 | 2 | 1 | .... | 47 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 35 | 9 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 56 |
| 77 | 13 | 51 | 3 | .... | 14 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 71 | 95 | 95 | 68 | 51 | 24 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 95 |
| 78 | 4 | 22 | .... | .... | 6 | .... | .... | .... | 22 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 10 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 32 |
| 79 | .... | 24 | 2 | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | .... | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| 80 | 3 | 20 | .... | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | 15 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 10 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 81 | 11 | 11 | 1 | .... | .... | 4 | 4 | .... | 18 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 21 | 12 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 19 |
| 82 | 7 | 11 | 6 | .... | 8 | .... | 6 | .... | 32 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 18 | 6 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 38 |
| 83 | 3 | .... | .... | .... | 5 | .... | 6 | .... | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 5 | .... | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 84 | 3 | 18 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 2 | .... | 14 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 19 | 10 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 24 |
| 85 | 4 | 31 | 2 | .... | 3 | .... | 2 | .... | 25 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 30 | 17 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 42 |
| 86 | 4 | 37 | 2 | .... | 2 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 46 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 13 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 60 |
| 87 | 1 | 13 | 3 | .... | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 18 | 23 | 23 | 10 | 18 | 5 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 88 | 4 | 11 | 2 | .... | 7 | 3 | 8 | .... | 27 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 26 | 8 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 35 |
| 89 | 5 | 22 | .... | .... | 1 | 3 | 6 | .... | 23 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 14 | .... | 23 | 23 | 37 |
| 90 | 8 | 48 | 3 | .... | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 59 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 42 | 12 | 59 | 59 | 60 | 71 |
| 91 | 2 | 20 | 5 | .... | 3 | .... | .... | .... | 21 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 22 | 9 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 30 |
| 92 | 6 | 22 | 1 | .... | 12 | 9 | 4 | .... | 41 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 28 | 13 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 54 |
| 93 | 1 | 15 | .... | .... | 9 | .... | 1 | .... | 17 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 15 | 8 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 25 |
| 94 | 6 | 4 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 11 | 1 | 19 | 23 | 23 | 19 | 19 | 4 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 23 |
| 95 | 15 | 6 | .... | 1 | 26 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 53 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 7 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 60 |
| 96 | 3 | 13 | .... | .... | 3 | 7 | 2 | .... | 28 | 28 | 28 | 12 | 16 | .... | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| 97 | .... | 17 | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 15 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 13 | 4 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 19 |
| 98 | 4 | 17 | 2 | .... | 3 | .... | 3 | .... | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 9 | .... | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| 99 | 7 | 20 | 3 | .... | 4 | 4 | 3 | .... | 29 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 12 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 41 |

CONTINUATION

III. TABLE J—ATTENDANCE, PUPILS IN THE SCHOOLS

| Continuation Schools—Con. | Number of Pupils in the Various Subjects—Continued. | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--------|--------|-------|---------|--------|-----------|
| | Geometry | French | German | Latin | Zoology | Botany | Chemistry |
| 51 Hanover | 42 | 67 | 1 | 69 | 56 | 56 | 42 |
| 52 Harrow | 18 | 28 | ..... | 27 | 25 | 25 | 18 |
| 53 Havelock | 12 | 21 | ..... | 25 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 54 Highgate | 29 | 31 | ..... | 40 | 38 | 38 | 33 |
| 55 Huntsville | 27 | 46 | ..... | 48 | 46 | 46 | 27 |
| 56 Jarvis | 9 | 24 | ..... | 24 | 24 | 24 | 9 |
| 57 Jockvale | 2 | 1 | ..... | 8 | 10 | 10 | 2 |
| 58 Kars | 7 | 14 | ..... | 14 | 14 | 14 | 7 |
| 59 Keewatin | 8 | 14 | ..... | 14 | 12 | 12 | 3 |
| 60 Kenmore | 31 | 44 | ..... | 44 | 30 | 30 | 31 |
| 61 Kinburn | 21 | 19 | ..... | 20 | 14 | 14 | 11 |
| 62 Lakefield | 33 | 55 | ..... | 55 | 42 | 42 | 33 |
| 63 Lanark | 28 | 42 | ..... | 43 | 31 | 31 | 28 |
| 64 Lansdowne | 9 | 16 | ..... | 15 | 16 | 16 | 9 |
| 65 Little Current | 6 | 6 | ..... | 16 | 20 | 20 | 6 |
| 66 Lucknow | 42 | 58 | ..... | 60 | 52 | 52 | 42 |
| 67 Malakoff | 9 | 9 | ..... | 13 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 68 Manitowaning | 5 | 2 | ..... | 5 | 15 | 15 | 5 |
| 69 Manotick | 8 | 23 | ..... | 24 | 24 | 24 | 8 |
| 70 Maxville | 35 | 34 | ..... | 31 | 46 | 46 | 35 |
| 71 Massey | 6 | 18 | ..... | 18 | 18 | 18 | 6 |
| 72 Melbourne | 21 | 35 | ..... | 33 | 33 | 33 | 21 |
| 73 Merlin | 21 | 32 | ..... | 30 | 30 | 30 | 21 |
| 74 Merrickville | 18 | 35 | ..... | 35 | 26 | 26 | 18 |
| 75 Metcalfe | 21 | 23 | ..... | 23 | 26 | 26 | 21 |
| 76 Millbrook | 35 | 48 | ..... | 44 | 47 | 47 | 35 |
| 77 Milton | 51 | 79 | ..... | 74 | 71 | 71 | 51 |
| 78 Mount Albert | 20 | 31 | ..... | 31 | 22 | 22 | 10 |
| 79 Mount Brydges | 11 | 28 | ..... | 24 | 28 | 28 | 11 |
| 80 Navan | 25 | 24 | ..... | 25 | 15 | 15 | 17 |
| 81 New Hamburg | 21 | 10 | 19 | 27 | 18 | 18 | 21 |
| 82 New Liskeard | 18 | 38 | ..... | 38 | 32 | 32 | 18 |
| 83 New Toronto | 5 | 14 | ..... | 14 | 14 | 14 | 5 |
| 84 North Augusta | 19 | 19 | ..... | 17 | 14 | 14 | 24 |
| 85 North Gower | 30 | 36 | ..... | 38 | 25 | 25 | 30 |
| 86 Norwich | 60 | 48 | ..... | 51 | 45 | 45 | 14 |
| 87 Odessa | 18 | 23 | ..... | 22 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 88 Oil Springs | 26 | 24 | ..... | 24 | 27 | 27 | 26 |
| 89 Orono | 23 | 32 | 1 | 32 | 23 | 23 | 13 |
| 90 Paisley | 42 | 60 | ..... | 70 | 59 | 59 | 42 |
| 91 Pakenham | 22 | 28 | ..... | 28 | 21 | 21 | 22 |
| 92 Palmerston | 28 | 52 | ..... | 47 | 41 | 41 | 28 |
| 93 Plattsville | 26 | 21 | ..... | 24 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 94 Port Burwell | 14 | 23 | ..... | 23 | 19 | 19 | 14 |
| 95 Port Colborne | 26 | 55 | ..... | 50 | 53 | 53 | 26 |
| 96 Powassan | 16 | 24 | ..... | 24 | 28 | 28 | 16 |
| 97 Princeton | 13 | 12 | ..... | 12 | 15 | 15 | 13 |
| 98 Richmond | 9 | 10 | ..... | 27 | 29 | 29 | 9 |
| 99 Ridgeway | 30 | 34 | ..... | 38 | 29 | 29 | 41 |

SCHOOLS—Continued
AND IN THE VARIOUS SUBJECTS, ETC.—Continued

| Number of Pupils in the Various Subjects—Continued | | | | | | | Special Courses | |
|--|---------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------|------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Physics | Writing | Bookkeeping | Stenography | Typewriting | Art | Physical Culture | Commercial | Agriculture |
| 51 | 73 | 56 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 56 | 73 | ..... |
| 52 | 31 | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25 | 31 | ..... |
| 53 | 36 | 24 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24 | 36 | ..... |
| 54 | 38 | 38 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 38 | 50 | ..... |
| 55 | 59 | 46 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 46 | 59 | ..... |
| 56 | 24 | 24 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24 | 24 | ..... |
| 57 | 10 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 10 | ..... |
| 58 | 14 | 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | 14 | ..... |
| 59 | 15 | 12 | 7 | ..... | ..... | 12 | 15 | ..... |
| 60 | 44 | 30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 | 44 | ..... |
| 61 | 25 | 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | 25 | ..... |
| 62 | 55 | 42 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 42 | 55 | ..... |
| 63 | 44 | 31 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 31 | 44 | ..... |
| 64 | 16 | 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 | 16 | ..... |
| 65 | 20 | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 | 20 | ..... |
| 66 | 73 | 52 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 52 | 73 | ..... |
| 67 | 14 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | 14 | ..... |
| 68 | 15 | 15 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 15 | 15 | ..... |
| 69 | 24 | 24 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24 | 24 | ..... |
| 70 | 59 | 46 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 46 | 59 | ..... |
| 71 | 18 | 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | 18 | ..... |
| 72 | 41 | 33 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 33 | 42 | ..... |
| 73 | 21 | 30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 | 36 | ..... |
| 74 | 18 | 26 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26 | 35 | ..... |
| 75 | 33 | 26 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26 | 33 | ..... |
| 76 | 56 | 47 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 47 | 56 | ..... |
| 77 | 95 | 71 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 71 | 95 | ..... |
| 78 | 32 | 22 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22 | 32 | ..... |
| 79 | 28 | 28 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28 | 28 | ..... |
| 80 | 25 | 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 25 | ..... |
| 81 | 31 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | 31 | ..... |
| 82 | 38 | 32 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 32 | 36 | 32 |
| 83 | 14 | 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | 14 | ..... |
| 84 | 24 | 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | 24 | ..... |
| 85 | 42 | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25 | 42 | ..... |
| 86 | 60 | 46 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 45 | 60 | ..... |
| 87 | 23 | 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | 23 | ..... |
| 88 | 35 | 27 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27 | 35 | ..... |
| 89 | 13 | 23 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23 | 37 | ..... |
| 90 | 71 | 59 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 59 | 71 | ..... |
| 91 | 30 | 21 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21 | 30 | ..... |
| 92 | 54 | 41 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 41 | 54 | ..... |
| 93 | 25 | 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17 | 26 | ..... |
| 94 | 23 | 19 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19 | 23 | ..... |
| 95 | 60 | 53 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 53 | 60 | ..... |
| 96 | 28 | 28 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28 | 28 | ..... |
| 97 | 10 | 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 19 | ..... |
| 98 | 9 | 29 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29 | 29 | ..... |
| 99 | 41 | 29 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29 | 41 | 29 |

CONTINUATION

III. TABLE J—ATTENDANCE, PUPILS IN THE SCHOOLS

| Continuation Schools— Continued | Pupils | | | | | Number of Pupils in— | | | Number of Pupils from— | | No. of other Sections thus represented |
|------------------------------------|---|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---------|---------------|---|----------------|---|
| | Total number of pupils on the roll for the year | Number of pupils admitted for the first time to a secondary school | Boys on the roll for the year | Girls on the roll for the year | Average Daily Attendance | Lower School | | Middle School | Municipalities forming C. S. District or from School Section | Other Sections | |
| | | | | | | F. | I F. II | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100 Ripley | 70 | 17 | 24 | 46 | 56 | 28 | 23 | 19 | 36 | 34 | 14 |
| 101 Rodney | 54 | 21 | 24 | 30 | 41 | 20 | 17 | 17 | 33 | 21 | 7 |
| 102 Russell | 30 | 17 | 10 | 20 | 26 | 17 | 10 | 3 | 25 | 5 | 4 |
| 103 St. George | 43 | 20 | 16 | 27 | 32 | 23 | 8 | 12 | 33 | 10 | 5 |
| 104 Schomberg | 19 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 14 | 8 | 11 | ..... | 12 | 7 | 4 |
| 105 Scotland | 24 | 11 | 9 | 15 | 18 | 16 | 7 | 1 | 12 | 12 | 5 |
| 106 Southampton | 42 | 18 | 21 | 21 | 33 | 19 | 7 | 16 | 38 | 4 | 4 |
| 107 South Mountain | 37 | 13 | 11 | 26 | 33 | 16 | 12 | 9 | 8 | 29 | 12 |
| 108 South Porcupine .. | 7 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 2 | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... |
| 109 Spencerville | 26 | 9 | 13 | 13 | 18 | 10 | 12 | 4 | 16 | 10 | 6 |
| 110 Springfield | 29 | 12 | 9 | 20 | 23 | 13 | 12 | 4 | 23 | 6 | 4 |
| 111 Stayner | 53 | 20 | 22 | 31 | 43 | 25 | 14 | 14 | 31 | 22 | 12 |
| 112 Stella | 21 | 5 | 6 | 15 | 16 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 10 | 11 | 4 |
| 113 Stouffville | 47 | 23 | 26 | 21 | 37 | 25 | 7 | 15 | 28 | 19 | 8 |
| 114 Sturgeon Falls | 21 | 12 | 5 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 7 | ..... | 15 | 6 | 2 |
| 115 Sutton | 43 | 15 | 19 | 24 | 27 | 18 | 16 | 9 | 27 | 16 | 8 |
| 116 Tamworth | 53 | 27 | 15 | 38 | 38 | 27 | 17 | 9 | 24 | 29 | 11 |
| 117 Tara | 41 | 21 | 14 | 27 | 31 | 21 | 9 | 11 | 18 | 23 | 16 |
| 118 Tavistock | 32 | 9 | 10 | 22 | 27 | 9 | 9 | 14 | 20 | 12 | 4 |
| 119 Teeswater | 50 | 23 | 12 | 38 | 35 | 24 | 18 | 8 | 25 | 25 | 14 |
| 120 Thamesville | 46 | 15 | 13 | 33 | 23 | 19 | 19 | 8 | 25 | 21 | 8 |
| 121 Thessalon | 51 | 29 | 16 | 35 | 36 | 28 | 17 | 6 | 23 | 28 | 6 |
| 122 Thornbury | 55 | 18 | 16 | 39 | 48 | 18 | 20 | 17 | 22 | 33 | 12 |
| 123 Thorndale | 41 | 13 | 14 | 27 | 30 | 14 | 19 | 8 | 41 | ..... | ..... |
| 124 Tilbury | 34 | 17 | 5 | 29 | 27 | 20 | 11 | 3 | 18 | 16 | 8 |
| 125 Tottenham | 35 | 18 | 14 | 21 | 22 | 31 | 4 | ..... | 14 | 21 | 10 |
| 126 Warkworth | 47 | 22 | 21 | 26 | 35 | 26 | 15 | 6 | 20 | 27 | 11 |
| 127 Webbwood | 9 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 3 | ..... | 9 | ..... | ..... |
| 128 West Lorne | 30 | 5 | 14 | 16 | 22 | 7 | 14 | 9 | 20 | 10 | 6 |
| 129 Westmeath | 23 | 12 | 5 | 18 | 17 | 13 | 10 | ..... | 8 | 15 | 6 |
| 130 Westport | 30 | 14 | 12 | 18 | 24 | 14 | 9 | 7 | 18 | 12 | 4 |
| 131 Westport (R.C.S.S.) | 25 | 6 | 5 | 20 | 18 | 6 | 16 | 3 | 16 | 9 | 4 |
| 132 Westboro | 42 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 36 | 22 | 15 | 5 | 33 | 9 | 5 |
| 133 Winona | 32 | 17 | 13 | 19 | 18 | 18 | 14 | ..... | 16 | 16 | 6 |
| 134 Wroxeter | 32 | 9 | 15 | 17 | 25 | 9 | 13 | 10 | 16 | 16 | 7 |
| Totals, 1918-1919.. | 5,006 | 1,975 | 1,867 | 3,139 | 3,773 | 2,220 | 1,714 | 1,072 | 2,793 | 2,213 | 893 |
| Totals, 1917-1918.. | 5,104 | ..... | 1,989 | 3,115 | 3,734 | ..... | ..... | 1,246 | 2,949 | 2,155 | 900 |
| Increases ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24 | 39 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 58 | ..... |
| Decreases | 98 | ..... | 122 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 174 | 156 | ..... | 7 |
| Percentages ..... | ..... | 39.45 | 37.29 | 62.70 | 75.36 | 44.34 | 34.24 | 21.41 | 55.79 | 44.20 | ..... |

SCHOOLS—Continued

AND IN THE VARIOUS SUBJECTS, ETC.—Continued

| Number of Pupils from Families whose Head is occupied as below— | | | | | | | | Number of Pupils in the Various Subjects | | | | | |
|--|-------------|---|----------|------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Commerce | Agriculture | Law, Medicine, Den- tistry or the church | Teaching | The Trades | Labouring occupations | Other occupations | Without occupation | English Grammar | English Composi- tion and Rhetoric | English Literature | Canadian History | British History | Ancient History |
| 100 | 12 | 44 | 3 | ..... | 3 | 8 | ..... | 51 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 42 | 19 |
| 101 | 18 | 22 | ..... | ..... | 4 | 6 | 2 | 37 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 34 | 17 |
| 102 | 1 | 13 | 3 | ..... | 6 | 3 | 4 | 27 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 13 | 3 |
| 103 | 8 | 24 | 3 | ..... | 3 | 5 | ..... | 31 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 20 | 12 |
| 104 | .. | 9 | 1 | ..... | 4 | 3 | 2 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 11 | ..... |
| 105 | 7 | 14 | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 23 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 8 | 1 |
| 106 | 9 | 8 | 1 | ..... | 9 | 6 | 8 | 26 | 42 | 42 | 35 | 23 | 16 |
| 107 | 3 | 31 | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 28 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 21 | 9 |
| 108 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 2 | ..... |
| 109 | 4 | 13 | 3 | ..... | 4 | 1 | 1 | 22 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 16 | 4 |
| 110 | 4 | 15 | 3 | ..... | 5 | 1 | 1 | 25 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 16 | 4 |
| 111 | 4 | 26 | 2 | ..... | 3 | 1 | 8 | 39 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 27 | 13 |
| 112 | 3 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 1 | 4 | 14 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 16 | 7 |
| 113 | 5 | 19 | 10 | ..... | 6 | 2 | 2 | 32 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 22 | 15 |
| 114 | 5 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 8 | ..... | 7 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 7 | ..... |
| 115 | 10 | 20 | 6 | 1 | 4 | ..... | 1 | 34 | 43 | 43 | 34 | 25 | 9 |
| 116 | 8 | 32 | 4 | ..... | 7 | 2 | ..... | 44 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 26 | 9 |
| 117 | 7 | 18 | 2 | ..... | 5 | 4 | 3 | 30 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 11 |
| 118 | 5 | 19 | 2 | ..... | 5 | 1 | ..... | 18 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 14 |
| 119 | 5 | 28 | 5 | ..... | 5 | 6 | ..... | 42 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 26 | 8 |
| 120 | 4 | 24 | ..... | ..... | 5 | 6 | 3 | 38 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 27 | 8 |
| 121 | 8 | 22 | 1 | ..... | 4 | ..... | 16 | 38 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 6 |
| 122 | 4 | 27 | 11 | ..... | 5 | 4 | 3 | 38 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 37 | 17 |
| 123 | 3 | 33 | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | 2 | 33 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 8 |
| 124 | 3 | 12 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 5 | 10 | 31 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 3 |
| 125 | 3 | 15 | 3 | ..... | 2 | 4 | 3 | 31 | 35 | 35 | 22 | 17 | 4 |
| 126 | 5 | 30 | ..... | ..... | 7 | 5 | ..... | 41 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 20 | 5 |
| 127 | .. | 3 | 1 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 2 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 6 | 3 | ..... |
| 128 | 5 | 15 | 1 | ..... | 6 | 3 | ..... | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 23 | 9 |
| 129 | 2 | 17 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 10 | ..... |
| 130 | .. | 16 | 3 | ..... | 3 | 1 | 7 | 23 | 30 | 30 | 23 | 16 | 7 |
| 131 | 2 | 17 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 8 |
| 132 | 23 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 15 | 37 | 42 | 42 | 37 | 20 | 5 |
| 133 | 1 | 28 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | ..... |
| 134 | 1 | 21 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 3 | 4 | 22 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 23 | 10 |
| 614 | 2,605 | 242 | 16 | 585 | 379 | 448 | 117 | 3,909 | 4,979 | 4,973 | 4,783 | 3,394 | 1,121 |
| 642 | 2,693 | 233 | 22 | 602 | 359 | 457 | 96 | 3,877 | 5,057 | 5,079 | 4,726 | 3,421 | 1,220 |
| .. | ..... | 9 | ..... | ..... | 20 | ..... | 21 | 32 | ..... | ..... | 57 | ..... | ..... |
| 28 | 88 | ..... | 6 | 17 | ..... | 9 | ..... | ..... | 78 | 106 | ..... | 27 | 99 |
| 12.26 | 52.03 | 4.83 | .32 | 11.68 | 7.57 | 8.95 | 2.33 | 78.08 | 99.46 | 99.34 | 95.54 | 67.79 | 22.39 |

CONTINUATION
III. TABLE J—ATTENDANCE, PUPILS IN THE SCHOOLS

| Continuation Schools—Con. | Number of Pupils in the Various Subjects—Concluded | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--|---------|----------------------------|---------|----------|--------|--------|-------|---------|
| | Geography | Reading | Arithmetic and Mensuration | Algebra | Geometry | French | German | Latin | Zoology |
| 100 Ripley..... | 51 | 51 | 51 | 70 | 42 | 66 | ..... | 69 | 51 |
| 101 Rodney..... | 37 | 37 | 37 | 54 | 54 | 43 | ..... | 43 | 37 |
| 102 Russell..... | 27 | 27 | 27 | 30 | 13 | 30 | ..... | 30 | 27 |
| 103 St. George | 31 | 31 | 30 | 42 | 20 | 39 | ..... | 40 | 31 |
| 104 Schomberg..... | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 11 | 15 | ..... | 17 | 17 |
| 105 Scotland..... | 23 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 8 | 16 | ..... | 16 | 22 |
| 106 Southampton..... | 26 | 26 | 26 | 42 | 23 | 38 | ..... | 38 | 26 |
| 107 South Mountain | 28 | 28 | 28 | 37 | 21 | 33 | ..... | 37 | 28 |
| 108 South Porcupine | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 7 | ..... | 7 | 7 |
| 109 Spencerville..... | 22 | 22 | 22 | 26 | 16 | 26 | ..... | 20 | 22 |
| 110 Springfield..... | 25 | 13 | 26 | 29 | 16 | 23 | ..... | 26 | 25 |
| 111 Stayner..... | 39 | 39 | 39 | 52 | 27 | 21 | ..... | 20 | 39 |
| 112 Stella | 14 | 14 | 14 | 21 | 16 | 18 | ..... | 18 | 14 |
| 113 Stouffville..... | 32 | 32 | 32 | 47 | 22 | 43 | ..... | 42 | 32 |
| 114 Sturgeon Falls | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 7 | 6 | ..... | 13 | 21 |
| 115 Sutton | 34 | 34 | 34 | 43 | 25 | 39 | ..... | 39 | 34 |
| 116 Tamworth | 44 | 44 | 44 | 53 | 26 | 37 | ..... | 35 | ..... |
| 117 Tara..... | 30 | 30 | 30 | 41 | 20 | 35 | ..... | 38 | 30 |
| 118 Tavistock..... | 18 | 18 | 19 | 32 | 23 | ..... | 27 | 28 | 14 |
| 119 Teeswater | 42 | 42 | 42 | 50 | 26 | 44 | ..... | 49 | 42 |
| 120 Thamesville | 38 | 38 | 39 | 46 | 27 | 41 | ..... | 43 | 38 |
| 121 Thessalon | 38 | 38 | 38 | 44 | 20 | 40 | ..... | 44 | 38 |
| 122 Thornbury..... | 38 | 38 | 38 | 55 | 37 | 32 | ..... | 32 | 38 |
| 123 Thorndale | 33 | 33 | 33 | 40 | 27 | 34 | ..... | 33 | 33 |
| 124 Tilbury | 31 | 31 | 31 | 34 | 14 | 34 | ..... | 25 | 31 |
| 125 Tottenham..... | 31 | 31 | 31 | 35 | 17 | 34 | ..... | 33 | 31 |
| 126 Warkworth | 42 | 41 | 41 | 46 | 20 | 36 | ..... | 36 | 41 |
| 127 Webbwood | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 3 | 7 | ..... | 7 | 8 |
| 128 West Lorne | 21 | 21 | 21 | 30 | 23 | 22 | ..... | 18 | 21 |
| 129 Westmeath | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 10 | 23 | ..... | 20 | 23 |
| 130 Westport | 23 | 30 | 23 | 30 | 16 | 29 | ..... | 29 | 23 |
| 131 Westport (R.C.S.S.)... | 18 | 25 | 18 | 25 | 19 | 22 | ..... | 22 | 18 |
| 132 Westboro' | 37 | 22 | 37 | 42 | 20 | 42 | ..... | 32 | 37 |
| 133 Winona..... | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 14 | 19 | ..... | 27 | 32 |
| 134 Wroxeter..... | 22 | 22 | 22 | 32 | 32 | 25 | ..... | 25 | 22 |
| Totals, 1918-19..... | 3,883 | 3,841 | 3,841 | 4,951 | 2,965 | 4,074 | 48 | 4,170 | 3,821 |
| Totals, 1917-18..... | 3,906 | 3,865 | 3,877 | 5,036 | 3,021 | 4,025 | 73 | 4,277 | 3,721 |
| Increases..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 49 | ..... | ..... | 100 |
| Decreases | 23 | 24 | 36 | 85 | 56 | ..... | 25 | 107 | ..... |
| Percentages | 77.56 | 76.72 | 76.72 | 98.90 | 59.22 | 81.38 | .95 | 83.30 | 76.32 |

SCHOOLS—Concluded

AND IN THE VARIOUS SUBJECTS, ETC.—Concluded

| Number of Pupils in the Various Subjects—Concluded | | | | | | | | | Special Courses | |
|--|-----------|---------|---------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------|------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Botany | Chemistry | Physics | Writing | Bookkeeping | Stenography | Typewriting | Art | Physical Culture | Commercial | Agriculture |
| 100 | 51 | 42 | 70 | 51 | ..... | ..... | 51 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 101 | 37 | 34 | 34 | 37 | ..... | ..... | 34 | 54 | ..... | ..... |
| 102 | 27 | 13 | 30 | 27 | ..... | ..... | 27 | 30 | ..... | ..... |
| 103 | 31 | 20 | 43 | 31 | ..... | ..... | 31 | 43 | ..... | ..... |
| 104 | 17 | 11 | 19 | 19 | ..... | ..... | 17 | 19 | ..... | ..... |
| 105 | 22 | 8 | 24 | 23 | ..... | ..... | 22 | 24 | ..... | ..... |
| 106 | 26 | 23 | 42 | 26 | ..... | ..... | 26 | 42 | ..... | ..... |
| 107 | 28 | 21 | 37 | 28 | ..... | ..... | 28 | 35 | ..... | ..... |
| 108 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 7 | ..... | ..... | 7 | 7 | ..... | ..... |
| 109 | 22 | 16 | 26 | 22 | ..... | ..... | 22 | 26 | ..... | ..... |
| 110 | 25 | 16 | 29 | 25 | ..... | ..... | 25 | 29 | ..... | ..... |
| 111 | 39 | 13 | 13 | 39 | ..... | ..... | 39 | 53 | ..... | ..... |
| 112 | 14 | 16 | 21 | 14 | ..... | ..... | 14 | 21 | ..... | ..... |
| 113 | 32 | 22 | 22 | 32 | ..... | ..... | 32 | 47 | ..... | ..... |
| 114 | 21 | 7 | 21 | 21 | ..... | ..... | 21 | 21 | ..... | ..... |
| 115 | 34 | 25 | 25 | 34 | ..... | ..... | 33 | 43 | ..... | ..... |
| 116 | 44 | 26 | 53 | 44 | ..... | ..... | 44 | 52 | ..... | ..... |
| 117 | 30 | 11 | 11 | 30 | ..... | ..... | 30 | 41 | ..... | ..... |
| 118 | 14 | 23 | 32 | 14 | ..... | ..... | 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 119 | 42 | 26 | 50 | 42 | ..... | ..... | 42 | 50 | ..... | ..... |
| 120 | 38 | 27 | 46 | 19 | ..... | ..... | 38 | 46 | ..... | ..... |
| 121 | 38 | 20 | 44 | 38 | ..... | ..... | 38 | 44 | ..... | ..... |
| 122 | 38 | 37 | 55 | 38 | ..... | ..... | 38 | 55 | ..... | ..... |
| 123 | 33 | 27 | 40 | 33 | ..... | ..... | 33 | 41 | ..... | ..... |
| 124 | 31 | 3 | 3 | 31 | ..... | ..... | 31 | 34 | ..... | ..... |
| 125 | 31 | 17 | 35 | 31 | 31 | ..... | 31 | 35 | ..... | ..... |
| 126 | 41 | 21 | 46 | 41 | ..... | ..... | 42 | 47 | ..... | ..... |
| 127 | 8 | 2 | 8 | 9 | ..... | ..... | 8 | 9 | ..... | ..... |
| 128 | 21 | 23 | 30 | 21 | ..... | ..... | 21 | 30 | ..... | ..... |
| 129 | 23 | 10 | 23 | 23 | ..... | ..... | 23 | 23 | ..... | ..... |
| 130 | 23 | 16 | 30 | 23 | ..... | ..... | 23 | 30 | ..... | ..... |
| 131 | 18 | 18 | 25 | 25 | ..... | ..... | 18 | 25 | ..... | ..... |
| 132 | 37 | 42 | 42 | 37 | ..... | ..... | 37 | 42 | ..... | ..... |
| 133 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | ..... | ..... | 32 | 32 | ..... | ..... |
| 134 | 22 | 10 | 10 | 22 | ..... | ..... | 22 | 32 | ..... | ..... |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3,865 | 2,785 | 4,581 | 3,699 | 66 | ..... | 3,813 | 4,854 | ..... | 166 |
| | 3,796 | 2,935 | 4,778 | 3,814 | 156 | 27 | 54 | 3,817 | 5,062 | 23 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 69 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 31 |
|  | ..... | 150 | 197 | 115 | 90 | 27 | 54 | 4 | 208 | 23 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 77.20 | 55.63 | 91.51 | 73.89 | 1.31 | ..... | ... | 76.16 | 96.96 | 3.31 |

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES

I. TABLE K—FINANCIAL

| Collegiate Institutes | Re- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Legislative Grants | Municipal Grants (county) | Municipal Grants (local) |
| | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| 1 Barrie | 1,155 33 | 4,222 92 | 8,004 41 |
| 2 Brantford | 1,329 23 | 7,397 59 | 22,316 61 |
| 3 Brockville..... | 1,728 72 | 4,135 67 | 12,400 00 |
| 4 Chatham | 1,422 70 | 3,865 63 | 17,408 94 |
| 5 Clinton..... | 1,139 37 | 5,116 88 | 2,000 00 |
| 6 Cobourg | 1,355 79 | 5,231 95 | 9,450 00 |
| 7 Collingwood | 1,798 06 | 3,767 05 | 10,705 29 |
| 8 Fort William | 2,944 86 | ..... | 44,405 80 |
| 9 Galt | 1,555 25 | 11,160 76 | 11,000 00 |
| 10 Goderich | 1,023 60 | 8,392 20 | 4,000 00 |
| 11 Guelph | 1,252 10 | ..... | 17,546 10 |
| 12 Hamilton..... | 2,252 67 | 786 00 | 57,915 19 |
| 13 Ingersoll | 1,525 29 | 3,369 41 | 9,321 49 |
| 14 Kingston | 1,185 98 | ..... | 26,560 00 |
| 15 Kitchener-Waterloo..... | 1,606 55 | 4,009 70 | 19,236 85 |
| 16 Lindsay | 1,548 15 | 8,510 70 | 9,247 47 |
| 17 London | 2,517 50 | 13,016 39 | 54,857 99 |
| 18 Morrisburg | 941 30 | 4,278 37 | 5,045 08 |
| 19 Napanee..... | 980 15 | 4,985 65 | 5,259 35 |
| 20 Niagara Falls | 1,447 83 | 2,947 82 | 17,407 93 |
| 21 North Bay..... | 2,562 86 | ..... | 19,870 87 |
| 22 Orillia | 1,356 50 | 3,769 61 | 9,500 00 |
| 23 Ottawa..... | 2,212 82 | ..... | 97,601 22 |
| 24*Owen Sound..... | 1,344 00 | 6,093 91 | 14,280 00 |
| 25 Perth | 1,112 24 | 4,223 10 | 5,289 53 |
| 26 Peterborough | 1,072 00 | ..... | 28,700 00 |
| 27 Picton | 1,323 21 | 6,962 33 | 4,500 00 |
| 28 Port Arthur | 3,441 34 | ..... | 18,249 88 |
| 29 Renfrew..... | 1,212 53 | 9,244 85 | 8,000 00 |
| 30 St. Catharines | 1,161 00 | 4,435 26 | 17,103 40 |
| 31 St. Mary's..... | 1,026 02 | 2,365 99 | 6,300 00 |
| 32 St. Thomas | 1,706 91 | 2,967 81 | 26,344 92 |
| 33 Sarnia | 1,340 35 | 2,467 11 | 15,246 50 |
| 34 Seaforth | 1,007 56 | 4,889 45 | 2,700 00 |
| 35 Smith's Falls | 1,315 25 | 3,219 00 | 15,460 00 |
| 36 Stratford | 2,028 50 | 2,948 61 | 26,183 06 |
| 37 Strathroy | 1,049 38 | 3,867 20 | 4,400 00 |
| 38 Toronto, Harbord..... | 1,572 33 | ..... | 49,731 50 |
| 39 Toronto, Humberside | 1,189 90 | ..... | 40,832 76 |
| 40 Toronto, Jarvis | 1,610 90 | ..... | 42,034 37 |
| 41 Toronto, Malvern | 1,192 00 | ..... | 21,242 69 |
| 42 Toronto, Oakwood | 1,895 30 | ..... | 45,335 83 |
| 43 Toronto, Parkdale..... | 1,149 00 | ..... | 37,477 31 |
| 44 Toronto, Riverdale..... | 1,998 31 | ..... | 37,292 55 |
| 45 Vankleek Hill | 913 35 | 5,433 58 | 3,750 00 |
| 46 Windsor | 1,230 50 | 11,045 35 | 62,723 18 |
| 47 Woodstock | 2,200 01 | 6,102 74 | 12,948 82 |
| Totals..... | 71,934 50 | 175,230 59 | 1,037,186 89 |

*No report received for 1918.

AND HIGH SCHOOLS
STATEMENT

| Receipts | | | Expenditure | | |
|-------------|----------------------------|----------------|--------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| School Fees | Balances and other sources | Total Receipts | Teachers' Salaries | Buildings, Sites and all permanent improvements | Repairs to school accommodations |
| | | | | | |
| | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| 1 | 2,113 00 | 2,146 31 | 17,641 97 | 831 29 | 69 61 |
| 2 | 3,930 00 | 1,603 73 | 36,577 16 | ..... | 1,938 92 |
| 3 | 748 00 | 1,796 44 | 20,808 83 | ..... | 114 96 |
| 4 | 1,758 55 | 1,001 85 | 25,457 67 | ..... | 551 03 |
| 5 | 1,131 00 | 732 21 | 10,119 46 | 10 00 | 49 10 |
| 6 | ..... | 3,761 35 | 19,799 09 | ..... | 205 66 |
| 7 | 520 00 | 597 04 | 17,387 44 | 25 45 | 59 17 |
| 8 | ..... | 47 99 | 47,398 65 | 24,439 65 | 338 77 |
| 9 | 3,436 00 | 5,474 86 | 32,626 87 | 367 00 | 2,201 67 |
| 10 | 1,351 50 | 674 68 | 15,441 98 | 750 00 | 131 54 |
| 11 | 3,326 26 | 710 11 | 22,834 57 | 679 10 | 378 39 |
| 12 | 6,889 25 | 522 94 | 68,366 05 | 350 00 | ..... |
| 13 | 701 25 | 247 04 | 15,164 48 | 45 63 | 403 42 |
| 14 | 7,835 26 | 1,402 61 | 36,983 85 | 4,157 21 | 672 65 |
| 15 | 3,214 20 | 3,875 33 | 31,942 63 | ..... | 608 95 |
| 16 | 2,602 75 | 296 70 | 22,205 77 | 494 18 | 257 52 |
| 17 | 5,974 50 | 1,230 45 | 77,596 83 | 93 00 | 1,646 06 |
| 18 | ..... | 1,273 04 | 11,537 79 | ..... | 65 21 |
| 19 | ..... | 5,969 44 | 17,194 59 | ..... | 112 35 |
| 20 | ..... | 172 23 | 21,975 81 | 218 63 | 84 84 |
| 21 | ..... | 588 13 | 23,021 86 | 263 50 | 137 65 |
| 22 | 2,579 00 | 1,430 99 | 18,636 10 | ..... | 373 37 |
| 23 | 16,510 50 | 1,077 77 | 117,402 31 | 3,502 67 | 559 15 |
| 24 | 1,953 25 | 2,316 50 | 25,987 66 | 796 32 | 570 35 |
| 25 | 699 41 | 3,329 71 | 14,653 99 | 78 96 | 45 00 |
| 26 | 2,639 00 | 617 45 | 33,028 45 | ..... | 203 15 |
| 27 | ..... | 7,859 20 | 20,644 74 | 100 00 | 48 54 |
| 28 | ..... | 1,052 48 | 22,743 70 | 202 55 | 103 31 |
| 29 | 7 50 | 751 86 | 19,216 74 | ..... | 716 78 |
| 30 | 889 30 | 572 97 | 24,161 93 | 211 65 | 780 79 |
| 31 | 1,607 50 | 933 93 | 12,233 44 | 115 68 | ..... |
| 32 | 469 00 | 1,050 65 | 32,539 29 | 529 81 | 481 33 |
| 33 | ..... | 5,280 14 | 24,334 10 | ..... | 991 07 |
| 34 | 1,404 60 | 3,033 23 | 13,034 84 | ..... | 403 69 |
| 35 | 297 00 | 82 00 | 20,373 25 | 98 30 | 122 03 |
| 36 | 2,486 00 | 1,620 47 | 35,266 64 | 87 90 | 1,104 42 |
| 37 | 1,309 00 | 570 50 | 11,196 08 | 138 45 | ..... |
| 38 | 5,229 00 | 86,581 72 | 143,114 55 | 27 40 | 3,622 76 |
| 39 | 4,256 50 | 11,709 67 | 57,988 83 | 401 15 | 1,462 26 |
| 40 | 3,854 00 | 135,040 70 | 182,539 97 | 135,191 09 | 1,886 88 |
| 41 | 1,974 00 | 2,202 40 | 26,611 09 | 104 59 | 915 22 |
| 42 | 5,520 00 | 13,093 27 | 65,844 40 | 375 90 | 1,937 65 |
| 43 | 3,730 00 | 753 77 | 43,110 08 | 78 71 | 1,001 09 |
| 44 | 2,694 00 | 36 84 | 42,021 70 | 123 60 | 1,830 93 |
| 45 | ..... | 5,718 89 | 15,815 82 | ..... | 2,423 93 |
| 46 | 11,045 35 | 12,345 85 | 98,390 23 | 25,813 02 | 5,342 30 |
| 47 | 2,446 98 | 696 64 | 24,395 19 | ..... | 236 60 |
| | 119,132 41 | 333,884 08 | 1,737,368 47 | 200,702 39 | 37,190 07 |

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES
I. TABLE K—FINANCIAL

| Collegiate Institutes—Continued | Expenditure— | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---|---|
| | Library, scientific apparatus, maps, etc., typewriters, drawing models and equipment for physical culture | Art, manual training, household science and agricultural department equipment | School books, stationery, prizes, fuel, examinations and all other expenses |
| | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| 1 Barrie | 460 61 | ..... | 2,148 66 |
| 2 Brantford | 1,494 55 | 352 77 | 6,270 87 |
| 3 Brockville..... | 75 00 | 64 60 | 2,999 46 |
| 4 Chatham | 1,297 02 | 235 27 | 3,151 74 |
| 5 Clinton..... | 304 43 | 45 75 | 325 00 |
| 6 Cobourg | 109 19 | 176 70 | 2,468 51 |
| 7 Collingwood | 210 70 | 4 90 | 4,546 93 |
| 8 Fort William | 269 16 | ..... | 7 56 |
| 9 Galt | 176 16 | 103 65 | 7,075 70 |
| 10 Goderich..... | 75 44 | ..... | 2,583 96 |
| 11 Guelph | 192 32 | ..... | 3,534 76 |
| 12 Hamilton | 300 00 | 41 07 | 12,382 80 |
| 13 Ingersoll | 195 99 | 80 00 | 2,865 23 |
| 14 Kingston | 166 49 | ..... | 6,187 50 |
| 15 Kitchener-Waterloo | 106 19 | 6 60 | 5,701 53 |
| 16 Lindsay | 69 53 | ..... | 3,320 23 |
| 17 London | 143 13 | 49 82 | 25,587 18 |
| 18 Morrisburg ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,256 16 |
| 19 Napanee..... | 148 88 | ..... | 1,756 70 |
| 20 Niagara Falls..... | 463 38 | ..... | 4,917 25 |
| 21 North Bay..... | 177 60 | ..... | 5,038 18 |
| 22 Orillia ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,963 01 |
| 23 Ottawa..... | 337 10 | ..... | 38,069 21 |
| 24 Owen Sound | 105 38 | 395 95 | 4,949 16 |
| 25 Perth ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,996 17 |
| 26 Peterborough | 151 67 | ..... | 8,123 46 |
| 27 Picton | 88 70 | 66 20 | 3,153 06 |
| 28 Port Arthur | 365 83 | 526 76 | 5,036 10 |
| 29 Renfrew..... | 188 27 | 309 41 | 4,822 28 |
| 30 St. Catharines | 107 20 | ..... | 3,545 26 |
| 31 St. Mary's..... | 122 30 | ..... | 2,557 38 |
| 32 St. Thomas ..... | ..... | 97 70 | 4,948 48 |
| 33 Sarnia | 1,470 71 | ..... | 2,892 55 |
| 34 Seaforth ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,120 02 |
| 35 Smith's Falls..... | ..... | 154 96 | 6,915 26 |
| 36 Stratford..... | 686 29 | ..... | 6,946 51 |
| 37 Strathroy | 110 79 | ..... | 2,539 02 |
| 38 Toronto, Harbord | 137 97 | ..... | 68,286 68 |
| 39 Toronto, Humberside..... | 92 15 | ..... | 17,859 77 |
| 40 Toronto, Jarvis | 55 36 | ..... | 7,866 14 |
| 41 Toronto, Malvern | 58 49 | 15 09 | 6,237 70 |
| 42 Toronto, Oakwood | 84 62 | 476 70 | 19,889 03 |
| 43 Toronto, Parkdale | 72 10 | 13 94 | 4,897 14 |
| 44 Toronto, Riverdale..... | 113 00 | 290 07 | 6,077 75 |
| 45 Vankleek Hill | 195 27 | 57 35 | 1,557 01 |
| 46 Windsor..... | ..... | ..... | 16,927 45 |
| 47 Woodstock ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,341 32 |
| Totals..... | 10,978 97 | 3,565 26 | 363,642 84 |

AND HIGH SCHOOLS—Continued
STATEMENT—Continued

| Continued | | | |
|------------------------|------------|--|--|
| Total Expendi- ture | | Charges per year for Tuition | |
| | \$ c. | | |
| 1 | 15,419 92 | \$10. | |
| 2 | 36,573 14 | Res. F. I free, others \$10. Co. \$10; all others \$30. | |
| 3 | 16,630 56 | \$5. | |
| 4 | 23,785 06 | Res. free ; non-res. \$10. | |
| 5 | 8,672 02 | Lower school \$6; others \$10. | |
| 6 | 15,090 06 | Free. | |
| 7 | 17,306 28 | Res. free ; non-res. \$10. | |
| 8 | 42,148 65 | Free. | |
| 9 | 30,338 01 | Co. \$10; res. and other Cos. \$14. | |
| 10 | 12,966 94 | F. I \$6 ; II \$8; III and IV \$10. | |
| 11 | 22,834 57 | Res. free ; non-res. \$10. | |
| 12 | 67,025 51 | Res. 1st yr. \$2.50, other years \$10 ; non-res. \$55. | |
| 13 | 13,521 47 | Res. F. I free ; all others \$7.50. | |
| 14 | 36,983 85 | Res. I free, II, III, IV \$15, V \$30 ; Co. \$5 ; others, \$25-\$35. | |
| 15 | 25,382 27 | Res. \$10 ; non-res. \$15. | |
| 16 | 21,621 46 | Res. \$7.50 to \$10 ; non-res. \$7.50 to \$20. | |
| 17 | 77,596 83 | Res. 1st year free, other yrs. and Co. \$10 ; others \$30. | |
| 18 | 8,721 37 | Free. | |
| 19 | 11,213 91 | Free. | |
| 20 | 21,736 10 | Free. | |
| 21 | 18,156 93 | Free. | |
| 22 | 16,971 58 | \$10. | |
| 23 | 116,281 63 | Res. \$10 to \$25 ; non-res. \$45 to \$50 | |
| 24 | 25,987 66 | Res. I free, II \$8, III & IV \$12 ; non-res. \$10. | |
| 25 | 11,630 13 | Res. free ; Co. \$10 ; other Co's. \$16. | |
| 26 | 32,724 08 | Res. I free, II \$5, III \$8, IV \$10 ; non-res. \$25. | |
| 27 | 13,312 41 | Free. | |
| 28 | 20,633 28 | Free. | |
| 29 | 19,216 74 | Res. free ; Co. free ; others \$25. | |
| 30 | 22,856 95 | \$5. | |
| 31 | 11,930 36 | Res. 1st year, \$5 ; all others \$10. | |
| 32 | 32,132 52 | Res. free ; non-res. \$10. | |
| 33 | 20,617 57 | Free. | |
| 34 | 10,664 21 | F. I \$6 ; II \$8 ; others, \$10. | |
| 35 | 19,890 55 | Res. free ; non-res. \$10. | |
| 36 | 34,193 59 | Res. 1st yr. free ; all others \$10. | |
| 37 | 10,648 26 | Res. 1st yr. F. I free ; all others \$10. | |
| 38 | 116,353 81 | | |
| 39 | 57,988 83 | | |
| 40 | 182,539 97 | | |
| 41 | 26,611 09 | Res. I free, II \$9, III \$15, IV \$21, V \$27 ; non-res. I \$30, II \$24, III \$30, IV \$36, V \$42. | |
| 42 | 65,844 40 | | |
| 43 | 42,364 98 | | |
| 44 | 42,021 70 | | |
| 45 | 11,613 56 | Free to Province ; others \$20. | |
| 46 | 80,862 52 | Res. and Co. free. | |
| 47 | 21,627 92 | Res. 1st yr. free ; all others \$7.50. | |
| 1,611,245 21 | | 18 free ; 29 not free. | |

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES
I. TABLE K—FINANCIAL

| High Schools— | Re- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Legislative Grants | Municipal Grants (county) | Municipal Grants (local) |
| | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| 1 Alexandria | 741 20 | 741 20 | 5,920 84 |
| 2 Alliston | 550 60 | 1,330 48 | 2,400 00 |
| 3 Almonte..... | 585 45 | 2,747 44 | 2,774 02 |
| 4 Amherstburg | 567 00 | 1,212 97 | 2,800 00 |
| 5 Arnprior..... | 909 15 | 2,933 90 | 5,100 81 |
| 6 Arthur | 712 13 | 2,146 10 | 2,541 03 |
| 7 Athens | 819 78 | 3,748 16 | 2,500 00 |
| 8 Aurora | 733 50 | 2,255 36 | 3,000 00 |
| 9 Avonmore | 519 14 | 552 60 | 3,730 35 |
| 10 Aylmer..... | 743 66 | 3,578 17 | 1,950 00 |
| 11 Beamsville | 513 26 | 2,357 83 | 3,207 76 |
| 12 Belleville..... | 1,274 63 | 4,501 48 | 18,895 23 |
| 13 Bowmanville | 753 84 | 2,313 50 | 3,900 00 |
| 14 Bracebridge | 1,186 94 | ..... | 4,227 77 |
| 15 Bradford | 552 13 | 1,701 49 | 1,000 00 |
| 16 Brampton | 965 26 | 3,462 56 | 4,300 00 |
| 17 Brighton..... | 537 77 | 1,421 64 | 5,300 00 |
| 18 Caledonia | 615 71 | 3,236 51 | 1,500 00 |
| 19 Campbellford | 683 25 | 2,874 45 | 4,645 00 |
| 20 Carleton Place | 689 50 | 1,062 78 | 4,045 00 |
| 21 Cayuga | 577 09 | 2,778 15 | 1,500 00 |
| 22 Chatsworth | 433 95 | 433 95 | 2,007 02 |
| 23 Chesley | 633 25 | 2,043 39 | 2,000 00 |
| 24 Chesterville..... | 528 71 | 2,534 30 | 2,080 00 |
| 25 Colborne..... | 505 17 | 1,762 26 | 1,560 00 |
| 26* Cornwall | 1,630 37 | 6,527 52 | 13,000 00 |
| 27 Deseronto..... | 661 07 | 940 84 | 3,500 00 |
| 28 Dundalk..... | 497 59 | 497 59 | 1,750 00 |
| 29 Dundas | 815 04 | 2,097 39 | 7,150 00 |
| 30 Dunnville..... | 813 71 | 3,380 35 | 3,850 00 |
| 31 Durham | 608 91 | 3,271 90 | 2,127 00 |
| 32 Dutton | 591 59 | 3,514 84 | 750 00 |
| 33 Elora | 517 40 | 1,556 45 | 1,750 00 |
| 34 Essex | 1,056 35 | 4,277 53 | 2,500 00 |
| 35 Fergus | 575 14 | 2,002 33 | 2,200 00 |
| 36 Flesherton..... | 568 07 | 568 07 | 2,838 00 |
| 37 Forest..... | 592 07 | 2,458 49 | 2,000 00 |
| 38 Fort Frances..... | 1,106 20 | ..... | 6,000 00 |
| 39 Gananoque..... | 670 73 | 1,915 64 | 3,387 81 |
| 40 Georgetown | 842 50 | 3,390 67 | 3,885 11 |
| 41 Glencoe..... | 518 04 | 1,712 51 | 2,000 00 |
| 42 Gravenhurst..... | 1,167 34 | ..... | 3,023 80 |
| 43 Grimsby..... | 598 57 | 3,344 32 | 2,093 85 |
| 44 Hagersville | 623 68 | 2,623 97 | 1,850 00 |
| 45 Haileybury | 1,403 88 | ..... | 5,500 00 |
| 46 Harriston..... | 686 09 | 2,116 33 | 1,994 70 |
| 47 Hawkesbury | 585 53 | 1,916 84 | 2,063 57 |
| 48 Iroquois | 611 10 | 3,100 21 | 4,000 00 |
| 49 Kemptville | 685 05 | 2,760 67 | 3,250 00 |
| 50 Kenora | 1,518 76 | ..... | 8,920 87 |
| 51 Kincardine | 1,014 35 | 3,596 28 | 3,303 12 |
| 52 Leamington..... | 834 15 | 3,540 39 | 2,500 00 |

* No report received for 1918.

AND HIGH SCHOOLS—Continued
STATEMENT—Continued

| Receipts | | | Expenditure | | |
|-------------|----------------------------|----------------|--------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| School Fees | Balances and other sources | Total Receipts | Teachers' Salaries | Buildings, Sites and all permanent improvements | Repairs to school accommodation |
| \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| 1 | 719 13 | 8,122 37 | 5,519 90 | 55 15 | 100 00 |
| 2 524 00 | 829 82 | 5,634 90 | 3,594 89 | 150 00 | ..... |
| 3 527 50 | 1,057 13 | 7,691 54 | 4,660 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 4 110 00 | 417 72 | 5,107 69 | 3,380 00 | 600 00 | 15 00 |
| 5 12 50 | 2,403 62 | 11,359 98 | 6,780 00 | 12 00 | 36 90 |
| 6 641 05 | 199 85 | 6,240 16 | 4,360 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 7 261 50 | 3,804 80 | 11,134 24 | 6,020 00 | ..... | 56 52 |
| 8 929 00 | 1,542 41 | 8,460 27 | 5,531 25 | ..... | ..... |
| 9 | 692 28 | 5,494 37 | 3,179 00 | 4 50 | 58 95 |
| 10 847 00 | 424 18 | 7,543 01 | 5,550 00 | ..... | 113 54 |
| 11 | 1,038 04 | 7,116 89 | 3,202 50 | 127 75 | 20 28 |
| 12 | 5,712 34 | 30,383 68 | 19,249 92 | 5,493 90 | 462 19 |
| 13 273 65 | 255 32 | 7,496 31 | 5,314 29 | ..... | ..... |
| 14 449 30 | 69 27 | 5,933 28 | 4,716 56 | ..... | ..... |
| 15 384 00 | 365 28 | 4,002 90 | 3,220 00 | ..... | 115 51 |
| 16 1,193 00 | 1,648 79 | 11,569 61 | 8,940 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 17 ..... | ..... | 7,259 41 | 2,975 00 | ..... | 53 25 |
| 18 121 00 | 1,786 34 | 7,259 56 | 4,880 00 | 89 83 | 82 76 |
| 19 | 818 01 | 9,020 71 | 6,064 75 | 533 90 | ..... |
| 20 419 50 | 102 18 | 6,318 96 | 4,930 50 | 32 55 | 128 25 |
| 21 | 1,152 77 | 6,008 01 | 4,440 00 | ..... | 37 90 |
| 22 210 00 | 649 90 | 3,734 82 | 2,360 00 | ..... | 23 50 |
| 23 640 00 | 1,050 65 | 6,367 29 | 4,731 84 | 48 19 | ..... |
| 24 | 457 46 | 5,600 47 | 3,260 00 | 807 80 | 24 83 |
| 25 | 2,958 25 | 6,785 68 | 2,500 00 | 138 98 | 90 90 |
| 26 | 3,426 48 | 24,584 37 | 14,120 00 | ..... | 9 40 |
| 27 | 100 71 | 5,202 62 | 3,501 36 | ..... | 78 95 |
| 28 505 00 | 1,870 28 | 5,120 46 | 3,220 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 29 654 00 | 225 04 | 10,941 47 | 6,972 00 | ..... | 561 26 |
| 30 | 3,726 12 | 11,770 18 | 6,675 39 | 242 95 | 71 03 |
| 31 647 00 | 159 49 | 6,814 30 | 3,400 00 | 43 00 | 6 05 |
| 32 776 00 | 1,786 52 | 7,418 95 | 4,421 25 | 60 00 | 141 99 |
| 33 229 00 | 944 58 | 4,997 43 | 2,100 00 | ..... | 43 84 |
| 34 | 1,177 17 | 9,011 05 | 5,618 14 | ..... | 137 66 |
| 35 456 50 | 2,012 90 | 7,246 87 | 4,320 00 | 17 50 | 116 06 |
| 36 282 00 | 1,023 62 | 5,279 76 | 3,070 00 | ..... | 33 50 |
| 37 | 727 45 | 5,778 01 | 3,787 50 | ..... | 334 38 |
| 38 | 2,586 45 | 9,692 65 | 2,662 50 | 5,921 11 | ..... |
| 39 153 00 | 11,933 70 | 18,060 88 | 4,811 01 | 3,063 34 | ..... |
| 40 1,104 85 | 115 00 | 9,338 13 | 6,470 00 | 295 34 | 288 55 |
| 41 562 00 | 388 52 | 5,181 07 | 2,800 00 | 260 39 | 72 30 |
| 42 290 25 | 88 26 | 4,569 65 | 3,135 00 | 106 00 | ..... |
| 43 ..... | ..... | 6,036 74 | 3,550 00 | ..... | 90 70 |
| 44 | 329 95 | 5,427 60 | 3,384 00 | 32 27 | ..... |
| 45 1,420 50 | 4,104 32 | 12,428 70 | 5,200 00 | 34 68 | 186 75 |
| 46 582 00 | 961 68 | 6,340 80 | 4,950 00 | ..... | 198 32 |
| 47 | 62 82 | 4,628 76 | 3,358 58 | 28 45 | ..... |
| 48 | 980 87 | 8,692 18 | 4,720 00 | ..... | 43 05 |
| 49 364 50 | 1,200 11 | 8,260 33 | 5,890 00 | ..... | 57 01 |
| 50 | 226 87 | 10,666 50 | 6,466 53 | 624 25 | ..... |
| 51 1,143 00 | 2,370 82 | 11,427 57 | 7,100 00 | ..... | 348 98 |
| 52 | 4,742 23 | 11,616 77 | 6,606 90 | 377 94 | 784 05 |

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES

I. TABLE K—FINANCIAL

| High Schools—Continued | Expenditure— | | |
|-------------------------|---|---|---|
| | Library, scientific apparatus, maps, etc., typewriters, drawing models and equipment for physical culture | Art, manual training, household science and agricultural department equipment | School books, stationery, prizes, fuel, examinations and all other expenses |
| | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| 1 Alexandria | 74 50 | ..... | 1,535 76 |
| 2 Alliston ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,055 77 |
| 3 Almonte ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,649 60 |
| 4 Amherstburg | 133 01 | ..... | 164 81 |
| 5 Arnprior | 149 78 | ..... | 1,875 76 |
| 6 Arthur | 8 00 | 122 35 | 1,638 72 |
| 7 Athens | 10 10 | 56 03 | 1,582 17 |
| 8 Aurora | 14 23 | ..... | 2,290 73 |
| 9 Avonmore | 78 94 | ..... | 1,041 98 |
| 10 Aylmer | 138 36 | ..... | 1,229 82 |
| 11 Beamsville | 210 00 | ..... | 3,109 84 |
| 12 Belleville | 256 15 | 144 44 | 4,777 08 |
| 13 Bowmanville | 224 76 | 45 00 | 1,609 82 |
| 14 Bracebridge ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,216 72 |
| 15 Bradford ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 29 |
| 16 Brampton | 893 61 | ..... | 1,684 78 |
| 17 Brighton ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,894 62 |
| 18 Caledonia | 296 88 | ..... | 759 39 |
| 19 Campbellford | 554 13 | ..... | 1,251 27 |
| 20 Carleton Place | 22 00 | ..... | 1,192 19 |
| 21 Cayuga | 39 85 | ..... | 650 92 |
| 22 Chatsworth | 32 18 | ..... | 799 71 |
| 23 Chesley | 109 25 | ..... | 1,422 41 |
| 24 Chesterville ..... | ..... | ..... | 976 87 |
| 25 Colborne | 27 61 | ..... | 804 15 |
| 26 Cornwall ..... | ..... | 49 65 | 3,218 80 |
| 27 Deseronto | 219 36 | ..... | 1,361 76 |
| 28 Dundalk | 28 45 | ..... | 1,650 54 |
| 29 Dundas | 41 30 | ..... | 2,606 38 |
| 30 Dunnville | 204 15 | ..... | 1,679 77 |
| 31 Durham | 86 45 | ..... | 2,090 63 |
| 32 Dutton ..... | ..... | ..... | 748 83 |
| 33 Elora | 55 75 | ..... | 1,062 39 |
| 34 Essex | 6 72 | 299 90 | 942 64 |
| 35 Fergus | 17 40 | ..... | 1,425 86 |
| 36 Flesherton | 370 66 | ..... | 901 85 |
| 37 Forest | 85 00 | ..... | 1,013 72 |
| 38 Fort Frances ..... | ..... | ..... | 300 89 |
| 39 Gananoque | 330 79 | ..... | 1,826 52 |
| 40 Georgetown | 155 30 | ..... | 2,128 94 |
| 41 Glencoe ..... | ..... | ..... | 957 31 |
| 42 Gravenhurst | 38 85 | ..... | 1,209 40 |
| 43 Grimsby ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,260 79 |
| 44 Hagersville | 49 50 | ..... | 1,394 74 |
| 45 Haileybury ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,637 81 |
| 46 Harriston | 40 43 | ..... | 852 81 |
| 47 Hawkesbury | 67 67 | ..... | 1,174 06 |
| 48 Iroquois | 62 60 | ..... | 1,114 29 |
| 49 Kemptville | 19 89 | ..... | 1,304 29 |
| 50 Kenora | 1,048 30 | ..... | 2,527 42 |
| 51 Kincardine | 151 63 | ..... | 2,116 11 |
| 52 Leamington | 76 25 | 4 45 | 1,867 12 |

AND HIGH SCHOOLS—Continued

STATEMENT—Continued

| Continued | | | |
|-------------------|--------|----|--|
| Total Expenditure | | | Charges per year for Tuition |
| | \$ | c. | |
| 1 | 7,285 | 31 | Res. free; non-res. \$20. |
| 2 | 4,800 | 66 | Res. \$5; non-res. \$10. |
| 3 | 6,309 | 60 | Res. \$2.50; non-res. \$12.50. |
| 4 | 4,292 | 82 | Res. free; non-res. \$10. |
| 5 | 8,854 | 44 | Res. free; Renfrew, Carleton and Lanark Cos. free; others \$25 |
| 6 | 6,129 | 07 | \$10. |
| 7 | 7,724 | 82 | Res. free; Co. \$5; others \$30. |
| 8 | 7,836 | 21 | \$10. |
| 9 | 4,363 | 37 | Free. |
| 10 | 7,031 | 72 | Res. F. I \$5; all others \$10. |
| 11 | 6,670 | 37 | Free. |
| 12 | 30,383 | 68 | Res. free; non-res. \$25. |
| 13 | 7,193 | 87 | Res. F. I free, II \$6; other Fs. \$7.50; non-res. free |
| 14 | 5,933 | 28 | Res. free; non-res. I \$10, II \$12.50, III \$15 |
| 15 | 3,339 | 80 | Form I free; others \$10. |
| 16 | 11,518 | 39 | \$10. |
| 17 | 6,922 | 87 | Free. |
| 18 | 6,108 | 86 | Res. free; non-res. \$4.50. |
| 19 | 8,404 | 05 | Free. |
| 20 | 6,305 | 49 | Res. free; non-res. \$10. |
| 21 | 5,168 | 67 | Free. |
| 22 | 3,215 | 39 | Res. F. I free; all others \$10. |
| 23 | 6,311 | 69 | F. I \$10, II \$15, III \$20, IV \$30. |
| 24 | 5,069 | 50 | Free. |
| 25 | 3,561 | 64 | Free. |
| 26 | 17,397 | 85 | Free. |
| 27 | 5,161 | 43 | Free. |
| 28 | 4,898 | 99 | \$10. |
| 29 | 10,180 | 94 | Res. 1st yr. free; all others \$10. |
| 30 | 8,873 | 29 | Free. |
| 31 | 5,626 | 13 | Res. \$7.50; non-res. \$10. |
| 32 | 5,372 | 07 | \$10. |
| 33 | 3,261 | 98 | Res. \$5; non-res. \$10. |
| 34 | 7,005 | 06 | Free. |
| 35 | 5,896 | 82 | Res. free; non-res. \$10. |
| 36 | 4,376 | 01 | Res. F. I free, II \$5, III \$7.50; non-res. \$10. |
| 37 | 5,220 | 60 | Free. |
| 38 | 8,884 | 50 | Free. |
| 39 | 10,031 | 66 | Res. free; non-res. \$5. |
| 40 | 9,338 | 13 | \$10. |
| 41 | 4,090 | 00 | \$10. |
| 42 | 4,489 | 25 | F. I \$5; all others \$10. |
| 43 | 5,901 | 49 | Free. |
| 44 | 4,860 | 51 | Free. |
| 45 | 7,059 | 24 | Res. free; non-res. \$30. |
| 46 | 6,041 | 56 | Res. 1st year free; all others \$10. |
| 47 | 4,628 | 76 | Free. |
| 48 | 5,939 | 94 | Free. |
| 49 | 7,271 | 19 | Res. free; Co. & adjoining Cos. \$5; others \$25. |
| 50 | 10,666 | 50 | Free. |
| 51 | 9,716 | 72 | Res. \$8; non-res. \$10. |
| 52 | 9,716 | 71 | Free. |

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES
I. TABLE K—FINANCIAL

| High Schools—Continued | Re- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Legislative Grants | Municipal Grants (county) | Municipal Grants (local) |
| | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| 53 Listowel..... | 782 52 | 3,588 93 | 22,122 77 |
| 54 Lucan | 649 65 | 2,528 35 | 1,500 00 |
| 55 Madoc | 673 24 | 3,462 12 | 1,445 00 |
| 56 Markdale..... | 475 70 | 475 10 | 1,923 69 |
| 57 Markham..... | 675 81 | 3,269 32 | 1,000 00 |
| 58 Meaford..... | 998 44 | 3,057 07 | 5,000 00 |
| 59 Midland..... | 717 23 | 1,304 56 | 5,400 00 |
| 60 Mitchell..... | 684 86 | 2,079 54 | 3,300 00 |
| 61 Morewood | 477 31 | 477 31 | 3,514 35 |
| 62 Mount Forest..... | 666 28 | 2,966 28 | 623 31 |
| 63 Newburgh..... | 503 74 | 2,671 00 | 200 00 |
| 64 Newcastle..... | 427 44 | 627 44 | 1,273 62 |
| 65*Newmarket | 86 00 | 3,540 53 | 2,500 00 |
| 66 Niagara | 430 03 | 1,075 00 | 750 00 |
| 67 Niagara Falls South..... | 1,163 43 | 1,013 75 | 9,738 38 |
| 68 Norwood | 571 44 | 1,950 08 | 2,526 70 |
| 69 Oakville | 827 61 | 1,202 61 | 4,900 59 |
| 70 Omemee..... | 424 02 | 849 39 | 1,310 34 |
| 71 Orangeville | 778 40 | 2,143 71 | 5,100 00 |
| 72 Oshawa | 1,013 00 | 2,462 89 | 8,821 00 |
| 73 Paris | 726 57 | 2,057 97 | 4,000 00 |
| 74 Parkhill | 580 07 | 1,782 26 | 2,060 00 |
| 75*Parry Sound | 1,373 34 | ..... | 4,500 00 |
| 76 Pembroke | 1,039 34 | 2,614 58 | 10,653 02 |
| 77 Penetanguishene..... | 704 00 | 704 00 | 4,200 00 |
| 78 Petrolia | 610 54 | 4,678 35 | 2,550 00 |
| 79 Plantagenet | 489 78 | 940 89 | 2,409 00 |
| 80 Port Dover | 457 27 | 848 56 | 1,739 01 |
| 81 Port Elgin..... | 509 32 | 1,794 75 | 1,500 00 |
| 82 Port Hope..... | 1,017 45 | 4,124 90 | 4,491 85 |
| 83 Port Perry | 612 17 | 2,970 19 | 1,600 00 |
| 84 Port Rowan | 421 34 | 1,444 10 | 1,085 57 |
| 85 Prescott | 713 42 | 1,068 85 | 5,467 24 |
| 86 Richmond Hill..... | 554 15 | 2,146 84 | 1,000 00 |
| 87 Ridgetown..... | 802 26 | 2,725 14 | 3,200 00 |
| 88 Rockland | 568 19 | 2,062 14 | 1,266 35 |
| 89 Sault Ste. Marie | 2,876 37 | ..... | 15,000 00 |
| 90 Shelburne | 519 69 | 1,534 81 | 1,500 00 |
| 91 Simcoe..... | 896 71 | 4,865 90 | 3,117 81 |
| 92 Smithville | 523 29 | 2,077 04 | ..... |
| 93 Stirling | 622 26 | 2,915 00 | 2,183 00 |
| 94 Streetsville | 511 06 | 2,019 64 | 650 00 |
| 95 Sudbury..... | 2,005 88 | ..... | 10,000 00 |
| 96 Sydenham..... | 638 53 | 5,850 00 | ..... |
| 97 Thorold | 559 12 | 910 11 | 3,100 00 |
| 98 Tillsonburg | 765 77 | 2,378 11 | 3,500 00 |
| 99 Toronto, Commerce..... | 3,154 60 | ..... | 84,300 00 |
| 100 Toronto, North..... | 1,046 57 | ..... | 18,835 39 |
| 101 Trenton | 607 61 | 1,390 24 | 12,090 00 |
| 102 Tweed | 882 18 | 2,083 13 | 2,616 25 |
| 103 Uxbridge | 737 88 | 2,831 08 | 3,700 00 |
| 104 Vienna | 420 93 | 1,017 30 | 754 08 |
| 105 Walkerton..... | 766 32 | 1,879 19 | 3,200 00 |

* No report received for 1918.

AND HIGH SCHOOLS—Continued
STATEMENT—Continued

| Receipts | | | Expenditure | | |
|--------------|----------------------------|----------------|--------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| School Fees | Balances and other sources | Total Receipts | Teachers' Salaries | Buildings, Sites and all permanent improvements | Repairs to school accommodation |
| \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| 53 1,288 34 | 1,647 59 | 29,430 15 | 6,954 16 | 14,727 41 | 5,224 90 |
| 54 667 00 | 465 69 | 5,810 69 | 4,260 00 | ..... | 325 64 |
| 55 | 1,337 83 | 6,918 19 | 4,830 00 | 52 80 | 1 00 |
| 56 412 00 | 1,938 81 | 5,225 30 | 2,290 00 | ..... | 6 57 |
| 57 787 00 | 988 02 | 6,720 15 | 4,880 00 | ..... | 32 45 |
| 58 993 94 | 183 79 | 10,233 24 | 7,750 42 | ..... | 191 95 |
| 59 758 85 | 914 98 | 9,095 62 | 5,960 00 | 143 55 | 543 20 |
| 60 770 00 | 225 02 | 7,059 42 | 4,645 00 | 603 95 | ..... |
| 61 | 2,908 14 | 7,377 11 | 2,675 00 | 392 00 | ..... |
| 62 624 25 | 654 79 | 5,534 91 | 4,256 00 | ..... | 38 30 |
| 63 | 2,917 08 | 6,291 82 | 3,100 00 | ..... | 58 75 |
| 64 | 39 70 | 2,368 20 | 1,968 00 | ..... | 2 09 |
| 65 1,634 35 | 3,805 07 | 11,565 95 | 7,908 64 | 899 28 | 179 42 |
| 66 | 809 46 | 3,064 49 | 2,305 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 67 | 7,130 49 | 19,046 05 | 6,805 06 | 900 47 | 293 68 |
| 68 478 00 | 420 08 | 5,946 30 | 3,167 35 | 600 65 | 46 37 |
| 69 691 75 | 76 38 | 7,698 94 | 5,180 00 | ..... | 289 30 |
| 70 107 00 | 139 83 | 2,830 58 | 2,170 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 71 1,143 50 | 1,297 93 | 10,463 54 | 6,420 00 | 1,300 97 | ..... |
| 72 83 50 | 1,264 57 | 13,644 96 | 9,240 50 | 556 55 | ..... |
| 73 257 06 | 1,047 63 | 8,089 23 | 5,390 00 | ..... | 160 15 |
| 74 774 25 | 319 41 | 5,515 99 | 4,090 00 | ..... | 258 34 |
| 75 49 00 | 494 12 | 6,416 46 | 3,880 00 | ..... | 166 25 |
| 76 | 404 52 | 14,711 46 | 11,685 60 | ..... | 139 51 |
| 77 | 431 46 | 6,039 46 | 4,080 00 | ..... | 253 56 |
| 78 | 167 54 | 8,006 43 | 5,160 00 | 43 25 | 171 53 |
| 79 | 1,511 26 | 5,350 93 | 2,800 00 | 200 00 | ..... |
| 80 | 98 55 | 3,143 39 | 2,260 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 81 417 50 | 157 43 | 4,379 00 | 3,230 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 82 723 50 | 704 82 | 11,062 52 | 8,690 90 | ..... | 347 33 |
| 83 239 25 | 1,736 02 | 7,157 63 | 5,465 00 | 123 53 | 264 71 |
| 84 ..... | ..... | 2,951 01 | 1,890 00 | 96 00 | 282 80 |
| 85 83 00 | 276 53 | 7,609 04 | 5,135 00 | ..... | 89 22 |
| 86 779 50 | 268 89 | 4,749 38 | 3,315 00 | ..... | 37 33 |
| 87 915 25 | 130 35 | 7,773 00 | 5,868 06 | ..... | 231 40 |
| 88 | 1,729 77 | 5,626 45 | 2,960 00 | ..... | 80 80 |
| 89 2,434 00 | 2,193 10 | 22,503 47 | 14,975 00 | 222 50 | 436 02 |
| 90 425 00 | 193 37 | 4,172 87 | 3,239 99 | ..... | 236 96 |
| 91 | 164 22 | 9,044 64 | 6,945 00 | ..... | 353 40 |
| 92 | 3,906 55 | 6,506 88 | 3,400 68 | ..... | 34 42 |
| 93 | 2,183 77 | 7,904 03 | 3,150 00 | 91 53 | 422 12 |
| 94 286 50 | 698 99 | 4,166 19 | 3,007 00 | ..... | 115 97 |
| 95 326 80 | 3,040 39 | 15,373 07 | 9,672 00 | 97 85 | 66 19 |
| 96 605 00 | 266 87 | 7,360 40 | 5,090 03 | 665 14 | ..... |
| 97 | 263 41 | 4,832 64 | 3,365 68 | 100 00 | 47 10 |
| 98 723 00 | 240 67 | 7,607 55 | 5,720 51 | 275 73 | ..... |
| 99 4,416 00 | 37,188 29 | 129,058 89 | 49,498 50 | 2,337 17 | 2,245 01 |
| 100 1,705 00 | 10,905 29 | 32,492 25 | 16,431 50 | 410 17 | 539 65 |
| 101 | 1,731 89 | 15,819 74 | 5,314 39 | ..... | 113 78 |
| 102 | 347 11 | 5,928 67 | 3,240 00 | 21 45 | 56 63 |
| 103 698 50 | 151 12 | 8,118 58 | 5,670 00 | ..... | 36 84 |
| 104 | 1,097 57 | 3,289 88 | 1,900 00 | 225 00 | ..... |
| 105 605 50 | 1,599 83 | 8,050 84 | 5,339 77 | ..... | 11 50 |

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES

I. TABLE K—FINANCIAL

| High Schools—Concluded | Expenditure— | | |
|------------------------------|---|---|---|
| | Library, scientific apparatus, maps, etc., typewriters, drawing models and equipment for physical culture | Art, manual training, household science and agricultural department equipment | School books, stationery, prizes, fuel, examinations and all other expenses |
| | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| 53 Listowel | 800 00 | ..... | 1,599 77 |
| 54 Lucan | 121 73 | 31 56 | 1,071 76 |
| 55 Madoc | 70 43 | ..... | 1,009 66 |
| 56 Markdale | 64 77 | ..... | 699 38 |
| 57 Markham | 87 00 | ..... | 1,004 71 |
| 58 Meaford | 108 31 | ..... | 1,857 85 |
| 59 Midland ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,919 63 |
| 60 Mitchell | 25 00 | ..... | 1,761 25 |
| 61 Morewood | 5 19 | ..... | 677 58 |
| 62 Mount Forest ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,115 08 |
| 63 Newburgh | 16 00 | ..... | 804 05 |
| 64 Newcastle | 24 15 | ..... | 373 96 |
| 65 Newmarket | 400 40 | ..... | 2,178 21 |
| 66 Niagara | 47 16 | ..... | 390 30 |
| 67 Niagara Falls South | 589 12 | 214 75 | 2,046 10 |
| 68 Norwood | 105 72 | ..... | 1,087 88 |
| 69 Oakville | 89 25 | 376 08 | 1,764 31 |
| 70 Omemee ..... | ..... | ..... | 593 07 |
| 71 Orangeville | 7 50 | ..... | 2,181 31 |
| 72 Oshawa | 44 70 | ..... | 2,420 99 |
| 73 Paris | 129 62 | ..... | 1,217 64 |
| 74 Parkhill ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,148 83 |
| 75* Parry Sound | 5 25 | 27 80 | 2,230 32 |
| 76 Pembroke | 86 25 | ..... | 2,528 27 |
| 77 Penetanguishene ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,676 17 |
| 78 Petrolia ..... | ..... | ..... | 895 10 |
| 79 Plantagenet ..... | ..... | ..... | 847 85 |
| 80 Port Dover | 223 94 | ..... | 659 45 |
| 81 Port Elgin | 105 80 | ..... | 503 95 |
| 82 Port Hope | 88 21 | 121 35 | 1,814 73 |
| 83 Port Perry | 306 00 | 75 50 | 814 86 |
| 84 Port Rowan | 123 99 | ..... | 538 95 |
| 85 Prescott | 94 55 | ..... | 2,231 07 |
| 86 Richmond Hill | 139 82 | ..... | 615 35 |
| 87 Ridgetown ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,240 30 |
| 88 Rockland ..... | ..... | ..... | 622 15 |
| 89 Sault Ste. Marie | 755 10 | 65 00 | 4,384 10 |
| 90 Shelburne ..... | ..... | ..... | 690 19 |
| 91 Simcoe | 233 39 | ..... | 1,512 85 |
| 92 Smithville | 49 95 | ..... | 632 04 |
| 93 Stirling | 49 90 | ..... | 1,254 82 |
| 94 Streetsville ..... | ..... | ..... | 755 11 |
| 95 Sudbury | 50 00 | ..... | 3,393 26 |
| 96 Sydenham ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,495 65 |
| 97 Thorold ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,256 31 |
| 98 Tillsonburg | 11 65 | ..... | 1,504 37 |
| 99 Toronto, Commerce | 303 57 | ..... | 62,419 62 |
| 100 Toronto, North | 106 74 | ..... | 15,004 19 |
| 101 Trenton ..... | ..... | 1,066 86 | 3,840 12 |
| 102 Tweed | 133 77 | ..... | 1,821 86 |
| 103 Uxbridge | 153 79 | 106 55 | 2,065 86 |
| 104 Vienna | 27 50 | ..... | 106 78 |
| 105 Walkerton | 127 12 | ..... | 1,102 26 |

AND HIGH SCHOOLS—Continued

STATEMENT—Continued

| Continued | | |
|------------------------|------------|---|
| Total Expendi- ture | | Charges per year for Tuition |
| | \$ c. | |
| 53 | 29,306 24 | Res. F. I \$7; all others \$10. |
| 54 | 5,810 69 | \$10. |
| 55 | 5,963 89 | Free. |
| 56 | 3,060 72 | \$10. |
| 57 | 6,004 16 | \$10. |
| 58 | 9,908 53 | Res. I. \$5; others \$8; non-res. \$10. |
| 59 | 8,566 38 | Res. \$5; non-res. \$10. |
| 60 | 7,035 20 | Res. \$6; non-res. \$10. |
| 61 | 3,749 77 | Free. |
| 62 | 5,409 38 | Res. F. I free; all others \$10. |
| 63 | 3,978 80 | Res. and Co. free; others \$10. |
| 64 | 2,368 20 | Free. |
| 65 | 11,565 95 | \$10. |
| 66 | 2,742 46 | Free. |
| 67 | 10,849 18 | Free. |
| 68 | 5,007 97 | \$6. |
| 69 | 7,698 94 | Res. \$5; non-res. 8. |
| 70 | 2,763 07 | Res. free; non-res. \$10. |
| 71 | 9,909 78 | \$10. |
| 72 | 12,262 74 | Res. free; non-res. \$7.50. |
| 73 | 6,897 41 | Res. and Oxford & Waterloo Cos. free; others \$20. |
| 74 | 5,497 17 | Res. Lower School \$6, others \$7; non-res. \$10. |
| 75 | 6,309 62 | Res. free; non-res. \$10. |
| 76 | 14,439 63 | Free. |
| 77 | 6,009 73 | Free. |
| 78 | 6,269 88 | Free. |
| 79 | 3,847 85 | Free. |
| 80 | 3,143 39 | Free. |
| 81 | 3,839 75 | \$6.50 |
| 82 | 11,062 52 | Res. \$9; Co. free. |
| 83 | 7,049 60 | Res. F. I, and Durham Co. free; others \$7.50. |
| 84 | 2,931 74 | Free. |
| 85 | 7,549 84 | Res. free; non-res. \$5. |
| 86 | 4,107 50 | \$10. |
| 87 | 7,339 76 | Res. F. I free, others \$6; non-res. \$10. |
| 88 | 3,662 95 | Free. |
| 89 | 20,837 72 | \$10. |
| 90 | 4,167 14 | Res. F. I free; all others \$10. |
| 91 | 9,044 64 | Res. free; non-res. \$10. |
| 92 | 4,117 09 | Free. |
| 93 | 4,968 37 | Free. |
| 94 | 3,878 08 | \$10. |
| 95 | 13,279 30 | Res. free; non-res. \$10. |
| 96 | 7,250 82 | L. and M. Schools \$5; U. School \$12 |
| 97 | 4,769 09 | Free. |
| 98 | 7,512 26 | L. & M. Schools \$7.50; U. School \$10. |
| 99 | 116,803 87 | Res. 1st & 2nd yrs. free, 3rd & 4th yrs. \$15; non-res. 2nd yr. \$15, all |
| 100 | 32,492 25 | (See Toronto Collegiate Institutes.) [other yrs. \$30. |
| 101 | 10,335 15 | Free. |
| 102 | 5,273 71 | Free. |
| 103 | 8,033 04 | Res. \$5; non-res. \$7.50. |
| 104 | 2,259 28 | Free. |
| 105 | 6,580 65 | Res. F. I free; all others \$10. |

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES
I. TABLE K—FINANCIAL

| High Schools—Continued | Re- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Legislative Grants | Municipal Grants (County) | Municipal Grants (local) |
| | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| 106 Wallaceburg..... | 669 20 | 1,789 87 | 5,700 00 |
| 107 Wardsville | 409 36 | 961 18 | 950 00 |
| 108 Waterdown..... | 510 42 | 910 42 | 3,100 00 |
| 109 Waterford..... | 548 48 | 2,092 87 | 1,700 00 |
| 110 Watford..... | 737 26 | 3,542 08 | 2,200 00 |
| 111 Welland | 1,035 14 | 4,110 40 | 8,000 00 |
| 112 Weston | 791 81 | 2,905 56 | 5,587 90 |
| 113 Whitby | 2,239 80 | 3,584 75 | 3,400 00 |
| 114 Wiarton | 576 45 | 3,020 31 | 1,500 00 |
| 115 Williamstown | 676 02 | 776 72 | 4,800 00 |
| 116 Winchester | 843 17 | 2,706 97 | 4,100 00 |
| 117 Wingham..... | 979 74 | 4,319 67 | 2,787 00 |
| 1 Totals, High Schools..... | 90,882 33 | 250,022 65 | 533,115 88 |
| 2 Totals, Collegiate Institutes | 71,934 50 | 175,230 59 | 1,037,186 89 |
| 3 Grand Totals, 1918..... | 162,816 83 | 425,253 24 | 1,570,302 77 |
| 4 Grand Totals, 1917..... | 184,088 41 | 364,052 07 | 1,582,128 25 |
| 5 Increases ..... | ..... | 61,201 17 | ..... |
| 6 Decreases | 21,271 58 | ..... | 11,825 48 |
| 7 Percentages | 5.70 | 14.89 | 54.99 |

AND HIGH SCHOOLS—Continued
STATEMENT—Continued

| Receipts | | | Expenditure | | | |
|-------------|----------------------------|----------------|--------------------|---|---------------------------------|-----------|
| School Fees | Balances and other sources | Total Receipts | Teachers' Salaries | Buildings, Sites and all permanent improvements | Repairs to school accommodation | |
| | | | | | | |
| | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | |
| 106 | 197 00 | 1,612 49 | 9,968 56 | 4,798 62 | 767 10 | 129 42 |
| 107 | 175 50 | 50 65 | 2,546 69 | 1,925 00 | 22 46 | 9 50 |
| 108 | 596 00 | 184 36 | 5,301 20 | 4,160 00 | ..... | 224 38 |
| 109 | ..... | 1,384 03 | 5,725 38 | 3,170 00 | ..... | 161 43 |
| 110 | 367 00 | 3,822 43 | 10,668 77 | 4,950 00 | ..... | 176 88 |
| 111 | ..... | 2,704 39 | 15,849 93 | 8,401 44 | ..... | 665 89 |
| 112 | 784 50 | 1,558 90 | 11,628 67 | 6,560 00 | ..... | 118 24 |
| 113 | 336 70 | 428 61 | 9,989 86 | 6,775 00 | ..... | 216 73 |
| 114 | 464 50 | 46 92 | 5,608 18 | 3,490 00 | 99 06 | ..... |
| 115 | ..... | 787 73 | 7,040 47 | 5,489 00 | ..... | 10 00 |
| 116 | ..... | 311 12 | 7,961 26 | 4,533 00 | 133 15 | 35 53 |
| 117 | 971 60 | 1,501 20 | 10,559 21 | 7,762 62 | ..... | 34 30 |
| | 47,508 49 | 196,636 32 | 1,118,165 67 | 642,309 98 | 45,310 49 | 21,238 55 |
| 2 | 119,132 41 | 333,884 08 | 1,737,368 47 | 995,165 68 | 200,702 39 | 37,190 07 |
| | 166,640 90 | 530,520 40 | 2,855,534 14 | 1,637,475 66 | 246,012 88 | 58,428 62 |
| | 154,824 83 | 766,590 64 | 3,051,684 20 | 1,554,049 14 | 277,543 94 | 60,700 84 |
| | 11,816 07 | ..... | ..... | 83,426 52 | ..... | ..... |
|  | ..... | 236,070 24 | 196,150 06 | ..... | 31,531 06 | 2,272 22 |
| | 5.83 | 18.58 | ..... | 63.31 | 9.51 | 2.26 |

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES
I. TABLE K—FINANCIAL

| High Schools—Concluded | Expenditure— | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| | Library, scien- tific apparatus, maps, etc., type- writers, draw- ing models and equipment for physical culture | Art, manual training, house- hold science and agriculture de- partment equip- ment | School books, stationery, prizes, fuel, examina- tions and all other expenses |
| | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| 106 Wallaceburg..... | 163 24 | ..... | 2,813 18 |
| 107 Wardsville .. | 170 75 | ..... | 401 34 |
| 108 Waterdown | 85 06 | ..... | 831 76 |
| 109 Waterford ..... | ..... | ..... | 800 73 |
| 110 Watford..... | 173 48 | 8 00 | 1,223 13 |
| 111 Welland..... | ..... | ..... | 4,090 17 |
| 112 Weston..... | ..... | 53 25 | 3,055 81 |
| 113 Whitby..... | 83 55 | 74 70 | 1,914 68 |
| 114 Wiarton | 268 03 | ..... | 1,258 83 |
| 115 Williamstown ..... | ..... | 64 73 | 1,359 00 |
| 116 Winchester | 22 85 | 25 95 | 1,328 63 |
| 117 Wingham..... | 31 00 | 124 82 | 1,457 70 |
| 1 Totals, High Schools | 13,340 09 | 3,158 72 | 249,511 04 |
| 2 Totals, Collegiate Institutes | 10,978 97 | 3,565 26 | 363,642 84 |
| 3 Grand Totals, 1918..... | 24,319 06 | 6,723 98 | 613,153 88 |
| 4 Grand Totals, 1917..... | 25,070 98 | 10,700 16 | 490,909 86 |
| 5 Increases..... | ..... | ..... | 122,244 02 |
| 6 Decreases..... | 751 92 | 3,976 18 | ..... |
| 7 Percentages | .94 | .26 | 23.71 |

AND HIGH SCHOOLS—Continued
STATEMENT—Concluded

| Concluded | | Charges per year for Tuition |
|-------------------|--------------|---|
| Total Expenditure | | |
| | \$ c. | |
| 106 | 8,671 56 | Res. free; non-res. \$10. |
| 107 | 2,529 05 | \$7.50. |
| 108 | 5,301 20 | F. IV. \$25; others \$10. |
| 109 | 4,132 16 | Free. |
| 110 | 6,531 49 | Res. \$10; non-res. free. |
| 111 | 13,157 50 | Free. |
| 112 | 9,787 30 | \$10. |
| 113 | 9,064 66 | Res. \$6; Co. \$7.50; others \$10. |
| 114 | 5,115 92 | \$6. |
| 115 | 6,922 73 | Free. |
| 116 | 6,079 11 | Free. |
| 117 | 9,410 44 | L. Sch. \$6; M. Sch. \$8; U. Sch. \$10. |
| 1 | 974,868 87 | 62 free; 55 not free. |
| 2 | 1,611,245 21 | 18 free; 29 not free. |
| 3 | 2,586,114 08 | 80 free; 84 not free. |
| 4 | 2,418,974 92 | 77 free; 85 not free. |
| 5 | 167,139 16 | 3 free. |
| 6 | ..... | ..... 1 not free |
| 7 | ..... | 48.78 free; 51.21 not free. |

Approximate cost per pupil, enrolled attendance, \$84.00; average attendance, \$106.00.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES AND
II. TABLE L—BOARDS OF EDUCATION, APPROVED

| Collegiate Institutes | Brick or Stone School House | Number of Acres in Playground | Schools under Board of Education | Approved Schools— Grade I and Grade II | Value of | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|----------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| | | | | | Library | Scientific Apparatus | Charts, Maps and Globes |
| | | | | | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1 Barrie | B | 3 ¹ / ₂ | 1 | ..... | 132 | 479 | 36 |
| 2 Brantford | B | 3 | 1 | ..... | 859 | 2,131 | 572 |
| 3 Brockville..... | S | 3 | ..... | I | 1,006 | 1,283 | 192 |
| 4 Chatham | B | 1 ¹ / ₂ | 1 | II | 1,154 | 3,114 | 271 |
| 5 Clinton | B | 3 | ..... | II | 947 | 1,088 | 135 |
| 6 Cobourg | B | 1 | ..... | II | 1,792 | 1,530 | 219 |
| 7 Collingwood | B | 1 ¹ / ₂ | 1 | ..... | 806 | 957 | 165 |
| 8 Fort William | B | 1 ¹ / ₂ | 1 | ..... | 1,102 | 912 | 184 |
| 9 Galt..... | S | 8 ¹ / ₂ | ..... | ..... | 1,289 | 1,769 | 265 |
| 10 Goderich | B | 3 ³ / ₄ | ..... | ..... | 1,065 | 796 | 103 |
| 11 Guelph | S | 4 ¹ / ₂ | 1 | ..... | 1,096 | 2,063 | 282 |
| 12 Hamilton | B & S | 1 ¹ / ₂ | 1 | ..... | 1,909 | 2,437 | 407 |
| 13 Ingersoll | B | 2 | 1 | II | 1,035 | 938 | 109 |
| 14 Kingston | B | 2 | 1 | ..... | 1,180 | 1,244 | 239 |
| 15 Kitchener-Waterloo | B | 4 ³ / ₈ | ..... | ..... | 1,901 | 1,547 | 266 |
| 16 Lindsay | B | 3 ³ / ₄ | 1 | II | 1,822 | 1,556 | 87 |
| 17 London | B | 3 | 1 | ..... | 1,285 | 3,163 | 342 |
| 18 Morrisburg | B | 12 | 1 | ..... | 780 | 1,057 | 120 |
| 19 Napanee..... | B | 3 | 1 | II | 1,093 | 925 | 125 |
| 20 Niagara Falls..... | B | 5 ³ / ₄ | ..... | I | 1,136 | 1,137 | 114 |
| 21 North Bay | B | 2 | ..... | I | 718 | 1,148 | 164 |
| 22 Orillia | B | 2 | 1 | I | 862 | 1,288 | 163 |
| 23 Ottawa | S | 2 ¹ / ₄ | ..... | II | 3,191 | 4,935 | 449 |
| 24*Owen Sound | B | 4 ¹ / ₂ | 1 | I | 1,614 | 1,568 | 139 |
| 25 Perth | B | 2 | 1 | II | 1,058 | 1,231 | 137 |
| 26 Peterborough | B | 1 ¹ / ₂ | 1 | ..... | 1,292 | 1,167 | 86 |
| 27 Picton..... | B | 2 ³ / ₄ | ..... | I | 1,017 | 1,191 | 242 |
| 28 Port Arthur | S | 1 | 1 | I | 1,166 | 1,883 | 309 |
| 29 Renfrew..... | B | 2 ¹ / ₂ | 1 | ..... | 799 | 606 | 95 |
| 30 St. Catharines | B | 3 ³ / ₄ | ..... | ..... | 1,042 | 1,555 | 187 |
| 31 St. Mary's..... | B | 1 ¹ / ₂ | ..... | II | 1,068 | 1,432 | 132 |
| 32 St. Thomas | S | 2 ¹ / ₂ | 1 | ..... | 1,284 | 2,083 | 74 |
| 33 Sarnia | B | 2 | 1 | ..... | 1,213 | 1,603 | 133 |
| 34 Seaforth | B | 2 ¹ / ₂ | ..... | II | 876 | 810 | 78 |
| 35 Smith's Falls..... | B | 4 ¹ / ₂ | 1 | I | 692 | 1,406 | 88 |
| 36 Stratford | B | 10 | ..... | II | 1,316 | 1,609 | 171 |
| 37 Strathroy | B | 10 | ..... | II | 1,153 | 1,074 | 95 |
| 38 Toronto, Harbord..... | B | 2 ¹ / ₂ | 1 | II | 2,551 | 5,723 | 229 |
| 39 Toronto, Humberside | B & S | 6 | 1 | ..... | 2,419 | 3,862 | 157 |
| 40 Toronto, Jarvis | B | 1 ³ / ₄ | 1 | ..... | 2,259 | 4,544 | 228 |
| 41 Toronto, Malvern Avenue | B | 3 | 1 | ..... | 1,425 | 2,518 | 133 |
| 42 Toronto, Oakwood | B & S | 5 | 1 | ..... | 2,336 | 4,556 | 249 |
| 43 Toronto, Parkdale | B | 2 ¹ / ₂ | 1 | ..... | 2,249 | 3,422 | 200 |
| 44 Toronto, Riverdale | B & S | 4 ¹ / ₂ | 1 | II | 1,774 | 2,530 | 127 |
| 45 Vankleek Hill | B | 2 ¹ / ₂ | ..... | II | 776 | 903 | 103 |
| 46 Windsor | B | 3 | 1 | II | 1,699 | 1,589 | 275 |
| 47 Woodstock..... | B | 1 | 1 | II | 1,568 | 1,723 | 238 |
| Totals..... | ..... | ..... | 31 | 8 I, 17 II | 62,806 | 88,085 | 8,914 |

* Financial report for 1918 not received.

HIGH SCHOOLS—Continued

SCHOOLS, EQUIPMENT, DESTINATION OF PUPILS, ETC.

General Equipment

| Art Models | Typewriters | Biological Specimens | Equipment for Physical Culture | Gymnasium (not including equipment) | Museum | Aquarium, Herbarium, etc. | Pictures | Total value of General Equipment |
|------------|-------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|---------------------------|----------|----------------------------------|
| \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1 38 | 350 | 63 | 400 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,498 |
| 2 190 | 1,117 | 355 | 443 | 10,000 | ..... | ..... | 415 | 16,082 |
| 3 130 | 659 | 103 | 413 | 2,500 | 50 | 25 | 319 | 6,680 |
| 4 101 | 2,100 | 213 | 288 | 2,500 | ..... | ..... | 175 | 9,916 |
| 5 76 | 225 | 84 | 97 | 875 | 22 | ..... | 160 | 3,709 |
| 6 132 | 1,050 | 162 | 537 | 3,000 | 1,000 | ..... | 355 | 9,777 |
| 7 102 | 400 | 117 | 217 | 1,200 | 31 | ..... | 100 | 4,095 |
| 8 145 | 1,095 | 274 | 344 | 16,000 | ..... | ..... | 30 | 20,086 |
| 9 160 | 1,100 | 341 | 173 | ..... | 662 | 25 | 1,025 | 6,809 |
| 10 77 | 400 | 107 | 279 | 2,500 | ..... | ..... | 190 | 5,517 |
| 11 52 | 960 | 228 | 1,036 | 2,800 | 100 | 75 | 625 | 9,317 |
| 12 100 | ..... | 219 | 971 | 8,000 | 125 | ..... | 774 | 14,942 |
| 13 101 | 340 | 100 | 304 | 800 | ..... | 15 | 164 | 3,906 |
| 14 100 | 720 | 114 | 415 | 7,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11,012 |
| 15 173 | 1,433 | 201 | 613 | 1,000 | ..... | ..... | 412 | 7,546 |
| 16 109 | 400 | 268 | 506 | 4,000 | 100 | ..... | 200 | 9,048 |
| 17 141 | 1,621 | 272 | 714 | 10,500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18,038 |
| 18 111 | 150 | 100 | 279 | 980 | ..... | ..... | 240 | 3,817 |
| 19 101 | 420 | 115 | 421 | 952 | ..... | ..... | 214 | 4,366 |
| 20 103 | 955 | 110 | 355 | 10,000 | ..... | ..... | 150 | 14,060 |
| 21 156 | 800 | 102 | 417 | 10,000 | ..... | ..... | 35 | 13,540 |
| 22 93 | 520 | 116 | 288 | 1,800 | ..... | ..... | 150 | 5,280 |
| 23 245 | 2,231 | 465 | 1,517 | 10,000 | ..... | 465 | 722 | 24,220 |
| 24 125 | 395 | 121 | 275 | 3,000 | 100 | ..... | 65 | 7,402 |
| 25 101 | 200 | 105 | 344 | 7,000 | ..... | ..... | 41 | 10,217 |
| 26 164 | 723 | 189 | 81 | ..... | 150 | 50 | 714 | 4,616 |
| 27 102 | 740 | 137 | 284 | 5,000 | ..... | 100 | 779 | 9,592 |
| 28 104 | 800 | 202 | 444 | 15,000 | 143 | 6 | 233 | 20,290 |
| 29 101 | 225 | 101 | 302 | 5,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,229 |
| 30 114 | 535 | 190 | 409 | 8,000 | 50 | 6 | 437 | 12,525 |
| 31 106 | 260 | 194 | 553 | 6,000 | 40 | 4 | 100 | 9,889 |
| 32 155 | 1,210 | 155 | 470 | 1,532 | 200 | ..... | 1,200 | 8,363 |
| 33 107 | 760 | 111 | 311 | 1,380 | ..... | ..... | 250 | 5,868 |
| 34 100 | ..... | 115 | 157 | 600 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,736 |
| 35 107 | 610 | 103 | 64 | 7,688 | ..... | ..... | 84 | 10,842 |
| 36 71 | 850 | 500 | 281 | 2,000 | ..... | ..... | 350 | 7,148 |
| 37 100 | 150 | 94 | 339 | 3,500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,505 |
| 38 109 | ..... | 1,320 | 1,110 | 10,000 | ..... | ..... | 500 | 21,542 |
| 39 132 | ..... | 375 | 578 | 10,000 | ..... | ..... | 665 | 18,188 |
| 40 161 | ..... | 650 | 435 | 7,000 | 692 | 75 | 1,570 | 17,614 |
| 41 158 | ..... | 239 | 581 | 5,000 | ..... | ..... | 300 | 10,354 |
| 42 133 | ..... | 1,217 | 710 | 10,000 | ..... | ..... | 752 | 19,953 |
| 43 149 | ..... | 372 | 320 | 10,000 | ..... | ..... | 395 | 17,107 |
| 44 113 | ..... | 672 | 575 | 10,000 | 300 | 50 | 632 | 16,773 |
| 45 110 | 260 | 108 | 304 | 3,200 | 119 | 8 | 100 | 5,991 |
| 46 142 | 1,803 | 131 | 444 | 40,000 | 100 | ..... | 200 | 46,383 |
| 47 121 | 566 | 95 | 529 | 5,000 | ..... | ..... | 227 | 10,067 |
| 5,621 | 29,133 | 11,725 | 20,927 | 282,307 | 3,984 | 904 | 16,049 | 530,455 |

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES AND
II. TABLE L—BOARDS OF EDUCATION, APPROVED

| Collegiate Institutes | Value of Manual Training Equipment | | | | Value of Household Science Department Equipment | | | Value of Agricultural Department Equip-ment | Value of Art Equipment (Middle School) |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|---------|-----------------------|---|-----------------------------|--------------|---|--|
| | Woodwork | Woodturning | Forging | Machine Shop Practice | Cookery, Sanitation and Hygiene | Handwork and Machine Sewing | Laundry Work | | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1 Barrie..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2 Brantford | 951 | 239 | 748 | 332 | 596 | 118 | ..... | 115 | ..... |
| 3 Brockville ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 169 | 120 |
| 4 Chatham..... | 771 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,394 | 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 5 Clinton ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 244 | 88 |
| 6 Cobourg ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,462 | 231 | ..... | 142 | ..... |
| 7 Collingwood..... | 1,035 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 858 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 45 |
| 8 Fort William | 1,404 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,541 | 90 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 9 Galt..... | 1,099 | 299 | ..... | ..... | 1,310 | 103 | 21 | ..... | 15 |
| 10 Goderich..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 11 Guelph ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 12 Hamilton | 520 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25 |
| 13 Ingersoll..... | 461 | 179 | 83 | 445 | 498 | 65 | ..... | 80 | ..... |
| 14 Kingston ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 15 Kitchener-Waterloo..... | 771 | 257 | 700 | 829 | 1,647 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 16 Lindsay ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 108 |
| 17 London | 923 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,047 | 156 | ..... | 181 | 142 |
| 18 Morrisburg ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 19 Napanee ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 20 Niagara Falls..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 746 | 296 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 21 North Bay..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 22 Orillia..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 23 Ottawa ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 24 Owen Sound | 505 | 350 | ..... | ..... | 731 | 12 | ..... | ..... | 10 |
| 25 Perth ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 26 Peterborough ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 27 Picton ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 254 | ..... |
| 28 Port Arthur..... | 571 | 240 | ..... | ..... | 1,591 | 483 | 52 | ..... | ..... |
| 29 Renfrew ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 30 St. Catharines..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 66 |
| 31 St. Mary's ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 32 St. Thomas | 843 | 30 | ..... | ..... | 926 | ..... | ..... | 91 | ..... |
| 33 Sarnia..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 34 Seaforth ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 35 Smith's Falls | 1,359 | 364 | ..... | ..... | 582 | 35 | ..... | 249 | ..... |
| 36 Stratford | 563 | 400 | 143 | 390 | 1,00 | 46 | ..... | ..... | 150 |
| 37 Strathroy..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 38 Toronto, Harbord ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 39 Toronto, Humberside..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 40 Toronto, Jarvis..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 41 Toronto, Malvern Avenue.. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50 |
| 42 Toronto, Oakwood..... | 2,173 | 351 | ..... | ..... | 371 | 6 | 70 | ..... | 66 |
| 43 Toronto, Parkdale ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 149 |
| 44 Toronto, Riverdale ..... | ..... | 1,589 | ..... | ..... | 234 | ..... | 1,600 | ..... | 24 |
| 45 Vankleek Hill ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 46 Windsor | 686 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,379 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 47 Woodstock | 762 | 421 | 835 | 2,104 | 914 | 67 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Totals | 15,397 | 4,719 | 2,509 | 4,100 | 18,827 | 1,758 | 1,743 | 1,525 | 1058 |

HIGH SCHOOLS—Continued

SCHOOLS, EQUIPMENT, DESTINATION OF PUPILS, ETC.—Continued

| Total value of Special Equipment as per pre- ceding nine columns | Value of School Sites, Buildings and Furniture | Religious and other Exercises | | | | | Destination of Pupils | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|---|----------|------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|---|-------------------------|
| | | Schools using authorized Scrip- ture Readings | Schools using the Bible | Schools opened with Prayer | Schools closed with Prayer | Commencement Exercises | Commerce | Agriculture | Law, Medicine Dentistry or the Church | Teaching | The Trades | Overseas Service in the War | Other occupations | Other High Schools or Collegiates | Without occupa- tion |
| \$ | \$ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1..... | 1,500 | ..... | ..... | 1..... | ..... | 1 | 12 | 14 | 10 | 9 | 12 | 4 | 20 | 4 | 7 |
| 2..... | 3,099 | 250,000 | 1..... | 1..... | 1..... | 1 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 12 | 14 | 10 | 2 | 6 |
| 3..... | 289 | 50,137 | ..... | ..... | 1..... | 1 | 15 | 23 | 11 | 20 | 13 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 10 |
| 4..... | 2,215 | 60,000 | 1..... | ..... | 1..... | ..... | 52 | 28 | 3 | 14 | 9 | 2 | 14 | 19 | ..... |
| 5..... | 332 | 20,000 | 1..... | 1..... | 1..... | ..... | 13 | 17 | 5 | 19 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 1 |
| 6..... | 1,835 | 25,000 | 1..... | 1..... | 1..... | ..... | 7 | 10 | ..... | 9 | ..... | 7 | 17 | 7 | 4 |
| 7..... | 1,938 | 23,304 | ..... | ..... | 1..... | 1 | 22 | 5 | ..... | 3 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 4 |
| 8..... | 3,035 | 111,000 | 1..... | 1..... | 1..... | 1 | 28 | ..... | 1 | 10 | 21 | 5 | 29 | 8 | ..... |
| 9..... | 2,847 | 90,000 | ..... | 1..... | 1..... | 1 | 40 | 12 | 4 | 13 | 22 | 3 | 10 | 13 | 3 |
| 10..... | 40,000 | ..... | 1..... | 1..... | 1..... | 1 | 18 | 9 | ..... | 6 | ..... | 1 | 10 | 17 | 6 |
| 11..... | 50,000 | ..... | ..... | 1..... | 1..... | 1 | 55 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 12 | 4 | 25 | 16 | 25 |
| 12..... | 545 | 164,863 | 1..... | 1..... | 1..... | 1 | 77 | 16 | 16 | 25 | 25 | 6 | 24 | 25 | 38 |
| 13..... | 1,811 | 25,000 | 1..... | ..... | 1..... | 1 | 12 | 14 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 12 | 2 | 4 |
| 14..... | 120,750 | 1..... | 1..... | 1..... | ..... | ..... | 61 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 21 | 9 |
| 15..... | 4,204 | 50,000 | ..... | 1..... | 1..... | 1 | 30 | 1 | 4 | 13 | ..... | 4 | ..... | 3 | 26 |
| 16..... | 108 | 100,000 | ..... | ..... | 1..... | 1 | 26 | 43 | 8 | 26 | 6 | 3 | 13 | 15 | 7 |
| 17..... | 2,449 | 206,000 | ..... | ..... | 1..... | 1 | 120 | 9 | 15 | 30 | 5 | 6 | 193 | 29 | 32 |
| 18..... | 14,000 | ..... | 1..... | 1..... | 1..... | 1 | 7 | 20 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 19..... | 26,000 | ..... | 1..... | 1..... | 1..... | 1 | 18 | 12 | 2 | 12 | 1 | ..... | 10 | 12 | 2 |
| 20..... | 1,042 | 65,000 | ..... | 1..... | 1..... | 1 | 18 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 18 | 1 | 15 | 4 | 4 |
| 21..... | 105,000 | ..... | ..... | 1..... | 1..... | ..... | 5 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 5 | ..... | 38 | 8 | 26 |
| 22..... | 65,000 | ..... | ..... | 1..... | 1..... | ..... | 35 | 19 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 2 | 8 | 23 | 12 |
| 23..... | 646,280 | ..... | 1..... | 1..... | 1..... | 1 | 117 | 18 | 20 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 118 | 6 | 63 |
| 24..... | 1,608 | 100,000 | ..... | ..... | 1..... | 1 | 28 | 22 | 2 | 23 | 10 | 5 | 11 | 8 | 7 |
| 25..... | 46,811 | ..... | 1..... | 1..... | 1..... | 1 | 20 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 3 | ..... | 20 | 4 | 6 |
| 26..... | 83,992 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 14 | 9 | 5 | 21 | 20 | 1 | 26 | 6 | 10 |
| 27..... | 254 | 65,000 | ..... | ..... | 1..... | 1 | 3 | 25 | 1 | 8 | 3 | ..... | 9 | 6 | 3 |
| 28..... | 2,937 | 150,000 | 1..... | ..... | 1..... | 1 | 46 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 12 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 13 |
| 29..... | 30,000 | ..... | 1..... | 1..... | 1..... | 1 | 18 | 16 | 10 | 32 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 12 |
| 30..... | 66 | 44,000 | ..... | 1..... | 1..... | 1 | 46 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 51 | 24 | 5 |
| 31..... | 33,000 | ..... | 1..... | 1..... | 1..... | 1 | 16 | 14 | 4 | 12 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 10 |
| 32..... | 1,890 | 75,000 | ..... | ..... | 1..... | 1 | 62 | 22 | 7 | 15 | 16 | 9 | 5 | 4 | ..... |
| 33..... | 75,000 | ..... | 1..... | 1..... | 1..... | 1 | 42 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 20 | 5 | ..... | 8 | 28 |
| 34..... | 12,000 | ..... | 1..... | 1..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 1 | 1 | 15 | ..... | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 35..... | 2,589 | 100,000 | ..... | ..... | 1..... | ..... | 25 | 9 | 6 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 10 | 8 | ..... |
| 36..... | 2,692 | 100,000 | ..... | ..... | 1..... | 1 | 35 | 21 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 32 | 5 | 20 |
| 37..... | 60,000 | ..... | 1..... | 1..... | 1..... | 1 | 8 | 11 | 5 | 9 | ..... | ..... | 9 | 8 | ..... |
| 38..... | 150,000 | ..... | ..... | 1..... | 1..... | 1 | 70 | 10 | 20 | 20 | ..... | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 39..... | 176,000 | ..... | 1..... | 1..... | 1..... | 1 | 19 | 3 | 11 | 17 | ..... | 8 | 33 | 10 | 38 |
| 40..... | 135,500 | ..... | 1..... | 1..... | 1..... | 1 | 27 | 4 | 24 | 22 | 15 | 2 | 30 | 29 | 30 |
| 41..... | 50 | 120,000 | ..... | 1..... | 1..... | 1 | 24 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 14 | 13 |
| 42..... | 3,037 | 265,670 | ..... | 1..... | 1..... | 1 | 51 | 8 | 7 | 18 | 9 | 4 | 20 | 42 | 46 |
| 43..... | 149 | 100,000 | ..... | 1..... | 1..... | 1 | 45 | 5 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 47 | 26 | 12 |
| 44..... | 3,447 | 257,600 | ..... | 1..... | 1..... | 1 | 73 | 4 | 6 | 4 | ..... | 1 | 2 | 31 | 25 |
| 45..... | 25,000 | ..... | ..... | 1..... | 1..... | 1 | 23 | 16 | ..... | 11 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 3 | 9 |
| 46..... | 2,065 | 255,500 | ..... | ..... | 1..... | 1 | 65 | 11 | 6 | 5 | 14 | 7 | 36 | 6 | 40 |
| 47..... | 5,103 | 75,000 | ..... | ..... | 1..... | 1 | 35 | 27 | 6 | 14 | 2 | 21 | 28 | 8 | 17 |
| 51,636 | 4,843,907 | 23 | 21 | 46 | 1 | 39 | 1,599 | 568 | 300 | 607 | 376 | 226 | 1011 | 546 | 656 |

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES AND
II. TABLE L—BOARDS OF EDUCATION, APPROVED SCHOOLS,

| High Schools | Brick or Stone School House | Number of Acres in Playground | Schools under Board of Education | Approved Schools— Grade I and Grade II | Value of General | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|------------|
| | | | | | Library | Scientific Apparatus | Charts, Maps and Globes | Art Models |
| | | | | | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1 Alexandria | B | 3 | .... | II | 619 | 588 | 64 | 83 |
| 2 Alliston | B | 4 | .... | ..... | 387 | 759 | 55 | 49 |
| 3 Almonte | S | 2 | 1 | ..... | 644 | 472 | 50 | 76 |
| 4 Amherstburg | B | 2 | .... | ..... | 312 | 410 | 82 | 33 |
| 5 Arnprior | B | 1 | 1 | II | 672 | 696 | 97 | 75 |
| 6 Arthur | B | 3 ¹ / ₂ | .... | ..... | 500 | 811 | 58 | 47 |
| 7 Athens | S | 1 ¹ / ₄ | .... | II | 709 | 823 | 83 | 86 |
| 8 Aurora | B | 2 ¹ / ₄ | .... | ..... | 503 | 582 | 109 | 76 |
| 9 Avonmore | B | 2 | .... | II | 361 | 337 | 70 | 57 |
| 10 Aylmer | B | 4 | .... | II | 1,069 | 943 | 268 | 85 |
| 11 Beamsville | B | 3 | 1 | ..... | 407 | 800 | 81 | 37 |
| 12 Belleville | B & S | 3 | 1 | II | 866 | 1,616 | 80 | 95 |
| 13 Bowmanville | B | 3 | .... | II | 752 | 724 | 58 | 103 |
| 14 Bracebridge | B | 1 | 1 | ..... | 518 | 734 | 78 | 50 |
| 15 Bradford | B | 6 | .... | II | 372 | 420 | 76 | 70 |
| 16 Brampton | B | 5 | .... | I | 48 | 762 | 52 | 28 |
| 17 Brighton | B | 12 | 1 | ..... | 331 | 395 | 152 | 52 |
| 18 Caledonia | B | 1 ¹ / ₂ | 1 | ..... | 659 | 877 | 110 | 62 |
| 19 Campbellford | B | 1 ¹ / ₄ | 1 | ..... | 766 | 939 | 86 | 108 |
| 20 Carleton Place | S | 1 | 1 | ..... | 908 | 636 | 67 | 91 |
| 21 Cayuga | B | 1 ¹ / ₂ | 1 | II | 446 | 345 | 51 | 80 |
| 22 Chatsworth | B | 1 | .... | ..... | 308 | 319 | 59 | 51 |
| 23 Chesley | B | 7 | .... | ..... | 450 | 447 | 116 | 61 |
| 24 Chesterville | B | 3 | .... | ..... | 324 | 474 | 72 | 50 |
| 25 Colborne | B | 3 ³ / ₄ | 1 | II | 559 | 625 | 60 | 55 |
| 26 Cornwall | B | 2 | .... | II | 855 | 811 | 150 | 84 |
| 27 Deseronto | B | 3 | .... | I | 538 | 675 | 68 | 51 |
| 28 Dundalk | B | 2 | .... | ..... | 262 | 244 | 70 | 57 |
| 29 Dundas | B | 1 ¹ / ₂ | 1 | ..... | 839 | 1,044 | 95 | 76 |
| 30 Dunnville | B & S | 4 ¹ / ₄ | 1 | I | 569 | 918 | 71 | 91 |
| 31 Durham | B | 2 ¹ / ₂ | .... | II | 416 | 502 | 82 | 72 |
| 32 Dutton | B | 1 | .... | ..... | 410 | 665 | 56 | 85 |
| 33 Elora | S | 2 ² / ₅ | 1 | ..... | 298 | 404 | 53 | 52 |
| 34 Essex | B | 2 | .... | II | 453 | 758 | 56 | 75 |
| 35 Fergus | S | 5 ¹ / ₂ | 1 | ..... | 660 | 571 | 80 | 75 |
| 36 Flesherton | B | 2 | .... | II | 349 | 393 | 56 | 52 |
| 37 Forest | B | 2 | .... | II | 542 | 555 | 50 | 52 |
| 38 Fort Frances | F | 1 ¹ / ₂ | .... | II | 309 | 347 | 61 | 51 |
| 39 Gananoque | B | 1 ¹ / ₂ | 1 | II | 784 | 640 | 85 | 119 |
| 40 Georgetown | B | 4 ¹ / ₂ | .... | II | 523 | 531 | 106 | 67 |
| 41 Glencoe | B | 1 | .... | ..... | 486 | 567 | 65 | 51 |
| 42 Gravenhurst | B | 5 | 1 | II | 405 | 404 | 79 | 50 |
| 43 Grimsby | B | 4 | 1 | II | 335 | 290 | 101 | 65 |
| 44 Hagersville | B | 3 ¹ / ₂ | .... | II | 585 | 657 | 98 | 79 |
| 45 Haileybury | B | 5 ¹ / ₂ | .... | II | 687 | 939 | 79 | 92 |
| 46 Harriston | B | 3 | 1 | II | 444 | 500 | 62 | 81 |
| 47 Hawkesbury | B | 1 ¹ / ₃ | 1 | II | 579 | 406 | 62 | 70 |
| 48 Iroquois | B | 3 | .... | ..... | 925 | 1,111 | 89 | 77 |
| 49 Kemptville | B | 2 | 1 | ..... | 554 | 784 | 75 | 70 |
| 50 Kenora | B | 3 | 1 | II | 428 | 743 | 73 | 50 |
| 51 Kincardine | B | 6 ¹ / ₂ | 1 | II | 735 | 961 | 46 | 99 |
| 52 Leamington | B | 2 | .... | II | 539 | 726 | 120 | 97 |

HIGH SCHOOLS—Continued
EQUIPMENT, DESTINATION OF PUPILS, Etc.—Continued

| Equipment | | | | | | | | Value of Manual Training Department Equipment | | | |
|-------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--------|--------------------------------|----------|--|--|-------------|---------|--------------------------|
| Typewriters | Biological Specimens | Equipment for Physical Culture | Gymnasium (not including equip- ment) | Museum | Aquarium, Her- barium, etc. | Pictures | Total value of General Equip- ment | Woodwork | Woodturning | Forging | Machine Shop Practice |
| \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1 | .... | 105 | 26 | .... | .... | 135 | 1,620 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 2 | .... | 54 | .... | .... | 10 | 21 | 1,335 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 3 | .... | 102 | 22 | .... | 6 | 25 | 1,397 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 4 | .... | 30 | 31 | .... | .... | .... | 898 | 381 | .... | .... | .... |
| 5 | .... | 104 | 44 | .... | .... | 182 | 1,870 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 6 | .... | 56 | 10 | .... | .... | 39 | 1,521 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 7 | .... | 123 | 35 | .... | .... | 112 | 1,971 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 8 | .... | 101 | 66 | .... | .... | 125 | 1,562 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 9 | .... | 64 | 18 | 72 | 2 | 5 | 986 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 10 | .... | 220 | 108 | 680 | 90 | 90 | 3,553 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 11 | .... | 12 | 20 | .... | .... | .... | 1,357 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 12 | 615 | 129 | 50 | .... | .... | 197 | 3,648 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 13 | 50 | 139 | 51 | .... | .... | 319 | 2,196 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 14 | .... | 20 | .... | .... | .... | 35 | 1,435 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 15 | .... | 52 | 44 | .... | 20 | 25 | 1,079 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 16 | .... | 81 | 50 | 100 | .... | .... | 1,121 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 17 | .... | 75 | 6 | .... | .... | .... | 1,011 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 18 | .... | 107 | 40 | .... | .... | .... | 1,855 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 19 | 175 | 133 | 24 | .... | .... | 171 | 2,402 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 20 | .... | 99 | .... | .... | .... | 35 | 1,836 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 21 | .... | 118 | 16 | .... | .... | 75 | 1,131 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 22 | .... | 47 | 16 | .... | .... | 15 | 815 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 23 | .... | 97 | 21 | .... | .... | .... | 1,192 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 24 | .... | 30 | 18 | .... | .... | 38 | 1,006 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 25 | 60 | 54 | 28 | .... | .... | 60 | 1,501 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 26 | 1,070 | 105 | 60 | .... | 25 | 140 | 3,300 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 27 | .... | 58 | 211 | .... | .... | 84 | 1,685 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 28 | .... | 33 | 10 | .... | .... | 25 | 701 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 29 | 795 | 61 | 48 | .... | 3 | 130 | 3,091 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 30 | 160 | 122 | 80 | 500 | .... | 350 | 2,861 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 31 | .... | 51 | 24 | .... | .... | 90 | 1,237 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 32 | .... | 103 | 15 | .... | .... | 59 | 1,393 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 33 | .... | 1,005 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1,812 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 34 | .... | 101 | 53 | .... | .... | .... | 1,496 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 35 | .... | 101 | 34 | .... | .... | 35 | 1,556 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 36 | .... | 52 | 27 | .... | .... | 17 | 946 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 37 | .... | 58 | 38 | .... | .... | 55 | 1,350 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 38 | 200 | 56 | .... | .... | 14 | 33 | 1,071 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 39 | 366 | 130 | 22 | .... | .... | 453 | 2,599 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 40 | 235 | 151 | 39 | 100 | .... | 79 | 1,831 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 41 | .... | 68 | 38 | .... | .... | .... | 1,275 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 42 | 120 | 50 | 10 | .... | .... | 20 | 1,138 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 43 | .... | 48 | 55 | .... | .... | 68 | 962 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 44 | .... | 87 | 167 | .... | .... | 34 | 1,707 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 45 | 151 | 76 | 38 | .... | .... | 345 | 2,407 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 46 | .... | 99 | 11 | .... | 9 | 50 | 1,256 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 47 | .... | 52 | 17 | .... | .... | 42 | 1,228 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 48 | 100 | 101 | 31 | .... | .... | 100 | 2,534 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 49 | 150 | 102 | 34 | .... | 8 | 118 | 1,895 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 50 | 1,328 | 63 | 53 | 2,500 | .... | 180 | 5,418 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 51 | .... | 95 | 80 | 800 | .... | 100 | 2,916 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 52 | .... | 109 | 67 | .... | .... | .... | 1,658 | .... | .... | .... | .... |

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES AND
II TABLE L—BOARDS OF EDUCATION, APPROVED SCHOOLS,

| High Schools | Value of Household Science Department Equipment | | | Value of Agricultural Department Equip-ment | Value of Art Equip-ment (Middle School) | Total value of Special Equipment as per preceding nine columns | Value of School Sites, Buildings and Furniture |
|-------------------------|---|------------------------------|--------------|---|---|--|--|
| | Cookery, Sanita-tion and Hygiene | Handwork and Machine Sew-ing | Laundry Work | | | | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1 Alexandria | | | | | | | 25,000 |
| 2 Alliston | | | | | 34 | 34 | 40,000 |
| 3 Almonte..... | | | | | | | 3,225 |
| 4 Amherstburg | | | | | | 381 | *688 |
| 5 Arnprior | | | | | | | 20,000 |
| 6 Arthur..... | | | | 237 | | 237 | 18,000 |
| 7 Athens | | | | 87 | | 87 | 22,000 |
| 8 Aurora | | | | | | | 15,000 |
| 9 Avonmore | | | | | | | 12,908 |
| 10 Aylmer..... | | | | | | | 18,000 |
| 11 Beamsville | 100 | | 20 | | | 120 | 43,000 |
| 12 Belleville..... | 811 | 117 | 25 | | | 953 | 89,000 |
| 13 Bowmanville | | | | 387 | | 387 | 20,000 |
| 14 Bracebridge..... | | | | | | | †..... |
| 15 Bradford | | | | | | | 12,000 |
| 16 Brampton | | | | | | | 80,000 |
| 17 Brighton | | | | | | | 27,500 |
| 18 Caledonia..... | | | | | | | 9,000 |
| 19 Campbellford | | | | | | | 20,000 |
| 20 Carleton Place | | | | | | | 14,000 |
| 21 Cayuga | | | | | | | 8,000 |
| 22 Chatsworth | | | | | | | 9,000 |
| 23 Chesley | | | | | | | 20,000 |
| 24 Chesterville..... | | | | | | | 8,995 |
| 25 Colborne..... | | | | | | | 8,500 |
| 26 Cornwall | 607 | 164 | | | | 771 | 47,500 |
| 27 Deseronto..... | | | | | | | 35,000 |
| 28 Dundalk | | | | | | | 6,500 |
| 29 Dundas..... | | | | | | | 25,930 |
| 30 Dunnville..... | | | | | | | 42,175 |
| 31 Durham | | | | | | | 16,500 |
| 32 Dutton | | | | | | | 12,000 |
| 33 Elora | | | | | | | 4,500 |
| 34 Essex | | | | 244 | | 244 | 13,000 |
| 35 Fergus | | | | | | | 8,000 |
| 36 Flesherton..... | | | | | | | 20,000 |
| 37 Forest..... | | | | | | | 2,000 |
| 38 Fort Frances..... | | | | | | | 15,000 |
| 39 Gananoque..... | | | | | | | 32,000 |
| 40 Georgetown..... | | | | 72 | | 72 | 30,000 |
| 41 Glencoe..... | | | | | | | 15,500 |
| 42 Gravenhurst | | | | | | | 10,000 |
| 43 Grimsby | | | | | | | 3,500 |
| 44 Hagersville | | | | 119 | | 119 | 14,000 |
| 45 Haileybury | | | | | | | 50,000 |
| 46 Harriston..... | | | | | | | 15,000 |
| 47 Hawkesbury | | | | | | | 25,000 |
| 48 Iroquois | | | | | | | 15,000 |
| 49 Kemptville | | | | | | | 18,000 |
| 50 Kenora..... | | | | | | | 44,150 |
| 51 Kincardine | | | | | | | 21,500 |
| 52 Leamington..... | | | | | | | 18,000 |

* Building rented. † Included with Public School building.

HIGH SCHOOLS—Continued
EQUIPMENT, DESTINATION OF PUPILS, ETC.—Continued

| Religious and other Exercises | | | | | Destination of Pupils | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|--|----------|------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Schools using authorized Scrip- ture Readings | Schools using the Bible | Schools opened with Prayer | Schools closed with Prayer | Commencement Exercises | Commerce | Agriculture | Law, Medicine, Dentistry or the Church | Teaching | The Trades | Overseas Service in the War | Other occupations | Other High Schools or Collegiates | Without occupation |
| 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 17 | 2 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 7 | 2 | 2 |
| 2 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 6 | 8 | 2 | 4 | ..... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 11 |
| 3 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 8 | 7 | 1 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 7 | 4 | 1 |
| 4 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 6 | 4 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 3 | 1 |
| 5 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 16 | 5 | ..... | 8 | ..... | ..... | 16 | 3 | 11 |
| 6 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 8 | 2 | ..... |
| 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 8 | 20 | 2 | 9 | ..... | 3 | 7 | 9 | 2 |
| 8 | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 7 | 8 | 4 | 2 | ..... | 6 | 1 | 10 | 8 |
| 9 | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 4 | 3 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | ..... |
| 10 | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 6 | 16 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 4 | 2 | 2 | ..... |
| 11 | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 7 | 4 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| 12 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 26 | 16 | 3 | 4 | ..... | 7 | 1 | 22 | 25 |
| 13 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 16 | 7 | 1 | 4 | ..... | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| 14 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 6 | ..... | 12 | ..... | 4 | 1 | 5 | 4 |
| 15 | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 6 | 3 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 5 | 8 |
| 16 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 2 | 15 | 5 | 8 | ..... | 1 | 2 | 3 | ..... |
| 17 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 6 | 11 | 1 | 3 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 3 | 8 |
| 18 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 3 | 10 | ..... | 7 | ..... | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| 19 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 7 | 13 | 1 | 8 | ..... | 5 | 1 | 12 | 2 |
| 20 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 14 | 13 | 1 | 3 | ..... | 12 | ..... | 2 | 6 |
| 21 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 5 | 11 | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... |
| 22 | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| 23 | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 5 | 5 | 1 | 11 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 6 | 3 |
| 24 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 4 | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 9 | 2 |
| 25 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 1 |
| 26 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 19 | 12 | 4 | 22 | ..... | 6 | 7 | 9 | 5 |
| 27 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 18 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 11 | ..... |
| 28 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 12 | ..... | 6 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 3 | 1 |
| 29 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 28 | 14 | 1 | 3 | ..... | 10 | ..... | 4 | 7 |
| 30 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 7 | 10 | 6 | 7 | ..... | 7 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| 31 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 3 | 10 | ..... | 4 | ..... | 5 | ..... | 6 | 3 |
| 32 | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 8 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | ..... |
| 33 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 3 | 9 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 5 | 9 |
| 34 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 13 | 12 | 4 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| 35 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 10 | 4 | 3 | 9 | ..... | 10 | 2 | 6 | ..... |
| 36 | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 2 | 5 | 1 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1 |
| 37 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 9 | 7 | 2 | 6 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 8 | 8 |
| 38 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 3 | 1 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... |
| 39 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 6 | 6 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | 14 | 6 |
| 40 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 14 | 16 | 6 | 14 | ..... | 5 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| 41 | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 2 | 6 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 |
| 42 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 2 | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... |
| 43 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 18 | 8 | 2 | 2 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 5 | 4 |
| 44 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 10 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 4 |
| 45 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 16 | 2 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 12 | ..... | 7 | 12 |
| 46 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 3 | 8 | 1 | 5 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 5 | 4 |
| 47 | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 5 | 2 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 5 | ..... | 3 | 3 |
| 48 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 3 | 10 | 1 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 2 |
| 49 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 10 | 11 | 2 | 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 8 |
| 50 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 7 | ..... | 3 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | ..... |
| 51 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 2 | 9 | 2 | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | ..... |
| 52 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 11 | 13 | 2 | 9 | ..... | 2 | 2 | 6 | 3 |

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES AND
II. TABLE L—BOARDS OF EDUCATION, APPROVED

| High Schools | Brick or Stone School House | Number of Acres in Playground | Schools under Board of Education | Approved Schools— Grade I and Grade II | Value of General | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|------------|
| | | | | | Library | Scientific Apparatus | Charts, Maps and Globes | Art Models |
| | | | | | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 53 Listowel | B | 2 | 1 | I | 460 | 604 | 62 | 84 |
| 54 Lucan | B | 3 ¹ / ₂ | ..... | II | 457 | 606 | 88 | 76 |
| 55 Madoc | B | 4 ⁴ / ₅ | ..... | ..... | 530 | 949 | 68 | 97 |
| 56 Markdale | B | 2 | ..... | ..... | 324 | 311 | 56 | 53 |
| 57 Markham | B | 1 ¹ / ₂ | ..... | ..... | 477 | 674 | 99 | 77 |
| 58 Meaford | B | 4 ¹ / ₂ | ..... | I | 751 | 1,300 | 110 | 77 |
| 59 Midland | B | 6 ¹ / ₂ | ..... | ..... | 599 | 859 | 95 | 85 |
| 60 Mitchell | B | 3 ³ / ₄ | 1 | II | 485 | 596 | 180 | 89 |
| 61 Morewood | B | 3 | ..... | ..... | 363 | 399 | 72 | 50 |
| 62 Mount Forest | B | 2 ¹ / ₂ | 1 | II | 537 | 674 | 74 | 131 |
| 63 Newburgh | S | 1 ¹ / ₂ | 1 | ..... | 599 | 436 | 75 | 57 |
| 64 Newcastle | B | 2 | 1 | ..... | 392 | 366 | 52 | 49 |
| 65 Newmarket | B | 2 | ..... | ..... | 532 | 658 | 186 | 90 |
| 66 Niagara | B | ¹ / ₄ | ..... | ..... | 301 | 298 | 72 | 53 |
| 67 Niagara Falls South | B | 2 | ..... | I | 610 | 1,076 | 110 | 76 |
| 68 Norwood | B | 8 | 1 | ..... | 410 | 569 | 97 | 56 |
| 69 Oakville | B | 3 ¹ / ₂ | 1 | II | 619 | 746 | 281 | 77 |
| 70 Omemee | B | 1 ¹ / ₄ | 1 | ..... | 342 | 343 | 58 | 67 |
| 71 Orangeville | B | 4 | ..... | II | 737 | 1,065 | 111 | 75 |
| 72 Oshawa | B | 3 ¹ / ₂ | 1 | I | 876 | 1,392 | 227 | 83 |
| 73 Paris | B | 4 | 1 | II | 661 | 788 | 122 | 75 |
| 74 Parkhill | B | 3 | 1 | ..... | 526 | 821 | 51 | 78 |
| 75 Parry Sound | B | 3 ³ / ₄ | ..... | II | 485 | 636 | 91 | 65 |
| 76 Pembroke | B | 4 ¹ / ₄ | 1 | II | 738 | 976 | 112 | 79 |
| 77 Penetanguishene | B | 10 | ..... | I | 432 | 793 | 72 | 60 |
| 78 Petrolia | B | 1 ¹ / ₂ | ..... | ..... | 571 | 771 | 66 | 84 |
| 79 Plantagenet | B | 1 | ..... | ..... | 287 | 378 | 61 | 50 |
| 80 Port Dover | B | 2 ¹ / ₂ | 1 | ..... | 496 | 451 | 99 | 52 |
| 81 Port Elgin | B | 3 ³ / ₄ | ..... | ..... | 331 | 447 | 110 | 59 |
| 82 Port Hope | B | 1 ¹ / ₂ | ..... | II | 774 | 908 | 56 | 76 |
| 83 Port Perry | B | 1 ¹ / ₂ | 1 | ..... | 488 | 781 | 60 | 66 |
| 84 Port Rowan | B | 3 ¹ / ₂ | 1 | ..... | 408 | 529 | 54 | 71 |
| 85 Prescott | B | 1 ¹ / ₈ | 1 | II | 463 | 719 | 111 | 80 |
| 86 Richmond Hill | B | 1 ¹ / ₂ | 1 | ..... | 461 | 561 | 203 | 67 |
| 87 Ridgetown | B | 1 | ..... | ..... | 830 | 1,338 | 100 | 107 |
| 88 Rockland | B | 3 ¹ / ₂ | ..... | ..... | 393 | 382 | 77 | 53 |
| 89 Sault Ste. Marie | B | 6 | ..... | ..... | 755 | 937 | 72 | 78 |
| 90 Shelburne | B | 2 ¹ / ₅ | 1 | ..... | 401 | 668 | 110 | 54 |
| 91 Simcoe | B | 5 ¹ / ₂ | 1 | II | 653 | 894 | 126 | 97 |
| 92 Smithville | B | 2 | ..... | ..... | 257 | 529 | 54 | 50 |
| 93 Stirling | B | 2 ¹ / ₂ | ..... | II | 441 | 465 | 67 | 75 |
| 94 Streetsville | B | ¹ / ₆ | ..... | ..... | 305 | 389 | 93 | 51 |
| 95 Sudbury | B | 5 | ..... | II | 647 | 1,649 | 69 | 89 |
| 96 Sydenham | S | 2 ¹ / ₂ | ..... | II | 503 | 635 | 95 | 76 |
| 97 Thorold | B | 2 ¹ / ₂ | ..... | ..... | 301 | 639 | 125 | 48 |
| 98 Tillsonburg | B & S | 2 ¹ / ₂ | ..... | II | 473 | 959 | 230 | 79 |
| 99 Toronto, Commerce | B | 4 | 1 | ..... | 2,235 | 3,528 | 288 | 116 |
| 100 Toronto, North | B | 4 | 1 | II | 656 | 986 | 68 | 96 |
| 101 Trenton | B | 3 ¹ / ₂ | 1 | II | 599 | 528 | 168 | 79 |
| 102 Tweed | B | 3 ¹ / ₂ | ..... | II | 279 | 853 | 53 | 47 |
| 103 Uxbridge | B | 3 ³ / ₄ | 1 | ..... | 570 | 668 | 127 | 83 |
| 104 Vienna | B | 3 ¹ / ₂ | 1 | ..... | 588 | 319 | 85 | 57 |
| 105 Walkerton | B | 1 ¹ / ₄ | ..... | II | 471 | 642 | 84 | 100 |

HIGH SCHOOLS—Continued

SCHOOLS, EQUIPMENT, DESTINATION OF PUPILS, ETC.—Continued

| Equipment | | | | | | | | Value of Manual Training Equipment | | | |
|-------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|---------------------------|----------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|---------|-----------------------|
| Typewriters | Biological Specimens | Equipment for Physical Culture | Gymnasium (not including equipment) | Museum | Aquarium, Herbarium, etc. | Pictures | Total value of General Equipment | Woodwork | Woodturning | Forging | Machine Shop Practice |
| \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 53 | 106 | 42 | | | | | 1,358 | | | | |
| 54 | 102 | 47 | | | 5 | 25 | 1,406 | | | | |
| 55 | 105 | 56 | | | | 74 | 1,879 | | | | |
| 56 | 50 | | | | | | 794 | | | | |
| 57 | 102 | 16 | | | | 60 | 1,505 | | | | |
| 58 590 | 133 | 361 | 1,404 | 22 | | 435 | 5,183 | | | | |
| 59 | 109 | 80 | | 50 | 4 | 200 | 2,081 | | | | |
| 60 | 102 | 205 | 550 | | | 92 | 2,299 | | | | |
| 61 | 53 | 18 | | 1 | | 37 | 993 | | | | |
| 62 | 102 | 10 | | | | 125 | 1,653 | | | | |
| 63 | 10 | 16 | | | | 60 | 1,253 | | | | |
| 64 | 42 | | | | | 30 | 931 | | | | |
| 65 260 | 122 | 184 | 350 | | 10 | 80 | 2,472 | | | | |
| 66 90 | 38 | | | | | | 852 | | | | |
| 67 685 | 108 | 466 | 7,500 | | | 25 | 10,656 | | | | |
| 68 | 63 | 32 | | | | 51 | 1,278 | | | | |
| 69 390 | 97 | 28 | | | | 68 | 2,306 | | | | |
| 70 | 50 | 30 | | | | 20 | 910 | | | | |
| 71 | 99 | 292 | 2,500 | | | 27 | 4,906 | | | | |
| 72 1,162 | 195 | 183 | | | | 207 | 4,325 | | | | |
| 73 250 | 111 | 30 | | | | 102 | 2,139 | | | | |
| 74 | 54 | 6 | | 19 | | 200 | 1,755 | | | | |
| 75 | 55 | 101 | | | | 94 | 1,527 | | | | |
| 76 510 | 116 | 40 | | | | 188 | 2,759 | | | | |
| 77 180 | 157 | 31 | | 35 | 15 | 111 | 1,886 | | | | |
| 78 | 77 | 22 | | | | 25 | 1,616 | | | | |
| 79 | 53 | 20 | | | | | 849 | | | | |
| 80 | 59 | 32 | | | | 22 | 1,211 | | | | |
| 81 | 42 | 20 | | | | | 1,009 | | | | |
| 82 515 | 88 | 39 | | | | 200 | 2,656 | | | | |
| 83 | 78 | 90 | | | | 9 | 1,572 | | | | |
| 84 | 51 | 42 | | | | | 1,155 | | | | |
| 85 150 | 101 | 44 | | | | | 1,668 | | | | |
| 86 | 84 | 19 | | | | 61 | 1,456 | | | | |
| 87 300 | 101 | 256 | 900 | | | 100 | 4,032 | | | | |
| 88 | 48 | 10 | | | | | 963 | | | | |
| 89 885 | 101 | 12 | | | | 242 | 3,082 | 539 | 270 | 238 | 2,991 |
| 90 | 60 | 26 | | | | 13 | 1,332 | | | | |
| 91 | 141 | 47 | | | | 22 | 1,980 | | | | |
| 92 | 65 | 17 | | | | | 972 | | | | |
| 93 | 100 | 17 | | | 8 | 75 | 1,248 | | | | |
| 94 150 | 57 | 12 | | | | 100 | 1,157 | | | | |
| 95 690 | 119 | 431 | 2,500 | | | 40 | 6,234 | | | | |
| 96 | 151 | 47 | | | | 42 | 1,549 | | | | |
| 97 180 | 51 | 5 | | | | | 1,349 | | | | |
| 98 | 104 | 63 | | | | 372 | 2,280 | | | | |
| 99 | | 314 | | 420 | | 100 | 7,001 | | | | |
| 100 | 142 | 61 | | | | 98 | 2,107 | | | | |
| 101 | 67 | 46 | | | | 192 | 1,679 | | | | |
| 102 | | | | | 5 | | 1,305 | | | | |
| 103 | 122 | 30 | | | | | 1,600 | | | | |
| 104 | 59 | 8 | | | | | 1,116 | | | | |
| 105 | 103 | 21 | | | | 120 | 1,541 | | | | |

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES AND

II TABLE L—BOARDS OF EDUCATION, APPROVED

| High Schools | Value of Household Science Department Equipment | | | Value of Agricultural Department Equip-ment | Value of Art Equip-ment (Middle School) | Total value of Special Equipment as per preceding nine columns | Value of School Sites, Buildings and Furniture |
|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--------------|---|---|--|--|
| | Cookery, Sanitation and Hygiene | Handwork and Machine Sewing | Laundry Work | | | | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 53 Listowel..... | | | | | | | 40,000 |
| 54 Lucan | | | | | | | 20,250 |
| 55 Madoc..... | | | | | | | 1,300 |
| 56 Markdale..... | | | | | | | 6,600 |
| 57 Markham..... | | | | | | | 15,000 |
| 58 Meaford | | | | | | | 25,000 |
| 59 Midland | | | | | | | 18,400 |
| 60 Mitchell | | | | | | | 10,000 |
| 61 Morewood | | | | | | | 11,777 |
| 62 Mount Forest | | | | | | | 16,000 |
| 63 Newburgh | | | | | | | 8,000 |
| 64 Newcastle | | | | | | | 10,000 |
| 65 Newmarket | | | | | | | 32,000 |
| 66 Niagara | | | | | | | 6,000 |
| 67 Niagara Falls South | 564 | 150 | | 382 | | 1,096 | 35,000 |
| 68 Norwood | | | | | | | 10,000 |
| 69 Oakville..... | | | | 451 | | 451 | 37,000 |
| 70 Omemee | | | | | | | 9,000 |
| 71 Orangeville | | | | | 75 | 75 | 20,200 |
| 72 Oshawa | | | | | 83 | 83 | 30,000 |
| 73 Paris | | | | | | | 20,000 |
| 74 Parkhill..... | | | | | | | 10,000 |
| 75 Parry Sound..... | | | | | | | 25,000 |
| 76 Pembroke | | | | | | | 20,000 |
| 77 Penetanguishene | | | | | | | 25,000 |
| 78 Petrolia | | | | | | | 6,000 |
| 79 Plantagenet | | | | | | | 6,000 |
| 80 Port Dover | | | | | | | 36,400 |
| 81 Port Elgin..... | | | | | | | 5,310 |
| 82 Port Hope | | | | 214 | | 214 | 35,000 |
| 83 Port Perry | 306 | | | 75 | | 381 | 10,750 |
| 84 Port Rowan | | | | | | | 5,000 |
| 85 Prescott..... | | | | | | | 20,036 |
| 86 Richmond Hill | | | | | | | 12,500 |
| 87 Ridgetown..... | | | | | | | 16,900 |
| 88 Rockland | | | | | | | 20,000 |
| 89 Sault Ste. Marie..... | 995 | 104 | | | | 5,137 | 65,000 |
| 90 Shelburne | | | | | | | 18,000 |
| 91 Simcoe | | | | | | | 20,000 |
| 92 Smithville | | | | | | | 7,500 |
| 93 Stirling | | | | | | | 18,000 |
| 94 Streetsville..... | | | | | | | 6,000 |
| 95 Sudbury..... | | | | | | | 46,862 |
| 96 Sydenham | | | | | | | 25,000 |
| 97 Thorold | | | | | | | 8,000 |
| 98 Tillsonburg | | | | | 9 | 9 | 20,000 |
| 99 Toronto, Commerce..... | | | | | | | 425,000 |
| 100 Toronto, North..... | | | | | | | 225,000 |
| 101 Trenton | | | | | | | 100,000 |
| 102 Tweed | | | | | | | 35,000 |
| 103 Uxbridge | | | | | | | 9,500 |
| 104 Vienna | | | | | | | 6,500 |
| 105 Walkerton..... | | | | | | | 8,500 |

HIGH SCHOOLS—Continued

SCHOOLS, EQUIPMENT, DESTINATION OF PUPILS, ETC.—Continued

| Religious and other Exercises | | | | | Destination of Pupils | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|--|----------|------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|---|-----------------------|
| Schools using authorized Scripture Readings | Schools using the Bible | Schools opened with Prayer | Schools closed with Prayer | Commencement Exercises | Commerce | Agriculture | Law, Medicine, Dentistry or the Church | Teaching | The Trades | Overseas ser- vice in the War | Other occupations | Other High Schools or Collegiates | Without occupation |
| 53 | .... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 4 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 9 |
| 54 | .... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 8 | 3 | 2 | 4 | .... | 2 | 12 | 10 | .... |
| 55 | .... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 5 | 11 | .... | 11 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 1 |
| 56 | .... | 1 | 1 | ..... | .... | 8 | .... | 2 | 1 | .... | 7 | 4 | 1 |
| 57 | .... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 9 | 18 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 5 |
| 58 | .... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 17 | 14 | .... | 9 | .... | .... | 12 | 5 | .... |
| 59 | .... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 3 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 14 | 5 | 5 |
| 60 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 10 | 11 | .... | 10 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| 61 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 2 | 5 | .... | 4 | 1 | .... | 1 | .... |
| 62 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 11 | 6 | 2 | 13 | 2 | .... | 6 | 4 |
| 63 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 5 | .... | 2 | 4 | .... |
| 64 | .... | 1 | 1 | ..... | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 65 | .... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 22 | 27 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| 66 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 2 | .... |
| 67 | .... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 12 | 6 | .... | 2 | .... | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| 68 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 4 | 14 | .... | 5 | .... | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 69 | .... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 21 | 16 | .... | 1 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 6 |
| 70 | .... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | .... | 1 | 2 | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 71 | .... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 17 | 17 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 6 | .... |
| 72 | .... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 26 | 14 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 10 | 6 |
| 73 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 5 |
| 74 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 5 | 8 | .... | 4 | .... | 1 | 3 | 3 | .... |
| 75 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 9 | 1 | 3 | .... | .... | 5 | 7 | 8 |
| 76 | .... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 3 | 29 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 77 | .... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 11 | 5 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 6 | 2 | 3 |
| 78 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 11 | 11 | .... | 6 | 1 | .... | 21 | 10 | .... |
| 79 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 5 | 4 | 7 |
| 80 | .... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 3 | 3 | .... | 3 | .... | .... | 5 | .... | .... |
| 81 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | .... | 10 | 1 | .... | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 82 | .... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 9 | 12 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 | .... |
| 83 | .... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 11 | 19 | .... | 2 | .... | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 84 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 3 | 4 | .... | 1 | 8 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 2 |
| 85 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 8 | 7 | 1 | 9 | .... | .... | 1 | 8 | 10 |
| 86 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 11 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 3 |
| 87 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 6 | 12 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 8 |
| 88 | .... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 2 | 1 | .... | 2 | 1 | .... | .... | 4 | 4 |
| 89 | .... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 23 | 1 | 10 | 25 | .... | .... | 6 | 15 |
| 90 | .... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 6 | 19 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 2 | 6 | 1 |
| 91 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 15 | 11 | 5 | 10 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 92 | .... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 2 | 6 | .... | 2 | 1 | .... | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| 93 | .... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 5 | 14 | .... | 12 | 2 | .... | .... | 3 | 1 |
| 94 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 2 | .... | 2 | 1 | .... | 4 | 6 | 2 |
| 95 | .... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 12 | .... | 1 | 4 | 3 | 12 | 6 | .... |
| 96 | .... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 8 | 7 | 17 | .... | 2 | 6 | 5 | 9 |
| 97 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 3 | 1 | .... | 1 | 4 | .... | 3 | 11 | .... |
| 98 | .... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 9 | 15 | .... | 9 | 3 | .... | 1 | 3 | 7 |
| 99 | .... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 250 | .... | .... | 5 | .... | 20 | 10 | 10 |
| 100 | .... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 29 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 16 | 6 |
| 101 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 2 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 8 | .... | 2 | 7 | 5 |
| 102 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 3 | .... | .... | 3 | .... | 2 | .... | 1 | 2 |
| 103 | .... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 11 | 26 | 2 | 12 | 3 | 2 | .... | 4 | 3 |
| 104 | .... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 4 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 7 |
| 105 | .... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 |

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES AND

II. TABLE L—BOARDS OF EDUCATION, APPROVED

| High Schools | Brick or Stone School House | Number of Acres in Playground | Schools under Board of Education | Approved Schools—Grade I and Grade II | Value of General | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| | | | | | Library | Scientific Apparatus | Charts, Maps and Globes | Art Models |
| | | | | | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 106 Wallaceburg | B | 1½ | .... | II | 540 | 468 | 63 | 100 |
| 107 Wardsville | B | 2 | 1 | ..... | 338 | 402 | 63 | 51 |
| 108 Waterdown | S | 3 | .... | ..... | 278 | 401 | 52 | 50 |
| 109 Waterford | B | 3 | .... | ..... | 520 | 644 | 79 | 70 |
| 110 Watford | B | 3½ | 1 | II | 592 | 1,111 | 173 | 155 |
| 111 Welland | B | 3 | .... | II | 523 | 1,016 | 65 | 99 |
| 112 Weston | B | 4 | 1 | II | 535 | 995 | 252 | 129 |
| 113 Whitby | B | 1 | .... | II | 703 | 1,710 | 112 | 92 |
| 114 Warton | S | 2 | .... | II | 592 | 597 | 89 | 59 |
| 115 Williamstown | B | 3 | .... | ..... | 466 | 544 | 83 | 77 |
| 116 Winchester | B | 2 | .... | ..... | 506 | 501 | 65 | 44 |
| 117 Wingham | B | 2 | .... | II | 514 | 751 | 176 | 78 |
| 1 Totals, High Schools ..... | ..... | ..... | 50 | 8I, 53 II | 62,985 | 83,308 | 11,026 | 8,503 |
| 2 Totals, Collegiate Institutes ..... | ..... | ..... | 31 | 8I, 17 II | 62,806 | 88,085 | 8,914 | 5,621 |
| 3 Grand Totals, 1918 ..... | ..... | ..... | 81 | 16I, 70II | 125,791 | 171,393 | 19,940 | 14,124 |
| 4 Grand Totals, 1917 ..... | ..... | ..... | 81 | 14I, 63II | 122,058 | 164,261 | 19,230 | 13,557 |
| 5 Increases ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | 2 I, 7 II | 3,733 | 7,132 | 710 | 567 |
| 6 Decreases ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 7 Percentages ..... | ..... | ..... | 49.39 | * | 16.42 | 22.37 | 2.60 | 1.84 |

* 9.75 per cent., Grade I; 42.68, Grade II; 47.56 not approved.

HIGH SCHOOLS—Continued

SCHOOLS, EQUIPMENT, DESTINATION OF PUPILS, ETC.—Continued

| Equipment | | | | | | | | Value of Manual Training Equipment | | | |
|-------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|---------------------------|----------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|---------|-----------------------|
| Typewriters | Biological Specimens | Equipment for Physical Culture | Gymnasium (not including equipment) | Museum | Aquarium, Herbarium, etc. | Pictures | Total value of General Equipment | Woodwork | Woodturning | Forging | Machine Shop Practice |
| \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 106 | 108 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 1,300 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 107 | 51 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | 935 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 108 | 26 | 21 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 828 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 109 | 53 | 46 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 43 | 1,455 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 110 | 97 | 58 | ..... | ..... | 10 | 86 | 2,282 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 111 200 | 111 | 211 | 8,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10,225 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 112 90 | 104 | 43 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,148 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 113 435 | 114 | 97 | ..... | ..... | 5 | 260 | 3,528 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 114 50 | 65 | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 157 | 1,634 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 115 50 | 102 | 117 | 200 | ..... | ..... | 122 | 1,761 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 116 | 33 | 32 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28 | 1,209 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 117 | 116 | 86 | ..... | 44 | ..... | 48 | 1,813 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 13,387 | 10,842 | 6,785 | 27,956 | 1,311 | 229 | 9,232 | 235,564 | 920 | 270 | 238 | 2,991 |
| 2 29,133 | 11,725 | 20,927 | 282,307 | 3,984 | 904 | 16,049 | 530,455 | 15,397 | 4,719 | 2,509 | 4,100 |
| 3 42,520 | 22,567 | 27,712 | 310,263 | 5,295 | 1,133 | 25,281 | 766,019 | 16,317 | 4,989 | 2,747 | 7,091 |
| 4 41,299 | 21,347 | 25,964 | 317,914 | 4,943 | 1,173 | 23,725 | 755,471 | 17,012 | 5,004 | 2,501 | 7,180 |
| 5 1,221 | 1,220 | 1,748 | ..... | 352 | ..... | 1,556 | 10,548 | ..... | ..... | 246 | ..... |
| 6 ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,651 | ..... | 40 | ..... | ..... | 695 | 15 | ..... | 89 |
| 7 5.55 | 2.94 | 3.62 | 40.50 | .69 | .15 | 3.30 | ..... | 26.04 | 7.96 | 4.38 | 11.32 |

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES AND
II. TABLE L—BOARDS OF EDUCATION, APPROVED

| High Schools | Value of Household Science Department Equipment | | | Value of Agricultural Department Equip- ment | Value of Art Equip- ment (Middle School) | Total value of Special Equipment as per preceding nine columns | Value of School Sites, Buildings and Furniture |
|---------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--|---|---|--|
| | Cookery, Sani- tation and Hygiene | Handwork and Machine Sewing | Laundry Work | | | | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 106 Wallaceburg..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25,000 |
| 107 Wardsville ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,000 |
| 108 Waterdown ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,800 |
| 109 Waterford ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,000 |
| 110 Watford ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12,000 |
| 111 Welland ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 31 | 31 | 83,000 |
| 112 Weston..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 | 100 | 60,000 |
| 113 Whitby ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20,000 |
| 114 Wiarton ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,500 |
| 115 Williamstown ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15,000 |
| 116 Winchester ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27 | 27 | 18,500 |
| 117 Wingham ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20,000 |
| 1 Totals, High Schools | 3,383 | 535 | 45 | 2,268 | 359 | 11,009 | 3,088,146 |
| 2 Totals, Collegiate Institutes | 18,827 | 1,758 | 1,743 | 1,525 | 1,058 | 51,636 | 4,843,907 |
| 3 Grand Totals, 1918..... | 22,210 | 2,293 | 1,788 | 3,793 | 1,417 | 62,645 | 7,904,553 |
| 4 Grand Totals, 1917..... | 21,174 | 2,146 | 1,811 | 3,794 | 1,691 | 62,313 | 7,172,823 |
| 5 Increases | 1,036 | 147 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 332 | 731,730 |
| 6 Decreases..... | ..... | ..... | 23 | 1 | 274 | ..... | ..... |
| 7 Percentages | 35.45 | 3.66 | 2.85 | 6.05 | 2.26 | ..... | ..... |

HIGH SCHOOLS---Continued
SCHOOLS, EQUIPMENT, DESTINATION OF PUPILS, ETC.—Concluded

| Religious and other Exercises | | | | | Destination of Pupils | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|--|----------|------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Schools using authorized Scripture Readings | Schools using the Bible | Schools opened with Prayer | Schools closed with Prayer | Commencement Exercises | Commerce | Agriculture | Law, Medicine, Dentistry or the Church | Teaching | The Trades | Overseas service in the War | Other occupations | Other High Schools or Collegiates | Without occupation |
| 106 .... | ..... | 1 ..... | ..... | 1 | 15 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 14 | 6 | 2 |
| 107 .... | ..... | 1 ..... | ..... | 1 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| 108 .... | ..... | 1 ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 7 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 5 | ..... | 3 | 3 |
| 109 1 ..... | ..... | 1 ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 2 | ..... |
| 110 | 1 | 1 ..... | ..... | 1 | 13 | 9 | ..... | 8 | ... | 1 | ..... | 4 | ..... |
| 111 | 1 | 1 ..... | ..... | 1 | 35 | 17 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 11 | 14 | 9 |
| 112 | 1 | 1 ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 4 |
| 113 .... | ..... | 1 ..... | ..... | 1 | 10 | 17 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 4 |
| 114 1 | 1 | 1 ..... | ..... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| 115 .... | ..... | 1 ..... | ..... | 1 | 10 | 11 | ..... | 3 | ... | 3 | 11 | 2 | 2 |
| 116 | 1 | 1 ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 18 | 1 | 4 | ... | 1 | 5 | 3 | ..... |
| 117 1 | 1 | 1 ..... | ..... | 1 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 12 | ... | 4 | 6 | 3 | 2 |
| 1 41 | 51 | 116 | 4 | 65 | 1,168 | 1,014 | 147 | 553 | 265 | 110 | 527 | 555 | 399 |
| 2 23 | 21 | 46 | 1 | 39 | 1,599 | 568 | 300 | 607 | 376 | 226 | 1,011 | 546 | 656 |
| 3 64 | 72 | 162 | 5 | 104 | 2,767 | 1,582 | 447 | 1,160 | 641 | 336 | 1,538 | 1,101 | 1,055 |
| 4 59 | 69 | 161 | 5 | 110 | 2,742 | 1,557 | 339 | 1,407 | 667 | 499 | 1,400 | 976 | 1,030 |
| 5 5 | 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 25 | 25 | 108 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 138 | 125 | 25 |
| 6 .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 247 | 26 | 163 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 7 39.02 | 43.90 | 98.78 | 3.04 | 63.41 | 26.04 | 14.89 | 4.20 | 10.91 | 6.03 | 3.16 | 14.47 | 10.36 | 9.93 |

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES
III. TABLE M—ATTENDANCE, PUPILS IN THE SCHOOLS

| Collegiate Insti- tutes | Pupils | | | | | Number of Pupils in— | | | Number of Pupils from— | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------|---------------|---------------------------|---|--|--------------------------------|
| | Total number of pupils on the roll for the year | Number of pupils ad- mitted for the first time to a secondary school | Boys on the roll for the year | Girls on the roll for the year | Average Daily Attendance | Lower School | | Middle School | Upper School | Municipalities forming High School District | Municipalities within the County or Territorial Dis. | Other Counties or Districts |
| | | | | | | F. I | F. II | | | | | |
| 1 Barrie | 254 | 83 | 124 | 130 | 202 | 118 | 37 | 65 | 14 | 122 | 130 | 2 |
| 2 Brantford | 543 | 197 | 243 | 300 | 447 | 210 | 164 | 146 | 23 | 395 | 135 | 13 |
| 3 Brockville | 281 | 109 | 120 | 161 | 234 | 109 | 79 | 75 | 18 | 198 | 83 | ..... |
| 4 Chatham | 334 | 121 | 135 | 199 | 251 | 139 | 118 | 54 | 23 | 217 | 113 | 4 |
| 5 Clinton | 172 | 55 | 77 | 95 | 129 | 57 | 44 | 44 | 27 | 74 | 97 | 1 |
| 6 Cobourg | 187 | 58 | 80 | 107 | 145 | 83 | 52 | 42 | 10 | 129 | 58 | ..... |
| 7 Collingwood .. | 208 | 72 | 88 | 120 | 141 | 88 | 56 | 45 | 19 | 155 | 36 | 17 |
| 8 Fort William . | 292 | 121 | 134 | 158 | 251 | 143 | 88 | 56 | 5 | 279 | 10 | 3 |
| 9 Galt | 334 | 147 | 155 | 179 | 286 | 162 | 88 | 60 | 24 | 180 | 126 | 28 |
| 10 Goderich | 182 | 60 | 57 | 125 | 149 | 70 | 60 | 41 | 11 | 114 | 64 | 4 |
| 11 Guelph | 376 | 97 | 184 | 192 | 260 | 145 | 126 | 84 | 21 | 299 | 68 | 9 |
| 12 Hamilton | 819 | 282 | 402 | 417 | 503 | 323 | 208 | 232 | 56 | 726 | 81 | 12 |
| 13 Ingersoll | 149 | 62 | 74 | 75 | 130 | 65 | 36 | 39 | 9 | 88 | 46 | 15 |
| 14 Kingston | 565 | 191 | 267 | 298 | 474 | 215 | 160 | 186 | 4 | 458 | 98 | 9 |
| 15 Kitchener- Waterloo | 295 | 110 | 153 | 142 | 258 | 123 | 85 | 63 | 24 | 251 | 41 | 3 |
| 16 Lindsay | 305 | 102 | 118 | 187 | 261 | 126 | 57 | 95 | 27 | 156 | 111 | 38 |
| 17 London | 1,143 | 442 | 496 | 647 | 931 | 547 | 337 | 198 | 61 | 972 | 167 | 4 |
| 18 Morrisburg ... | 125 | 41 | 45 | 80 | 96 | 47 | 51 | 20 | 7 | 58 | 62 | 5 |
| 19 Napanee | 190 | 46 | 65 | 125 | 147 | 74 | 50 | 47 | 19 | 95 | 95 | ..... |
| 20 Niagara Falls | 262 | 115 | 113 | 149 | 210 | 119 | 63 | 70 | 10 | 196 | 30 | 36 |
| 21 North Bay | 221 | 79 | 67 | 154 | 180 | 103 | 76 | 39 | 3 | 198 | 5 | 18 |
| 22 Orillia | 297 | 95 | 113 | 184 | 233 | 118 | 91 | 70 | 18 | 195 | 65 | 37 |
| 23 Ottawa | 1,245 | 451 | 685 | 560 | 1,042 | 508 | 359 | 345 | 33 | 1,134 | 66 | 45 |
| 24 Owen Sound .. | 400 | 143 | 185 | 215 | 337 | 149 | 94 | 123 | 34 | 275 | 107 | 18 |
| 25 Perth | 168 | 77 | 61 | 107 | 140 | 75 | 34 | 53 | 6 | 82 | 81 | 5 |
| 26 Peterborough . | 393 | 155 | 183 | 210 | 346 | 165 | 123 | 88 | 17 | 318 | 52 | 23 |
| 27 Picton | 243 | 76 | 96 | 147 | 194 | 102 | 76 | 55 | 10 | 114 | 123 | 6 |
| 28 Port Arthur .. | 195 | 98 | 77 | 118 | 155 | 111 | 57 | 24 | 3 | 195 | ..... | ..... |
| 29 Renfrew | 246 | 92 | 102 | 144 | 216 | 111 | 86 | 36 | 13 | 109 | 132 | 5 |
| 30 St. Catharines | 410 | 159 | 188 | 222 | 325 | 205 | 128 | 58 | 19 | 292 | 104 | 14 |
| 31 St. Mary's | 213 | 91 | 81 | 132 | 184 | 108 | 49 | 50 | 6 | 130 | 56 | 27 |
| 32 St. Thomas ... | 446 | 143 | 180 | 266 | 363 | 143 | 171 | 106 | 26 | 358 | 85 | 3 |
| 33 Sarnia | 337 | 138 | 142 | 195 | 274 | 141 | 96 | 79 | 21 | 270 | 66 | 1 |
| 34 Seaforth | 176 | 49 | 75 | 101 | 151 | 51 | 49 | 53 | 23 | 69 | 99 | 8 |
| 35 Smith's Falls . | 220 | 77 | 79 | 141 | 168 | 93 | 52 | 63 | 12 | 162 | 24 | 34 |
| 36 Stratford | 395 | 132 | 149 | 246 | 333 | 160 | 105 | 102 | 28 | 303 | 60 | 32 |
| 37 Strathroy | 184 | 64 | 78 | 106 | 152 | 46 | 54 | 71 | 13 | 90 | 89 | 5 |
| 38 Toronto, Har- bord | 656 | 231 | 325 | 331 | 543 | 230 | 168 | 225 | 33 | 635 | 5 | 16 |
| 39 Toronto, Hum- berside | 543 | 204 | 252 | 291 | 449 | 221 | 144 | 157 | 21 | 470 | 66 | 7 |
| 40 Toronto, Jarvis | 483 | 179 | 276 | 207 | 364 | 185 | 118 | 160 | 20 | 467 | 2 | 14 |
| 41 Toronto, Mal- vern Ave | 296 | 136 | 118 | 178 | 263 | 140 | 73 | 71 | 12 | 266 | 30 | ..... |
| 42 Toronto, Oak- wood | 771 | 302 | 340 | 431 | 638 | 285 | 211 | 239 | 36 | 708 | 57 | 6 |
| 43 Toronto, Park- dale | 521 | 197 | 264 | 257 | 447 | 188 | 136 | 168 | 29 | 503 | 11 | 7 |
| 44 Toronto, River- dale | 461 | 204 | 241 | 220 | 410 | 207 | 114 | 126 | 14 | 455 | 4 | 2 |
| 45 Vankleek Hill | 151 | 53 | 65 | 86 | 118 | 56 | 56 | 35 | 4 | 49 | 79 | 23 |
| 46 Windsor | 534 | 216 | 250 | 284 | 457 | 242 | 192 | 82 | 18 | 394 | 138 | 2 |
| 47 Woodstock ... | 396 | 157 | 165 | 231 | 335 | 165 | 119 | 85 | 27 | 179 | 178 | 39 |
| Totals | 17,617 | 6,509 | 7,967 | 9,650 | 14,322 | 7,271 | 5,010 | 4,425 | 911 | 13,582 | 3,435 | 600 |

AND HIGH SCHOOLS—Continued
AND IN THE VARIOUS SUBJECTS, ETC.

| Number of Pupils from Families whose Head is occupied as below— | | | | | | | | Number of Pupils in the Various Subjects | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|--|----------|------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Commerce | Agriculture | Law, Medicine, Dentistry or the Church | Teaching | The Trades | Labouring occupations | Other occupations | Without occupation | English Grammar | English Compo- sition and Rhetoric | English Literature | Canadian History | British History | Ancient History | Mediæval History |
| 1 70 | 85 | 17 | 4 | 35 | 8 | 22 | 13 | 175 | 237 | 237 | 237 | 237 | 52 | 6 |
| 2 142 | 115 | 48 | 8 | 176 | 27 | 13 | 14 | 374 | 540 | 540 | 495 | 495 | 130 | 13 |
| 3 40 | 79 | 6 | 2 | 64 | 43 | 37 | 10 | 188 | 269 | 269 | 263 | 154 | 65 | 7 |
| 4 67 | 119 | 17 | 7 | 84 | 16 | 21 | 3 | 224 | 329 | 329 | 311 | 311 | 54 | 16 |
| 5 29 | 94 | 8 | 6 | 24 | 9 | 2 | .... | 101 | 160 | 160 | 145 | 100 | 44 | 12 |
| 6 16 | 51 | 8 | 3 | 45 | 3 | 37 | 24 | 123 | 187 | 185 | 155 | 156 | 42 | 5 |
| 7 43 | 59 | 9 | 2 | 64 | 25 | 1 | 5 | 144 | 198 | 198 | 164 | 101 | 45 | 6 |
| 8 101 | 11 | 3 | 2 | 75 | 2 | 98 | .... | 196 | 290 | 290 | 219 | 111 | 50 | 3 |
| 9 110 | 48 | 16 | 8 | 117 | 8 | 18 | 9 | 192 | 319 | 319 | 310 | 269 | 60 | 6 |
| 10 33 | 72 | 14 | 1 | 35 | 15 | 10 | 2 | 130 | 179 | 179 | 171 | 171 | 41 | 8 |
| 11 102 | 64 | 23 | 8 | 79 | 26 | 64 | 10 | 226 | 337 | 339 | 309 | 174 | 83 | 7 |
| 12 425 | 58 | 46 | 18 | 155 | 83 | 29 | 5 | 531 | 784 | 784 | 759 | 759 | 228 | 15 |
| 13 24 | 61 | 2 | .... | 28 | 10 | 17 | 7 | 115 | 142 | 142 | 102 | 70 | 37 | 1 |
| 14 150 | 81 | 34 | 10 | 139 | 18 | 125 | 8 | 469 | 565 | 565 | 380 | 231 | 165 | 3 |
| 15 177 | 28 | 23 | 8 | 37 | .... | 9 | 13 | 189 | 279 | 279 | 249 | 249 | 60 | 5 |
| 16 56 | 128 | 18 | 3 | 47 | 18 | 28 | 7 | 180 | 264 | 264 | 217 | 208 | 51 | 6 |
| 17 494 | 136 | 76 | 10 | 255 | 25 | 56 | 91 | 884 | 1,104 | 1,102 | 1,081 | 1,081 | 197 | 13 |
| 18 15 | 68 | 6 | 2 | 16 | 12 | 2 | 4 | 98 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 20 | 7 |
| 19 34 | 94 | 8 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 18 | 12 | 90 | 186 | 186 | 168 | 170 | 21 | 2 |
| 20 59 | 50 | 9 | 3 | 52 | 53 | 32 | 4 | 164 | 262 | 262 | 252 | 262 | 70 | 3 |
| 21 10 | 15 | 7 | 2 | 75 | 77 | 20 | 15 | 179 | 221 | 221 | 167 | 218 | 39 | 2 |
| 22 70 | 96 | 14 | 3 | 60 | 37 | 14 | 3 | 194 | 290 | 290 | 264 | 161 | 69 | 12 |
| 23 329 | 75 | 93 | 43 | 227 | 72 | 360 | 46 | 868 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 669 | 704 | 96 | 21 |
| 24 111 | 106 | 16 | 4 | 82 | 32 | 33 | 16 | 243 | 380 | 375 | 335 | 304 | 84 | 19 |
| 25 41 | 90 | 3 | 4 | 13 | 3 | .... | 14 | 106 | 163 | 163 | 126 | 120 | 22 | 4 |
| 26 117 | 47 | 21 | 10 | 112 | 36 | 28 | 22 | 203 | 384 | 384 | 258 | 172 | 88 | 3 |
| 27 24 | 116 | 8 | 5 | 30 | 15 | 35 | 10 | 162 | 240 | 240 | 233 | 141 | 55 | 4 |
| 28 49 | 10 | 2 | 3 | 57 | 9 | 44 | 21 | 173 | 192 | 192 | 111 | 56 | 24 | 2 |
| 29 28 | 149 | 8 | 4 | 24 | 26 | 4 | 3 | 197 | 241 | 241 | 233 | 192 | 36 | 10 |
| 30 127 | 54 | 10 | 6 | 123 | 59 | 17 | 14 | 243 | 401 | 401 | 392 | 392 | 58 | 6 |
| 31 38 | 112 | 5 | 2 | 30 | 21 | 5 | .... | 157 | 213 | 213 | 207 | 99 | 50 | 2 |
| 32 161 | 92 | 25 | 15 | 86 | 39 | 20 | 8 | 314 | 413 | 431 | 390 | 390 | 106 | 12 |
| 33 37 | 43 | 16 | 5 | 100 | 53 | 61 | 22 | 201 | 332 | 332 | 316 | 101 | 79 | 16 |
| 34 15 | 84 | 10 | 6 | 40 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 100 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 112 | 51 | 12 |
| 35 36 | 66 | 6 | 5 | 38 | 15 | 54 | .... | 130 | 213 | 211 | 199 | 199 | 25 | 3 |
| 36 93 | 83 | 21 | 9 | 78 | 24 | 67 | 20 | 212 | 374 | 374 | 355 | 266 | 56 | 10 |
| 37 18 | 87 | 7 | 5 | 26 | 20 | 13 | 8 | 102 | 178 | 178 | 171 | 125 | 71 | 6 |
| 38 258 | 11 | 51 | 24 | 116 | .... | 137 | 59 | 398 | 650 | 651 | 497 | 286 | 227 | 8 |
| 39 149 | 27 | 35 | 19 | 89 | 37 | 138 | 49 | 365 | 536 | 536 | 322 | 301 | 157 | 7 |
| 40 135 | 11 | 46 | 6 | 133 | 43 | 66 | 43 | 215 | 466 | 467 | 280 | 268 | 157 | 6 |
| 41 94 | 18 | 19 | 6 | 110 | 7 | 15 | 27 | 213 | 292 | 292 | 280 | 280 | 69 | 4 |
| 42 351 | 18 | 74 | 36 | 142 | 19 | 109 | 22 | 493 | 754 | 758 | 595 | 312 | 237 | 12 |
| 43 188 | 19 | 28 | 14 | 138 | 35 | 95 | 4 | 324 | 502 | 504 | 188 | 311 | 83 | 12 |
| 44 144 | 12 | 23 | 14 | 159 | 4 | 105 | .... | 321 | 453 | 453 | 446 | 446 | 128 | 8 |
| 45 14 | 92 | 9 | 1 | 22 | 3 | .... | 10 | 112 | 150 | 150 | 147 | 91 | 35 | 3 |
| 46 115 | 24 | 23 | 4 | 184 | 58 | 89 | 37 | 359 | 514 | 502 | 359 | 197 | 82 | 6 |
| 47 49 | 165 | 19 | 3 | 68 | 6 | 78 | 8 | 244 | 383 | 383 | 358 | 358 | 85 | 10 |
| 4,988 | 3,223 | 990 | 369 | 3,899 | 1,164 | 2,256 | 728 | 11,621 | 17,085 | 17,090 | 14,168 | 12,029 | 3,784 | 364 |

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES
III. TABLE M—ATTENDANCE, PUPILS IN THE SCHOOLS

| Collegiate-Institutes | Number of Pupils in the Various Subjects—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--|-----------|---------|---------------------------------|---------|----------|--------------|--------|---------|--------|--------|-------|
| | Modern History | Geography | Reading | Arithmetic and Mensu- ration | Algebra | Geometry | Trigonometry | French | Spanish | German | Latin | Greek |
| 1 Barrie | 4 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 248 | 124 | 5 | 190 | .... | 8 | 204 | ... |
| 2 Brantford | 5 | 374 | 374 | 390 | 538 | 280 | 13 | 434 | .... | 12 | 380 | 3 |
| 3 Brockville | 4 | 188 | 188 | 195 | 237 | 158 | 7 | 271 | .... | 11 | 197 | 4 |
| 4 Chatham | 8 | 257 | 139 | 257 | 328 | 154 | 17 | 207 | .... | 16 | 190 | 9 |
| 5 Clinton | 13 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 160 | 100 | 12 | 99 | .... | 7 | 123 | 1 |
| 6 Cobourg | 5 | 135 | 113 | 145 | 180 | 77 | 3 | 113 | .... | 10 | 120 | ... |
| 7 Collingwood | 8 | 144 | 112 | 144 | 181 | 97 | 10 | 97 | .... | 12 | 98 | 3 |
| 8 Fort William..... | ... | 231 | 231 | 234 | 202 | 106 | 2 | 201 | .... | .... | 191 | ... |
| 9 Galt | 6 | 250 | 194 | 227 | 284 | 143 | 21 | 273 | .... | 10 | 237 | 7 |
| 10 Goderich | 6 | 130 | 115 | 131 | 159 | 94 | 8 | 99 | .... | 12 | 102 | 1 |
| 11 Guelph..... | 11 | 241 | 226 | 248 | 342 | 187 | 7 | 281 | .... | 25 | 285 | 9 |
| 12 Hamilton | 16 | 531 | 531 | 531 | 789 | 470 | 35 | 785 | 10 | 74 | 780 | 50 |
| 13 Ingersoll | 3 | 101 | 95 | 123 | 148 | 72 | 8 | 114 | .... | 10 | 114 | 6 |
| 14 Kingston..... | 1 | 375 | 375 | 396 | 458 | 297 | 3 | 553 | .... | 25 | 436 | 2 |
| 15 Kitchener-Waterloo. | 6 | 208 | 189 | 211 | 241 | 149 | 19 | 209 | .... | 46 | 201 | 12 |
| 16 Lindsay..... | 7 | 171 | 195 | 138 | 248 | 173 | 15 | 167 | .... | 7 | 183 | 4 |
| 17 London | 16 | 884 | 884 | 884 | 1,030 | 483 | 23 | 802 | .... | 29 | 794 | 12 |
| 18 Morrisburg | ... | 98 | 98 | 98 | 119 | 71 | ... | 107 | .... | 1 | 96 | 1 |
| 19 Napanee | 2 | 124 | 120 | 110 | 149 | 145 | 10 | 136 | .... | 18 | 140 | 10 |
| 20 Niagara Falls | 2 | 202 | 119 | 202 | 252 | 105 | 10 | 219 | .... | 3 | 164 | ... |
| 21 North Bay | 2 | 179 | 167 | 179 | 221 | 94 | 3 | 202 | .... | 14 | 144 | ... |
| 22 Orillia | 9 | 209 | 118 | 209 | 292 | 161 | 14 | 214 | .... | 19 | 237 | 3 |
| 23 Ottawa | 21 | 589 | 533 | 730 | 1,193 | 664 | 50 | 1,147 | .... | 84 | 941 | 21 |
| 24 Owen Sound..... | 10 | 243 | 149 | 243 | 358 | 210 | 25 | 239 | .... | 14 | 257 | ... |
| 25 Perth | 3 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 163 | 88 | 4 | 92 | .... | 12 | 125 | 1 |
| 26 Peterborough..... | 6 | 288 | 165 | 288 | 377 | 182 | 12 | 285 | .... | 24 | 284 | ... |
| 27 Picton | 6 | 178 | 157 | 178 | 237 | 119 | 4 | 125 | .... | 6 | 112 | ... |
| 28 Port Arthur..... | ... | 168 | 111 | 168 | 194 | 74 | 2 | 152 | .... | 5 | 151 | 1 |
| 29 Renfrew | 6 | 191 | 197 | 197 | 242 | 105 | 10 | 180 | .... | .... | 162 | 3 |
| 30 St. Catharines..... | 6 | 333 | 333 | 288 | 373 | 153 | 11 | 335 | .... | 29 | 281 | 4 |
| 31 St. Mary's | ... | 157 | 157 | 157 | 212 | 98 | 5 | 145 | .... | 6 | 147 | 3 |
| 32 St. Thomas..... | 13 | 314 | 143 | 314 | 421 | 212 | 12 | 390 | .... | 12 | 378 | ... |
| 33 Sarnia | 8 | 237 | 201 | 237 | 332 | 155 | 16 | 239 | .... | 7 | 242 | 12 |
| 34 Seaforth | 11 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 165 | 114 | 12 | 146 | .... | 18 | 162 | 12 |
| 35 Smith's Falls..... | 6 | 140 | 130 | 140 | 209 | 102 | 4 | 126 | .... | 16 | 160 | 4 |
| 36 Stratford | 30 | 272 | 235 | 277 | 372 | 185 | 13 | 255 | .... | 28 | 269 | 1 |
| 37 Strathroy | 6 | 100 | 102 | 102 | 178 | 110 | 6 | 141 | .... | .... | 149 | 9 |
| 38 Toronto, Harbord... | 5 | 398 | 398 | 397 | 652 | 422 | 20 | 646 | .... | 165 | 621 | 42 |
| 39 Toronto, Humberside | 5 | 365 | 249 | 365 | 540 | 320 | 20 | 424 | .... | 99 | 469 | 22 |
| 40 Toronto, Jarvis | 5 | 215 | 215 | 215 | 470 | 280 | 12 | 454 | .... | 135 | 442 | 11 |
| 41 Toronto, Malvern Av | 2 | 213 | 176 | 213 | 294 | 156 | 10 | 290 | .... | 26 | 280 | 2 |
| 42 Toronto, Oakwood .. | 15 | 493 | 349 | 490 | 757 | 477 | 29 | 751 | .... | 162 | 747 | 31 |
| 43 Toronto, Parkdale .. | 8 | 324 | 188 | 324 | 515 | 327 | 24 | 451 | .... | 82 | 459 | 20 |
| 44 Toronto, Riverdale.. | 6 | 321 | 207 | 321 | 459 | 252 | 12 | 450 | .... | 87 | 438 | 10 |
| 45 Vankleek Hill | 1 | 112 | 112 | 113 | 149 | 93 | 3 | 122 | .... | .... | 114 | 5 |
| 46 Windsor | 6 | 422 | 238 | 433 | 391 | 215 | 14 | 379 | .... | 10 | 327 | ... |
| 47 Woodstock..... | 4 | 284 | 284 | 250 | 309 | 200 | 16 | 317 | .... | 17 | 271 | 10 |
| Totals | 323 | 11,874 | 10,097 | 11,977 | 16,368 | 9,053 | 591 | 14,054 | 10 | 1,413 | 13,404 | 361 |

AND HIGH SCHOOLS—Continued

AND IN THE VARIOUS SUBJECTS, ETC.—Continued

| Number of Pupils in the Various Subjects—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | Special Courses | | | | |
|--|--------|-----------|---------|------------|---------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------|------------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Zoology | Botany | Chemistry | Physics | Mineralogy | Writing | Bookkeeping | Stenography | Typewriting | Art | Physical Culture | Commercial | Agriculture | Manual Training | Household Science | Art (Middle School) |
| 1 | 4 | 4 | 68 | 50 | 4 | 175 | 120 | 6 | 6 | 116 | 252 | 12 | .... | .... | 4 |
| 2 | 206 | 206 | 226 | 419 | 2 | 142 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 201 | 540 | 103 | .... | 163 | 13 |
| 3 | 116 | 114 | 138 | 213 | 2 | 112 | 76 | 39 | 42 | 101 | 280 | .... | 43 | .... | 6 |
| 4 | 184 | 184 | 141 | 245 | .... | 177 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 109 | 334 | 82 | .... | 84 | 9 |
| 5 | 12 | 12 | 158 | 158 | 12 | 101 | 57 | .... | .... | 117 | 172 | .... | .... | .... | 16 |
| 6 | 74 | 74 | 71 | 117 | 1 | 135 | 60 | 60 | 62 | 42 | 180 | 62 | 55 | .... | 7 |
| 7 | 109 | 109 | 95 | 92 | 8 | 103 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 96 | 208 | 44 | .... | 58 | 11 |
| 8 | 147 | 147 | 105 | 201 | .... | 236 | 90 | 89 | 90 | 231 | 292 | 90 | .... | 102 | .... |
| 9 | 92 | 92 | 73 | 254 | 15 | 220 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 89 | 332 | 67 | .... | 110 | 4 |
| 10 | 66 | 66 | 49 | 138 | 8 | 85 | 65 | 41 | 17 | 51 | 175 | 37 | .... | .... | .... |
| 11 | 205 | 209 | 186 | 182 | 8 | 163 | 118 | 73 | 74 | 192 | 373 | 73 | .... | .... | .... |
| 12 | 548 | 548 | 449 | 776 | 5 | 322 | .... | .... | .... | 531 | 782 | .... | .... | 235 | 6 |
| 13 | 78 | 78 | 69 | 116 | 3 | 105 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 76 | 149 | 26 | 49 | 43 | .... |
| 14 | 79 | 79 | 148 | 433 | 1 | 137 | 105 | 105 | 122 | 78 | 525 | 105 | .... | .... | .... |
| 15 | 49 | 49 | 128 | 213 | 3 | 123 | 48 | 43 | 53 | 40 | 295 | .... | .... | .... | 4 |
| 16 | 93 | 93 | 145 | 232 | 8 | 126 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 90 | 300 | 40 | .... | .... | 10 |
| 17 | 469 | 469 | 746 | 744 | 9 | 622 | 227 | 234 | 75 | 565 | 1,143 | 234 | 25 | 339 | 8 |
| 18 | 6 | 7 | 6 | .... | 6 | 98 | .... | 17 | 17 | 89 | 125 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 19 | 72 | 72 | 77 | 127 | 3 | 108 | 56 | 30 | 34 | 59 | 190 | 34 | .... | .... | 11 |
| 20 | 117 | 117 | 97 | 168 | .... | 157 | 83 | 74 | 36 | 71 | 262 | 83 | .... | .... | 5 |
| 21 | 55 | 55 | 87 | 162 | 1 | 127 | 46 | 47 | 47 | 55 | 221 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 22 | 134 | 134 | 152 | 247 | 8 | 133 | 184 | 43 | 43 | 124 | 295 | 43 | .... | .... | .... |
| 23 | 134 | 134 | 590 | 993 | 10 | 604 | 153 | 139 | 90 | 742 | 1,239 | 142 | .... | 19 | 129 |
| 24 | 228 | 228 | 189 | 322 | 5 | 174 | 61 | 60 | 65 | 168 | 394 | 71 | .... | 85 | 22 |
| 25 | 106 | 106 | 85 | 159 | .... | 109 | 23 | 6 | 6 | 104 | 168 | 6 | .... | .... | .... |
| 26 | 84 | 84 | 151 | 198 | 2 | 204 | 89 | 89 | 55 | 86 | 387 | 84 | .... | 75 | 4 |
| 27 | 126 | 126 | 95 | 145 | 6 | 118 | .... | 5 | 10 | 109 | 242 | 56 | 32 | .... | .... |
| 28 | 45 | 45 | 64 | 115 | .... | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 122 | 191 | 43 | .... | 69 | .... |
| 29 | 170 | 170 | 204 | 206 | 4 | 156 | 93 | 56 | 22 | 94 | 241 | 61 | 87 | .... | .... |
| 30 | 154 | 154 | 144 | 210 | 3 | 149 | 14 | .... | .... | 137 | 410 | 101 | .... | .... | 7 |
| 31 | 154 | 154 | 53 | 206 | .... | 157 | 107 | 47 | 47 | 62 | 213 | 47 | .... | .... | 8 |
| 32 | 327 | 327 | 106 | 365 | 3 | 218 | 226 | 130 | 62 | 184 | 440 | 130 | 52 | 152 | 3 |
| 33 | 94 | 94 | 145 | 255 | 6 | 177 | 69 | 69 | 69 | 92 | 332 | 69 | .... | .... | 4 |
| 34 | 112 | 112 | 112 | 110 | 12 | 100 | 100 | .... | .... | 108 | 174 | .... | .... | .... | 8 |
| 35 | 115 | 115 | 97 | 164 | 3 | 103 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 106 | 214 | 39 | 44 | 43 | .... |
| 36 | 185 | 184 | 168 | 294 | 7 | 271 | 79 | 79 | 79 | 190 | 381 | 79 | .... | 99 | 28 |
| 37 | 85 | 85 | 109 | 156 | 4 | 102 | 52 | 22 | 22 | .... | 183 | 22 | .... | .... | .... |
| 38 | 400 | 400 | 394 | 622 | 1 | 230 | 34 | .... | .... | 270 | 647 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 39 | 79 | 79 | 141 | 383 | .... | 221 | 7 | .... | .... | 69 | 542 | .... | .... | .... | 16 |
| 40 | 221 | 221 | 258 | 438 | 8 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 225 | 468 | .... | .... | .... | 14 |
| 41 | 219 | 219 | 144 | 276 | 5 | 140 | 50 | .... | .... | 176 | 295 | .... | .... | .... | 15 |
| 42 | 360 | 360 | 206 | 697 | 3 | 349 | 233 | .... | .... | 408 | 760 | .... | .... | 218 | 59 |
| 43 | 223 | 223 | 277 | 450 | 12 | .... | 182 | .... | .... | 231 | 516 | .... | .... | .... | 22 |
| 44 | 315 | 315 | 235 | 440 | 5 | 207 | 100 | .... | .... | 305 | 459 | .... | .... | 167 | 37 |
| 45 | 96 | 96 | 90 | 134 | 1 | 112 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 112 | 149 | 16 | 40 | .... | .... |
| 46 | 96 | 96 | 141 | 247 | 9 | 169 | 169 | 169 | 75 | 106 | 528 | 169 | .... | 170 | 5 |
| 47 | 117 | 117 | 86 | 262 | 5 | 220 | 84 | 84 | 84 | 121 | 383 | 84 | .... | 122 | 3 |
| 7,160 | | | | | | | | | | | 2,354 | 427 | 2,253 | 2,792 | 498 |

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES
III. TABLE M—ATTENDANCE, PUPILS IN THE SCHOOLS AND

| High Schools | Pupils | | | | | | Number of Pupils in— | | | Number of Pupils from— | | | |
|------------------------|---|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----|-------------------------|-------|---------------|---------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------|
| | Total number of pupils on the roll for the year | Number of pupils admitted for the first time to a secondary Sch'l. | Boys on the roll for the year | Girls on the roll for the year | Average Daily Attendance | | Lower School | | Middle School | Upper School | Municipalities forming High School Dis't. | Municipalities within the County or Territorial District | Other Counties or Districts |
| | | | | | | | F. I | F. II | | | | | |
| 1 Alexandria | 87 | 35 | 27 | 60 | 61 | 47 | 21 | 19 | ..... | 78 | 6 | 3 | |
| 2 Alliston | 91 | 31 | 25 | 66 | 73 | 36 | 33 | 22 | ..... | 39 | 47 | 5 | |
| 3 Almonte | 111 | 51 | 50 | 61 | 97 | 52 | 27 | 22 | 10 | 66 | 42 | 3 | |
| 4 Amherstburg | 55 | 24 | 32 | 23 | 46 | 24 | 18 | 13 | ..... | 32 | 23 | .... |  |
| 5 Arnprior | 169 | 66 | 62 | 107 | 145 | 74 | 33 | 55 | 7 | 117 | 35 | 17 | |
| 6 Arthur | 95 | 34 | 37 | 58 | 72 | 40 | 28 | 20 | 7 | 44 | 51 | .... |  |
| 7 Athens | 137 | 40 | 52 | 85 | 95 | 40 | 42 | 49 | 6 | 77 | 59 | 1 | |
| 8 Aurora | 114 | 37 | 48 | 66 | 88 | 40 | 39 | 27 | 8 | 56 | 58 | .... |  |
| 9 Avonmore | 57 | 24 | 18 | 39 | 40 | 24 | 15 | 18 | ..... | 43 | 14 | .... |  |
| 10 Aylmer | 123 | 42 | 41 | 82 | 75 | 49 | 40 | 23 | 11 | 45 | 77 | 1 | |
| 11 Beamsville | 69 | 26 | 34 | 35 | 50 | 29 | 24 | 16 | ..... | 29 | 38 | 2 | |
| 12 Belleville | 320 | 117 | 139 | 181 | 261 | 115 | 72 | 106 | 27 | 243 | 67 | 10 | |
| 13 Bowmanville | 128 | 45 | 50 | 78 | 102 | 47 | 37 | 32 | 12 | 82 | 45 | 1 | |
| 14 Bradford | 78 | 17 | 32 | 46 | 56 | 23 | 30 | 25 | ..... | 29 | 47 | 2 | |
| 15 Brampton | 167 | 64 | 68 | 99 | 144 | 64 | 40 | 50 | 13 | 82 | 81 | 4 | |
| 16 Brighton | 58 | 17 | 19 | 39 | 44 | 19 | 22 | 17 | ..... | 32 | 26 | .... |  |
| 17 Bracebridge | 123 | 43 | 44 | 79 | 96 | 31 | 70 | 22 | ..... | 82 | 39 | 2 | |
| 18 Caledonia | 102 | 40 | 33 | 69 | 85 | 46 | 27 | 23 | 6 | 36 | 57 | 9 | |
| 19 Campbellford | 158 | 34 | 65 | 93 | 116 | 34 | 55 | 51 | 18 | 89 | 65 | 4 | |
| 20 Carleton Place | 135 | 54 | 59 | 76 | 112 | 59 | 37 | 39 | ..... | 79 | 34 | 22 | |
| 21 Cayuga | 79 | 21 | 33 | 46 | 65 | 40 | 20 | 15 | 4 | 30 | 49 | .... |  |
| 22 Chatsworth | 41 | 13 | 16 | 25 | 31 | 13 | 14 | 14 | ..... | 38 | 2 | 1 | |
| 23 Chesley | 96 | 42 | 30 | 66 | 78 | 42 | 26 | 25 | 3 | 53 | 35 | 8 | |
| 24 Chesterville | 91 | 35 | 31 | 60 | 67 | 37 | 26 | 28 | ..... | 36 | 55 | .... |  |
| 25 Colborne | 71 | 30 | 32 | 39 | 58 | 31 | 23 | 17 | ..... | 31 | 40 | .... |  |
| 26 Cornwall | 253 | 90 | 100 | 153 | 202 | 102 | 83 | 51 | 17 | 127 | 105 | 21 | |
| 27 Deseronto | 77 | 35 | 31 | 46 | 56 | 37 | 22 | 18 | ..... | 56 | 16 | 5 | |
| 28 Dundalk | 64 | 19 | 25 | 39 | 50 | 19 | 22 | 23 | ..... | 23 | 28 | 13 | |
| 29 Dundas | 122 | 49 | 59 | 63 | 96 | 55 | 29 | 27 | 11 | 84 | 38 | .... |  |
| 30 Dunnville | 110 | 42 | 51 | 59 | 89 | 43 | 30 | 28 | 9 | 65 | 34 | 11 | |
| 31 Durham | 77 | 26 | 24 | 53 | 71 | 30 | 23 | 24 | ..... | 36 | 41 | .... |  |
| 32 Dutton | 106 | 32 | 50 | 56 | 79 | 34 | 51 | 15 | 6 | 34 | 72 | .... |  |
| 33 Elora | 53 | 26 | 18 | 35 | 38 | 27 | 21 | 5 | ..... | 32 | 20 | 1 | |
| 34 Essex | 142 | 58 | 53 | 89 | 101 | 44 | 65 | 27 | 6 | 32 | 110 | .... |  |
| 35 Fergus | 115 | 40 | 44 | 71 | 99 | 47 | 34 | 26 | 8 | 55 | 53 | 7 | |
| 36 Flesherton | 68 | 29 | 30 | 38 | 43 | 29 | 18 | 21 | ..... | 58 | 10 | .... |  |
| 37 Forest | 99 | 30 | 39 | 60 | 50 | 41 | 33 | 17 | 8 | 40 | 59 | .... |  |
| 38 Fort Frances | 45 | 23 | 10 | 35 | 33 | 28 | 8 | 9 | ..... | 30 | 15 | .... |  |
| 39 Gananoque | 105 | 35 | 45 | 60 | 72 | 39 | 43 | 19 | 4 | 78 | 22 | 5 | |
| 40 Georgetown | 138 | 58 | 69 | 69 | 115 | 68 | 39 | 24 | 7 | 53 | 42 | 43 | |
| 41 Glencoe | 73 | 25 | 24 | 49 | 54 | 26 | 30 | 15 | 2 | 20 | 48 | 5 | |
| 42 Gravenhurst | 39 | 14 | 15 | 24 | 31 | 15 | 12 | 12 | ..... | 28 | 10 | 1 | |
| 43 Grimsby | 94 | 36 | 38 | 56 | 67 | 41 | 31 | 22 | ..... | 37 | 39 | 18 | |
| 44 Hagersville | 95 | 33 | 43 | 52 | 71 | 37 | 26 | 32 | ..... | 33 | 62 | .... |  |
| 45 Haileybury | 128 | 52 | 68 | 60 | 88 | 70 | 32 | 21 | 5 | 128 | ..... | .... |  |
| 46 Harriston | 92 | 28 | 43 | 49 | 80 | 28 | 25 | 23 | 16 | 39 | 24 | 29 | |
| 47 Hawkesbury | 76 | 33 | 41 | 35 | 49 | 38 | 13 | 25 | ..... | 50 | 26 | .... |  |
| 48 Iroquois | 128 | 37 | 40 | 88 | 100 | 50 | 49 | 29 | ..... | 44 | 81 | 3 | |
| 49 Kemptville | 146 | 50 | 38 | 108 | 112 | 56 | 36 | 43 | 11 | 49 | 73 | 24 | |
| 50 Kenora | 116 | 50 | 40 | 76 | 83 | 57 | 43 | 16 | ..... | 113 | 3 | .... |  |
| 51 Kincardine | 151 | 40 | 50 | 101 | 135 | 53 | 54 | 32 | 12 | 75 | 76 | .... |  |
| 52 Leamington | 183 | 77 | 78 | 105 | 148 | 86 | 59 | 26 | 12 | 77 | 72 | 34 | |

AND HIGH SCHOOLS—Continued
IN THE VARIOUS SUBJECTS, ETC.—Continued

| Number of Pupils from Families whose Head is occupied as below— | | | | | | | | | Number of Pupils in the Various Subjects | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|--|----------|------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|------|
| Commerce | Agriculture | Law, Medicine, Dentistry or the Church | Teaching | The Trades | Labouring Occupations | Other Occupations | Without Occupation | English Grammar | English Com- position and Rhetoric | English Literature | Canadian History | British History | Ancient History | Mediaeval History | |
| 1 | 11 | 50 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 68 | 87 | 87 | 87 | 30 | 19 | .... |
| 2 | 14 | 44 | 5 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 69 | 91 | 91 | 36 | 55 | 22 | .... |
| 3 | 15 | 46 | 7 | 1 | 25 | 4 | 10 | 3 | 80 | 104 | 104 | 101 | 101 | 22 | 2 |
| 4 | 4 | 20 | 3 | 2 | 14 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 40 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 13 | .... |
| 5 | 33 | 30 | 5 | .... | 35 | 19 | 46 | 1 | 107 | 163 | 163 | 99 | 88 | 55 | 1 |
| 6 | 11 | 55 | 5 | .... | 5 | 7 | 12 | .... | 68 | 89 | 89 | 88 | 48 | 20 | 5 |
| 7 | 14 | 94 | 7 | 2 | 13 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 90 | 136 | 136 | 131 | 131 | 28 | 4 |
| 8 | 20 | 44 | 11 | 2 | 11 | 6 | 14 | 6 | 79 | 110 | 110 | 106 | 106 | 27 | 4 |
| 9 | 4 | 44 | 3 | .... | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 39 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 33 | 18 | .... |
| 10 | 15 | 75 | 5 | 3 | 14 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 89 | 122 | 122 | 89 | 62 | 22 | 10 |
| 11 | 6 | 35 | 7 | 3 | 9 | .... | 4 | 5 | 53 | 69 | 69 | 69 | 40 | 16 | .... |
| 12 | 61 | 53 | 15 | 5 | 115 | 6 | 61 | 4 | 191 | 277 | 292 | 273 | 273 | 74 | 7 |
| 13 | 29 | 49 | 10 | .... | 18 | 14 | 8 | .... | 84 | 122 | 122 | 79 | 69 | 32 | 7 |
| 14 | 8 | 51 | 4 | .... | 7 | 3 | 5 | .... | 53 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 55 | 25 | .... |
| 15 | 37 | 75 | 2 | 3 | 28 | 18 | .... | 4 | 104 | 167 | 167 | 154 | 154 | 50 | 10 |
| 16 | 7 | 32 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 4 | .... | 41 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 39 | 17 | .... |
| 17 | 19 | 33 | 1 | 2 | 24 | 19 | 15 | 10 | 101 | 123 | 123 | 53 | 92 | 22 | .... |
| 18 | 10 | 65 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 10 | 3 | .... | 73 | 99 | 99 | 96 | 96 | 23 | 3 |
| 19 | 41 | 61 | 9 | 3 | 24 | 11 | 7 | 2 | 87 | 148 | 148 | 130 | 130 | 45 | 14 |
| 20 | 25 | 55 | 1 | 2 | 45 | 6 | 1 | .... | 96 | 135 | 135 | 114 | 54 | 38 | .... |
| 21 | 10 | 53 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 1 | .... | 60 | 78 | 78 | 75 | 35 | 15 | 3 |
| 22 | 3 | 34 | 2 | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | 27 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 28 | 14 | .... |
| 23 | 25 | 36 | 3 | .... | 12 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 68 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 51 | 25 | .... |
| 24 | 26 | 53 | 1 | .... | 6 | 4 | .... | 1 | 63 | 91 | 91 | 65 | 54 | 28 | .... |
| 25 | 5 | 31 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 52 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 17 | .... |
| 26 | 45 | 76 | 11 | 8 | 48 | 22 | 38 | 5 | 163 | 241 | 233 | 219 | 219 | 48 | 7 |
| 27 | 11 | 35 | 3 | 1 | 11 | 10 | 6 | .... | 59 | 77 | 77 | 37 | 40 | 18 | .... |
| 28 | 2 | 36 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 10 | .... | 41 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 45 | 21 | .... |
| 29 | 16 | 26 | 6 | .... | 57 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 77 | 111 | 112 | 104 | 67 | 25 | .... |
| 30 | 21 | 58 | 6 | 1 | 10 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 68 | 104 | 104 | 68 | 56 | 29 | 2 |
| 31 | 10 | 48 | 2 | .... | 11 | 4 | 2 | .... | 53 | 77 | 77 | 77 | 77 | 24 | .... |
| 32 | 1 | 74 | 4 | .... | 11 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 85 | 103 | 103 | 49 | 66 | 15 | 3 |
| 33 | .... | 32 | .... | .... | 2 | 5 | 14 | .... | 48 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 21 | 4 | .... |
| 34 | 26 | 93 | 14 | 1 | .... | 5 | 2 | 1 | 109 | 142 | 142 | 136 | 136 | 27 | .... |
| 35 | 14 | 45 | 4 | 9 | 30 | 9 | 4 | .... | 115 | 115 | 115 | 107 | 115 | 26 | 3 |
| 36 | 11 | 42 | 6 | .... | 4 | 3 | 2 | .... | 47 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 39 | 21 | .... |
| 37 | 5 | 55 | 10 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 13 | 74 | 99 | 99 | 91 | 50 | 17 | 8 |
| 38 | 5 | 12 | 4 | .... | 3 | 4 | 16 | 1 | 36 | 45 | 45 | 37 | 17 | 9 | .... |
| 39 | 15 | 28 | 4 | 2 | 25 | 20 | 11 | .... | 77 | 105 | 98 | 101 | 101 | 19 | 1 |
| 40 | 24 | 61 | 6 | 3 | 32 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 98 | 138 | 138 | 131 | 131 | 24 | 6 |
| 41 | 6 | 57 | 2 | .... | 5 | .... | 3 | .... | 56 | 73 | 73 | 71 | 71 | 17 | 2 |
| 42 | 6 | 7 | .... | .... | 12 | 13 | 1 | .... | 27 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 12 | .... |
| 43 | 6 | 48 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 14 | 3 | 72 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 53 | 22 | .... |
| 44 | 8 | 60 | 6 | .... | 12 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 63 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 32 | .... |
| 45 | 14 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 90 | 7 | 3 | .... | 55 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 17 | 1 |
| 46 | 11 | 44 | 10 | .... | 6 | 4 | 11 | 6 | 53 | 88 | 86 | 76 | 51 | 23 | 8 |
| 47 | 14 | 16 | 6 | .... | 32 | 8 | .... | .... | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 38 | 25 | .... |
| 48 | 7 | 87 | .... | .... | 7 | 5 | 9 | 13 | 99 | 127 | 127 | 50 | 77 | 28 | .... |
| 49 | 15 | 84 | 9 | 1 | 19 | 2 | 11 | 5 | 92 | 137 | 137 | 133 | 133 | 42 | 5 |
| 50 | 17 | 12 | .... | 1 | 21 | 28 | 37 | .... | 100 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 13 | .... |
| 51 | 25 | 76 | 4 | .... | 36 | 5 | 5 | .... | 107 | 151 | 151 | 139 | 86 | 32 | 5 |
| 52 | 42 | 99 | 6 | 2 | 25 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 144 | 181 | 181 | 170 | 59 | 26 | 5 |

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES

III. TABLE M—ATTENDANCE, PUPILS IN THE SCHOOLS

| High Schools—Continued | Number of Pupils in the Various Subjects—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--|-----------|---------|----------------------------|---------|----------|--------------|--------|---------|--------|-------|-------|
| | Modern History | Geography | Reading | Arithmetic and Mensuration | Algebra | Geometry | Trigonometry | French | Spanish | German | Latin | Greek |
| 1 Alexandria ..... | .... | 68 | 68 | 68 | 87 | 40 | ..... | 86 | .... | .... | 86 | .... |
| 2 Alliston ..... | .... | 69 | 69 | .... | 91 | 55 | ..... | 76 | .... | .... | 70 | .... |
| 3 Almonte..... | 3 | 79 | 79 | 79 | 111 | 111 | 9 | 49 | .... | .... | 64 | .... |
| 4 Amherstburg ..... | .... | 38 | 42 | 41 | 55 | 31 | ..... | 49 | .... | .... | 50 | .... |
| 5 Arnprior | 7 | 107 | 107 | 108 | 163 | 94 | 7 | 93 | .... | 16 | 166 | .... |
| 6 Arthur | 1 | 73 | 68 | 68 | 89 | 49 | 1 | 22 | .... | .... | 45 | .... |
| 7 Athens | 5 | 90 | 82 | 90 | 136 | 136 | 5 | 57 | .... | .... | 110 | 1 |
| 8 Aurora | 4 | 79 | 79 | 79 | 110 | 70 | 4 | 104 | .... | .... | 102 | .... |
| 9 Avonmore ..... | .... | 39 | 39 | 39 | 57 | 33 | ..... | 33 | .... | .... | 32 | .... |
| 10 Aylmer..... | 1 | 89 | 89 | 89 | 121 | 72 | 10 | 75 | .... | .... | 71 | .... |
| 11 Beamsville ..... | .... | 53 | 53 | 53 | 69 | 40 | ..... | 69 | .... | .... | 69 | .... |
| 12 Belleville..... | 9 | 205 | 144 | 209 | 280 | 174 | 13 | 232 | .... | 1 | 243 | 4 |
| 13 Bowmanville | 5 | 84 | 47 | 84 | 122 | 75 | 5 | 93 | .... | 15 | 97 | 2 |
| 14 Bradford ..... | .... | 53 | 53 | 53 | 78 | 55 | ..... | 76 | .... | .... | 76 | .... |
| 15 Brampton | 1 | 104 | 64 | 104 | 156 | 156 | 2 | 145 | .... | 12 | 150 | 10 |
| 16 Brighton ..... | .... | 41 | 41 | 41 | 57 | 39 | ..... | 55 | .... | .... | 56 | .... |
| 17 Bracebridge ..... | .... | 101 | 101 | 101 | 123 | 92 | ..... | 90 | .... | .... | 84 | .... |
| 18 Caledonia..... | 3 | 73 | 73 | 73 | 99 | 53 | 3 | 86 | .... | .... | 90 | .... |
| 19 Campbellford | 2 | 87 | 87 | 90 | 153 | 119 | 15 | 130 | .... | .... | 133 | .... |
| 20 Carleton Place ..... | .... | 96 | 96 | 100 | 134 | 75 | ..... | 130 | .... | .... | 127 | .... |
| 21 Cayuga ..... | .... | 60 | 60 | 60 | 79 | 35 | 2 | 70 | .... | .... | 63 | .... |
| 22 Chatsworth..... | .... | 27 | 27 | 27 | 41 | 28 | ..... | 37 | .... | .... | 39 | .... |
| 23 Chesley..... | 3 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 93 | 51 | ..... | 72 | .... | 3 | 70 | .... |
| 24 Chesterville ..... | .... | 63 | 63 | 63 | 91 | 54 | ..... | 75 | .... | .... | 71 | .... |
| 25 Colborne..... | .... | 54 | 52 | 54 | 71 | 40 | ..... | 65 | .... | .... | 63 | .... |
| 26 Cornwall | 9 | 163 | 102 | 176 | 232 | 127 | 6 | 126 | .... | 2 | 150 | 1 |
| 27 Deseronto..... | .... | 59 | 59 | 59 | 77 | 40 | ..... | 60 | .... | .... | 59 | .... |
| 28 Dundalk..... | .... | 41 | 41 | 41 | 62 | 62 | ..... | 44 | .... | .... | 45 | .... |
| 29 Dundas | 11 | 84 | 77 | 84 | 94 | 49 | ..... | 102 | .... | .... | 105 | .... |
| 30 Dunnville..... | 6 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 108 | 108 | 6 | 94 | .... | 1 | 96 | 3 |
| 31 Durham ..... | .... | 53 | 53 | 55 | 77 | 77 | ..... | 58 | .... | .... | 56 | .... |
| 32 Dutton..... | 3 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 103 | 69 | 3 | 63 | .... | .... | 60 | .... |
| 33 Elora ..... | .... | 48 | 48 | 48 | 52 | 20 | ..... | 39 | .... | .... | 35 | .... |
| 34 Essex | 6 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 142 | 142 | 6 | 78 | 10 | .... | 82 | .... |
| 35 Fergus | 5 | 115 | 115 | 81 | 112 | 112 | 5 | 110 | .... | .... | 110 | .... |
| 36 Flesherton..... | .... | 47 | 47 | 47 | 68 | 39 | ..... | 33 | .... | .... | 33 | .... |
| 37 Forest..... | .... | 74 | 74 | 74 | 99 | 58 | 8 | 84 | .... | .... | 84 | .... |
| 38 Fort Frances..... | .... | 37 | 36 | 36 | 45 | 17 | ..... | 30 | .... | .... | 31 | .... |
| 39 Gananoque..... | .... | 82 | 82 | 82 | 102 | 64 | 3 | 92 | .... | .... | 83 | .... |
| 40 Georgetown ..... | .... | 107 | 68 | 107 | 134 | 70 | 6 | 81 | .... | .... | 91 | .... |
| 41 Glencoe..... | .... | 56 | 56 | 56 | 73 | 47 | 2 | 42 | .... | .... | 37 | .... |
| 42 Gravenhurst ..... | .... | 27 | 27 | 27 | 39 | 24 | ..... | 31 | .... | .... | 35 | .... |
| 43 Grimsby ..... | .... | 72 | 72 | 72 | 94 | 53 | ..... | 87 | .... | .... | 88 | .... |
| 44 Hagersville ..... | .... | 63 | 63 | 63 | 95 | 58 | ..... | 85 | .... | .... | 85 | .... |
| 45 Haileybury ..... | .... | 100 | 70 | 70 | 125 | 79 | 15 | 90 | .... | .... | 56 | .... |
| 46 Harriston..... | 2 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 89 | 91 | 13 | 63 | .... | 5 | 76 | .... |
| 47 Hawkesbury ..... | .... | 51 | 51 | 51 | 76 | 38 | ..... | 73 | .... | .... | 72 | .... |
| 48 Iroquois ..... | .... | 99 | 99 | 99 | 127 | 78 | ..... | 68 | .... | .... | 110 | .... |
| 49 Kemptville..... | 5 | 92 | 92 | 94 | 140 | 84 | 5 | 120 | .... | .... | 126 | 1 |
| 50 Kenora ..... | .... | 100 | 100 | 100 | 92 | 68 | ..... | 67 | .... | .... | 64 | .... |
| 51 Kincardine | 7 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 151 | 91 | 5 | 119 | .... | 2 | 120 | .... |
| 52 Leamington ..... | .... | 144 | 145 | 147 | 182 | 96 | 8 | 153 | .... | .... | 153 | .... |

AND HIGH SCHOOLS—Continued

AND IN THE VARIOUS SUBJECTS, ETC.—Continued

| Number of Pupils in the Various Subjects—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | Special Courses | | | | |
|--|--------|-----------|---------|------------|---------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------|------------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Zoology | Botany | Chemistry | Physics | Mineralogy | Writing | Bookkeeping | Stenography | Typewriting | Art | Physical Culture | Commercial | Agriculture | Manual Training | Household Science | Art (Middle School) |
| 1 | 68 | 68 | 19 | 87 | .... | 68 | .... | .... | 68 | 87 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 2 | 69 | 69 | 55 | 91 | .... | 36 | .... | .... | 74 | 91 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 5 |
| 3 | 79 | 79 | 101 | 101 | .... | 79 | 7 | 4 | 79 | 110 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 4 | 38 | 38 | 30 | 30 | .... | 40 | .... | .... | 36 | 55 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 5 | 113 | 113 | 88 | 162 | .... | 107 | .... | .... | 107 | 166 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 6 | 73 | 73 | 53 | 73 | 5 | 68 | .... | .... | 69 | 93 | .... | 82 | .... | .... | .... |
| 7 | 94 | 94 | 97 | 136 | 4 | 82 | .... | .... | 90 | 135 | .... | 49 | .... | .... | .... |
| 8 | 83 | 83 | 78 | 108 | 4 | 79 | 40 | .... | 73 | 114 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 9 | 39 | 39 | 18 | 18 | .... | 39 | .... | .... | 39 | 57 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 10 | 90 | 90 | 63 | 121 | 1 | 49 | .... | .... | 89 | 123 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 11 | 53 | 53 | 69 | 69 | .... | 53 | .... | .... | 68 | 68 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 12 | 176 | 176 | 186 | 256 | 9 | 86 | 70 | .... | 110 | 318 | 42 | .... | .... | 85 | 9 |
| 13 | 91 | 91 | 75 | 122 | 5 | 47 | .... | .... | 84 | 128 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 14 | 53 | 53 | 54 | 77 | .... | 53 | .... | .... | 52 | 78 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 15 | 110 | 110 | 90 | 110 | 6 | 64 | 52 | .... | 98 | 167 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 16 | 41 | 41 | 39 | 39 | .... | 19 | .... | .... | 41 | 58 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 17 | 101 | 101 | 92 | 123 | .... | 101 | .... | .... | 101 | 123 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 18 | 77 | 102 | 56 | 99 | 4 | 46 | .... | .... | 73 | 102 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 19 | 89 | 89 | 107 | 139 | 2 | 89 | 56 | 2 | 87 | 156 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 20 | 96 | 96 | 135 | 135 | .... | 59 | .... | .... | 96 | 135 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 21 | 60 | 60 | 35 | 79 | .... | 60 | 40 | .... | 60 | 79 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 22 | 27 | 27 | 28 | 41 | .... | 27 | .... | .... | 27 | 41 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 23 | 3 | 3 | 51 | 93 | 3 | .... | .... | .... | 74 | 96 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 6 |
| 24 | 60 | 60 | 91 | 91 | .... | 63 | .... | .... | 51 | 91 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 25 | 52 | 52 | 40 | 71 | .... | 54 | .... | .... | 52 | 71 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 26 | 155 | 155 | 128 | 201 | 7 | 114 | 72 | 38 | 87 | 249 | 38 | .... | .... | 59 | .... |
| 27 | 59 | 59 | 40 | 77 | .... | 59 | .... | .... | 59 | 77 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 28 | 41 | 41 | 43 | 62 | .... | 41 | .... | .... | 41 | 64 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 29 | 78 | 78 | 60 | 94 | 11 | 62 | 50 | 17 | 80 | 122 | 17 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 30 | 68 | 68 | 33 | 33 | 1 | 68 | 9 | 6 | 65 | 110 | 9 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 31 | 53 | 53 | 47 | 77 | .... | 53 | .... | .... | 54 | 77 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 32 | 87 | 87 | 68 | 103 | 2 | 34 | .... | .... | 85 | 106 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 33 | 48 | 48 | 21 | 48 | .... | 21 | .... | .... | 40 | 53 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 34 | 109 | 109 | 136 | 136 | .... | 109 | .... | .... | 98 | 139 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 35 | 85 | 85 | 112 | 115 | 4 | 115 | .... | .... | 81 | 115 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 36 | 47 | 47 | 39 | 68 | .... | 47 | 15 | .... | 47 | 68 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 37 | 74 | 74 | 17 | 99 | .... | 74 | .... | .... | 73 | 99 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 38 | 36 | 36 | 17 | 45 | .... | 36 | 10 | 10 | 36 | 45 | 10 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 39 | 37 | 37 | 62 | 101 | .... | 82 | 14 | 12 | 41 | 105 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 40 | 82 | 82 | 63 | 134 | .... | 107 | 24 | 14 | 38 | 138 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 3 |
| 41 | 56 | 56 | 45 | 47 | .... | 56 | .... | .... | 56 | 73 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 42 | 27 | 27 | 24 | 39 | .... | 27 | 15 | .... | 27 | 39 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 43 | 72 | 72 | 53 | 94 | .... | 72 | .... | .... | 72 | 94 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 44 | 63 | 63 | 58 | 95 | .... | 63 | 56 | .... | 63 | 95 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 45 | 26 | 26 | 81 | 112 | 37 | 70 | 18 | 18 | 44 | 126 | 18 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 46 | 56 | 56 | 55 | 87 | 2 | 28 | .... | .... | 52 | 92 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 47 | 51 | 51 | 38 | 76 | .... | 38 | 38 | .... | .... | 76 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 48 | 50 | 50 | 77 | 77 | .... | 99 | 50 | .... | 99 | 128 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 49 | 97 | 97 | 80 | 137 | 3 | 56 | 56 | .... | 93 | 144 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 50 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 59 | .... | 80 | 61 | 49 | 26 | 114 | 47 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 51 | 112 | 112 | 59 | 144 | 7 | 107 | .... | .... | 123 | 148 | .... | 101 | .... | .... | 15 |
| 52 | 143 | 143 | 85 | 179 | .... | 145 | .... | .... | 145 | 183 | .... | 80 | .... | .... | 5 |

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES
III. TABLE M—ATTENDANCE, PUPILS IN THE SCHOOLS

| High Schools—Continued | Pupils | | | | | | Number of Pupils in | | | Number of Pupils from | | |
|--------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--|---------------------|-------|---------------|-----------------------|---|--|
| | Total number of pupils on the roll for the year | Number of pupils admitted for the first time to a secondary school | Boys on the roll for the year | Girls on the roll for the year | Average daily Attendance | | Lower School | | Middle School | Upper School | Municipalities forming High School District | Municipalities within the County or Territorial District |
| | | | | | | | F. I | F. II | | | | |
| 53 Listowel..... | 173 | 40 | 79 | 94 | 132 | | 45 | 51 | 61 | 16 | 78 | 80 |
| 54 Lucan | 69 | 23 | 34 | 35 | 51 | | 30 | 21 | 14 | 4 | 69 | ..... |
| 55 Madoc..... | 93 | 25 | 29 | 64 | 75 | | 26 | 37 | 25 | 5 | 40 | 53 |
| 56 Markdale..... | 52 | 18 | 21 | 31 | 34 | | 18 | 14 | 20 | .... | 41 | 11 |
| 57 Markham..... | 102 | 33 | 47 | 55 | 73 | | 34 | 32 | 22 | 14 | 16 | 74 |
| 58 Meaford | 135 | 51 | 48 | 87 | 107 | | 56 | 43 | 25 | 11 | 87 | 43 |
| 59 Midland | 128 | 48 | 57 | 71 | 104 | | 56 | 41 | 23 | 8 | 109 | 18 |
| 60 Mitchell..... | 103 | 41 | 49 | 54 | 81 | | 45 | 23 | 35 | .... | 53 | 50 |
| 61 Morewood | 51 | 14 | 25 | 26 | 36 | | 16 | 19 | 16 | .... | 40 | 1 |
| 62 Mount Forest..... | 102 | 32 | 40 | 62 | 77 | | 36 | 29 | 32 | 5 | 51 | 21 |
| 63 Newburgh..... | 78 | 30 | 21 | 57 | 54 | | 34 | 27 | 17 | .... | 17 | 61 |
| 64 Newcastle | 26 | 10 | 11 | 15 | 19 | | 10 | 12 | 4 | .... | 13 | 13 |
| 65 Newmarket | 209 | 64 | 90 | 119 | 156 | | 81 | 73 | 35 | 20 | 93 | 98 |
| 66 Niagara | 30 | 13 | 8 | 22 | 20 | | 17 | 8 | 5 | .... | 30 | ..... |
| 67 Niagara Falls South. | 102 | 50 | 57 | 45 | 80 | | 48 | 26 | 24 | 4 | 55 | 47 |
| 68 Norwood | 80 | 22 | 29 | 51 | 60 | | 28 | 35 | 17 | .... | 43 | 31 |
| 69 Oakville | 124 | 59 | 56 | 68 | 83 | | 61 | 34 | 29 | .... | 50 | 74 |
| 70 Omemee | 33 | 11 | 10 | 23 | 24 | | 13 | 14 | 6 | .... | 20 | 9 |
| 71 Orangeville..... | 126 | 25 | 48 | 78 | 96 | | 35 | 44 | 39 | 8 | 59 | 39 |
| 72 Oshawa | 185 | 81 | 77 | 108 | 158 | | 95 | 45 | 31 | 14 | 155 | 21 |
| 73 Paris..... | 100 | 43 | 41 | 59 | 82 | | 48 | 32 | 11 | 9 | 57 | 40 |
| 74 Parkhill..... | 118 | 37 | 43 | 75 | 93 | | 40 | 38 | 33 | 7 | 35 | 67 |
| 75 Parry Sound..... | 75 | 29 | 26 | 49 | 60 | | 34 | 23 | 18 | .... | 68 | ..... |
| 76 Pembroke | 173 | 44 | 106 | 67 | 138 | | 64 | 56 | 40 | 13 | 141 | 31 |
| 77 Penetanguishene | 57 | 24 | 23 | 34 | 50 | | 29 | 16 | 12 | .... | 51 | 7 |
| 78 Petrolia..... | 132 | 56 | 39 | 93 | 84 | | 59 | 40 | 33 | .... | 75 | 55 |
| 79 Plantagenet | 58 | 27 | 25 | 33 | 37 | | 28 | 21 | 9 | .... | 47 | 10 |
| 80 Port Dover..... | 44 | 21 | 15 | 29 | 34 | | 23 | 13 | 8 | .... | 25 | 18 |
| 81 Port Elgin..... | 81 | 35 | 24 | 57 | 50 | | 38 | 26 | 13 | 4 | 35 | 45 |
| 82 Port Hope..... | 160 | 58 | 71 | 89 | 124 | | 62 | 53 | 33 | 12 | 102 | 58 |
| 83 Port Perry..... | 83 | 34 | 37 | 46 | 68 | | 41 | 24 | 10 | 8 | 32 | 40 |
| 84 Port Rowan..... | 29 | 12 | 9 | 20 | 20 | | 14 | 12 | 3 | .... | 13 | 16 |
| 85 Prescott..... | 95 | 34 | 42 | 53 | 77 | | 41 | 26 | 22 | 6 | 71 | 23 |
| 86 Richmond Hill | 100 | 37 | 40 | 60 | 62 | | 37 | 35 | 25 | 3 | 37 | 63 |
| 87 Ridgetown..... | 136 | 41 | 47 | 89 | 82 | | 58 | 36 | 36 | 6 | 61 | 75 |
| 88 Rockland..... | 31 | 16 | 8 | 23 | 25 | | 18 | 8 | 5 | .... | 28 | 3 |
| 89 Sault Ste. Marie.... | 285 | 132 | 128 | 157 | 242 | | 149 | 67 | 61 | 8 | 277 | 6 |
| 90 Shelburne..... | 64 | 19 | 27 | 37 | 46 | | 21 | 24 | 19 | .... | 28 | 36 |
| 91 Simcoe | 136 | 42 | 54 | 82 | 110 | | 40 | 30 | 59 | 7 | 60 | 76 |
| 92 Smithville..... | 63 | 25 | 29 | 34 | 47 | | 25 | 15 | 23 | .... | 31 | 26 |
| 93 Stirling..... | 87 | 31 | 37 | 50 | 65 | | 30 | 28 | 29 | .... | 32 | 55 |
| 94 Streetsville..... | 38 | 17 | 11 | 27 | 22 | | 17 | 8 | 13 | .... | 18 | 15 |
| 95 Sudbury..... | 175 | 64 | 67 | 108 | 146 | | 79 | 51 | 36 | 9 | 125 | 50 |
| 96 Sydenham | 117 | 32 | 45 | 72 | 102 | | 39 | 44 | 30 | 4 | 116 | ..... |
| 97 Thorold..... | 62 | 23 | 30 | 32 | 45 | | 24 | 20 | 17 | 1 | 44 | 8 |
| 98 Tillsonburg | 116 | 61 | 60 | 56 | 100 | | 64 | 25 | 22 | 5 | 67 | 18 |
| 99 Toronto, Commerce . | 833 | 421 | 264 | 569 | 681 | | 478 | 234 | *121 | .... | 811 | 20 |
| 100 Toronto, North | 231 | 87 | 114 | 117 | 188 | | 90 | 54 | 72 | 15 | 206 | 23 |
| 101 Trenton | 152 | 64 | 66 | 86 | 131 | | 75 | 38 | 33 | 6 | 99 | 16 |
| 102 Tweed | 77 | 39 | 26 | 51 | 61 | | 42 | 20 | 15 | .... | 34 | 43 |
| 103 Uxbridge | 131 | 44 | 53 | 78 | 111 | | 57 | 37 | 30 | 7 | 57 | 69 |
| 104 Vienna | 25 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 19 | | 12 | 6 | 7 | .... | 24 | ..... |
| 105 Walkerton | 99 | 37 | 42 | 57 | 80 | | 44 | 25 | 24 | 6 | 60 | 38 |

* 3rd and 4th years

AND HIGH SCHOOLS—Continued
AND IN THE VARIOUS SUBJECTS, ETC.—Continued

| | | Number of Pupils from Families whose Head is occupied as below— | | | | | | | | Number of Pupils in the various Subjects | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------|--|-------------|--|----------|------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|--|
| Other Counties or Districts | | Commerce | Agriculture | Law, Medicine, Dentistry or the Church | Teaching | The Trades | Labouring occupations | Other occupa- tions | Without occupation | English Grammar | English Com- position and Rhetoric | English Literature | Canadian History | British History | Ancient History | Mediaeval History | |
| 53 | 15 | 33 | 75 | 19 | 1 | 16 | 15 | 9 | 5 | 96 | 166 | 166 | 157 | 112 | 61 | 9 | |
| 54 | .... | 11 | 42 | 4 | .... | .... | 8 | 4 | .... | 51 | 69 | 69 | 65 | 35 | 14 | 4 | |
| 55 | .... | 16 | 43 | 4 | .... | 10 | 3 | 9 | 8 | 64 | 88 | 88 | 88 | 88 | 24 | 5 | |
| 56 | .... | 6 | 28 | .... | 1 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 32 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 34 | 20 | .... |  |
| 57 | 12 | 10 | 69 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 66 | 95 | 95 | 88 | 88 | 22 | 7 | |
| 58 | 5 | 29 | 39 | 5 | .... | 38 | 11 | 13 | .... | 85 | 130 | 130 | 121 | 65 | 24 | 5 | |
| 59 | 1 | 16 | 24 | 11 | .... | 12 | 34 | 31 | .... | 97 | 125 | 125 | 120 | 120 | 23 | 4 | |
| 60 | .... | 23 | 50 | 3 | 2 | 16 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 72 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 58 | 35 | .... |  |
| 61 | 10 | 3 | 30 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 5 | .... | .... | 35 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 35 | 16 | .... |  |
| 62 | 30 | 18 | 53 | 9 | 1 | 4 | .... | 9 | 8 | 65 | 101 | 102 | 97 | 61 | 32 | 3 | |
| 63 | .... | 6 | 58 | 3 | .... | 5 | 2 | 4 | .... | 61 | 78 | 78 | 28 | 78 | 17 | .... |  |
| 64 | .... | 3 | 15 | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | 5 | .... | 22 | 22 | 26 | 26 | 16 | 4 | .... |  |
| 65 | 18 | 30 | 87 | 14 | 4 | 19 | 37 | 8 | 10 | 114 | 204 | 204 | 184 | 184 | 35 | 12 | |
| 66 | .... | 5 | 6 | .... | 1 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 25 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 13 | 5 | .... |  |
| 67 | .... | 16 | 35 | 2 | 2 | 26 | 8 | 13 | .... | 68 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 67 | 17 | .... |  |
| 68 | 6 | 12 | 37 | 4 | .... | 12 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 63 | 76 | 76 | 63 | 63 | 8 | .... |  |
| 69 | .... | 22 | 60 | 3 | 2 | 16 | 12 | 3 | 6 | 95 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 63 | 29 | .... |  |
| 70 | 4 | 3 | 23 | .... | 1 | 4 | .... | 2 | .... | 27 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 6 | .... |  |
| 71 | 28 | 8 | 77 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 4 | 17 | 6 | 29 | 120 | 120 | 117 | 117 | 37 | 1 | |
| 72 | 9 | 36 | 37 | 12 | 2 | 74 | 14 | 7 | 3 | 127 | 177 | 177 | 158 | 75 | 31 | 7 | |
| 73 | 3 | 17 | 43 | 2 | .... | 30 | 6 | 2 | .... | 78 | 80 | 80 | 59 | 95 | 11 | .... |  |
| 74 | 16 | 20 | 59 | 12 | 1 | 12 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 78 | 118 | 118 | 111 | 111 | 33 | 7 | |
| 75 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 5 | .... | 16 | 20 | 10 | 7 | 57 | 75 | 75 | 57 | 75 | 18 | .... |  |
| 76 | 1 | 35 | 34 | 9 | 1 | 29 | 17 | 30 | 18 | 124 | 172 | 172 | 75 | 79 | 40 | 6 | |
| 77 | 1 | 9 | 6 | 4 | .... | 15 | 11 | 12 | .... | 45 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 13 | .... |  |
| 78 | .... | 11 | 43 | 5 | 2 | 29 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 99 | 130 | 130 | 99 | 72 | 32 | .... |  |
| 79 | 1 | 3 | 38 | .... | .... | 6 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 49 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 30 | 9 | .... |  |
| 80 | 1 | 3 | 19 | 2 | 1 | .... | 4 | 10 | 5 | 36 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 21 | 9 | .... |  |
| 81 | 1 | 12 | 42 | 2 | .... | 11 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 64 | 81 | 81 | 77 | 77 | 17 | .... |  |
| 82 | .... | 28 | 65 | 2 | 2 | 31 | 20 | 10 | 2 | 92 | 160 | 160 | 125 | 160 | 33 | 12 | |
| 83 | 11 | 14 | 39 | 9 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 65 | 80 | 81 | 75 | 34 | 10 | 4 | |
| 84 | .... | 3 | 15 | 2 | .... | 2 | .... | 7 | .... | 26 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 15 | 3 | .... |  |
| 85 | 1 | 19 | 23 | 1 | .... | 14 | 13 | 24 | 1 | 67 | 89 | 89 | 89 | 89 | 22 | .... |  |
| 86 | .... | 1 | 52 | 9 | 4 | 28 | 2 | .... | 4 | 72 | 97 | 97 | 96 | 70 | 25 | .... |  |
| 87 | .... | 23 | 56 | 4 | .... | 18 | 12 | 19 | 4 | 94 | 135 | 134 | 130 | 130 | 36 | 4 | |
| 88 | .... | 5 | 10 | .... | .... | 4 | 5 | 7 | .... | 26 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 13 | 5 | .... |  |
| 89 | 2 | 75 | 20 | 25 | 7 | 77 | 23 | 58 | .... | 216 | 277 | 277 | 174 | 67 | 61 | .... |  |
| 90 | .... | 11 | 37 | 6 | .... | 5 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 44 | 61 | 64 | 62 | 62 | 18 | .... |  |
| 91 | .... | 28 | 66 | 18 | 2 | 15 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 71 | 132 | 132 | 90 | 90 | 54 | 6 | |
| 92 | 6 | 3 | 44 | 4 | .... | 8 | .... | 4 | .... | 40 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 34 | 19 | .... |  |
| 93 | .... | 11 | 46 | 6 | .... | 4 | .... | 2 | 17 | 58 | 87 | 87 | 87 | 57 | 29 | .... |  |
| 94 | 5 | 7 | 21 | 2 | .... | 5 | .... | .... | 3 | 25 | 38 | 38 | 24 | 15 | 13 | .... |  |
| 95 | .... | 18 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 37 | 28 | 66 | 10 | 109 | 169 | 169 | 112 | 89 | 33 | .... |  |
| 96 | 1 | 13 | 80 | 5 | .... | 5 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 83 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 74 | 30 | .... |  |
| 97 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 36 | .... | 5 | .... | 44 | 62 | 62 | 61 | 61 | 17 | .... |  |
| 98 | 31 | 41 | 33 | 6 | 2 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 2 | 89 | 116 | 116 | 111 | 111 | 22 | 5 | |
| 99 | 2 | 258 | 9 | 5 | 10 | 299 | 27 | 108 | 117 | 478 | 833 | 833 | 478 | 234 | 121 | .... |  |
| 100 | 2 | 62 | 26 | 18 | 9 | 68 | 28 | 17 | 3 | 144 | 227 | 227 | 209 | 209 | 70 | 4 | |
| 101 | 37 | 33 | 49 | 9 | 1 | 29 | 18 | 5 | 8 | 114 | 152 | 152 | 146 | 146 | 33 | 4 | |
| 102 | .... | 11 | 22 | 2 | 1 | 14 | 11 | 9 | 7 | 62 | 77 | 77 | 77 | 35 | 15 | .... |  |
| 103 | 5 | 19 | 60 | 4 | 2 | 22 | 17 | 7 | .... | 94 | 131 | 131 | 107 | 67 | 30 | 7 | |
| 104 | 1 | .. | 17 | .... | 4 | 2 | .... | 2 | .... | 18 | 25 | 25 | 24 | 24 | 4 | .... |  |
| 105 | 1 | 27 | 37 | 5 | 2 | 19 | 9 | .... | .... | 69 | 99 | 99 | 55 | 93 | 24 | .... |  |

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES

III. TABLE M—ATTENDANCE, PUPILS IN THE SCHOOLS

| High Schools—Continued | | Number of Pupils in the Various Subjects—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|--|-----------|---------|----------------------------|---------|----------|--------------|--------|---------|--------|-------|-------|
| | | Modern History | Geography | Reading | Arithmetic and Mensuration | Algebra | Geometry | Trigonometry | French | Spanish | German | Latin | Greek |
| 53 | Listowel..... | 11 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 166 | 166 | 165 | 145 | .... | 4 | 160 | .... |
| 54 | Lucan..... | .... | 51 | 51 | 51 | 69 | 39 | 4 | 58 | .... | .... | 60 | .... |
| 55 | Madoc..... | 5 | 64 | 63 | 63 | 88 | 62 | .... | 62 | .... | .... | 60 | .... |
| 56 | Markdale..... | .... | 32 | 32 | 32 | 52 | 34 | .... | 30 | .... | .... | 32 | .... |
| 57 | Markham..... | .... | 66 | 66 | 66 | 102 | 68 | 14 | 86 | .... | 2 | 82 | .... |
| 58 | Meaford..... | 3 | 125 | 131 | 99 | 129 | 60 | 8 | 64 | .... | 1 | 86 | .... |
| 59 | Midland..... | .... | 97 | 97 | 97 | 128 | 71 | 7 | 125 | .... | .... | 120 | .... |
| 60 | Mitchell..... | .... | 72 | 72 | 72 | 103 | 58 | .... | 87 | .... | 7 | 88 | .... |
| 61 | Morewood..... | .... | 35 | 35 | 35 | 51 | 35 | .... | 41 | .... | .... | 41 | .... |
| 62 | Mount Forest..... | 1 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 101 | 101 | 3 | 85 | .... | 1 | 84 | .... |
| 63 | Newburgh..... | .... | 61 | 61 | 61 | 78 | 44 | .... | 46 | .... | .... | 54 | .... |
| 64 | Newcastle..... | .... | 22 | 22 | 22 | 26 | 15 | .... | 15 | .... | .... | 16 | .... |
| 65 | Newmarket..... | 10 | 154 | 139 | 139 | 206 | 104 | 11 | 103 | .... | 7 | 107 | 2 |
| 66 | Niagara..... | .... | 25 | 25 | 25 | 30 | 13 | .... | 30 | .... | 2 | 30 | .... |
| 67 | Niagara Falls South..... | 3 | 78 | 68 | 77 | 99 | 33 | .... | 66 | .... | .... | 68 | .... |
| 68 | Norwood..... | .... | 63 | 63 | 63 | 78 | 76 | .... | 76 | .... | .... | 76 | .... |
| 69 | Oakville..... | .... | 63 | 63 | 63 | 118 | 95 | .... | 106 | .... | .... | 106 | .... |
| 70 | Omemee..... | .... | 27 | 27 | 27 | 33 | 20 | .... | 25 | .... | .... | 28 | .... |
| 71 | Orangeville..... | 1 | 79 | 79 | 79 | 122 | 88 | 4 | 107 | .... | 10 | 101 | 2 |
| 72 | Oshawa..... | 8 | 87 | 127 | 132 | 126 | 71 | 12 | 169 | .... | 14 | 120 | .... |
| 73 | Paris..... | 5 | 72 | 56 | 80 | 85 | 80 | 1 | 45 | .... | 1 | 57 | 2 |
| 74 | Parkhill..... | .... | 78 | 78 | 79 | 118 | 78 | 7 | 67 | .... | .... | 75 | .... |
| 75 | Parry Sound..... | .... | 57 | 57 | 57 | 75 | 41 | .... | 55 | .... | .... | 57 | .... |
| 76 | Pembroke..... | 4 | 81 | 120 | 119 | 140 | 90 | 11 | 149 | .... | 11 | 128 | 3 |
| 77 | Penetanguishene..... | .... | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 28 | .... | 53 | .... | 2 | 48 | .... |
| 78 | Petrolia..... | .... | 99 | 99 | 101 | 131 | 72 | .... | 90 | .... | .... | 68 | .... |
| 79 | Plantagenet..... | .... | 49 | 49 | 49 | 58 | 30 | .... | 57 | .... | .... | 18 | .... |
| 80 | Port Dover..... | .... | 36 | 36 | 36 | 44 | 21 | .... | 35 | .... | .... | 35 | .... |
| 81 | Port Elgin..... | 4 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 81 | 43 | 4 | 65 | .... | .... | 65 | .... |
| 82 | Port Hope..... | .... | 115 | 92 | 115 | 159 | 99 | 12 | 69 | .... | 11 | 78 | .... |
| 83 | Port Perry..... | 4 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 81 | 39 | 5 | 71 | .... | 4 | 67 | .... |
| 84 | Port Rowan..... | .... | 26 | 26 | 26 | 29 | 15 | .... | 26 | .... | .... | 29 | .... |
| 85 | Prescott..... | 6 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 89 | 48 | .... | 95 | .... | .... | 90 | .... |
| 86 | Richmond Hill..... | 3 | 71 | 37 | 72 | 97 | 70 | .... | 77 | .... | 8 | 90 | 4 |
| 87 | Ridgetown..... | 2 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 133 | 73 | 1 | 112 | .... | 2 | 116 | 2 |
| 88 | Rockland..... | .... | 26 | 26 | 26 | 31 | 13 | .... | 29 | .... | .... | 29 | .... |
| 89 | Sault Ste. Marie..... | .... | 216 | 216 | 216 | 271 | 270 | 4 | 199 | .... | .... | 143 | .... |
| 90 | Shelburne..... | .... | 43 | 44 | 45 | 63 | 42 | .... | 44 | .... | .... | 45 | .... |
| 91 | Simcoe..... | .... | 71 | 71 | 71 | 120 | 71 | 6 | 66 | .... | 4 | 70 | .... |
| 92 | Smithville..... | .... | 40 | 40 | 40 | 59 | 34 | .... | 30 | 4 | .... | 36 | .... |
| 93 | Stirling..... | .... | 58 | 58 | 58 | 87 | 57 | 1 | 61 | .... | .... | 63 | .... |
| 94 | Streetsville..... | .... | 25 | 25 | 25 | 38 | 21 | .... | 32 | .... | .... | 31 | .... |
| 95 | Sudbury..... | .... | 130 | 77 | 80 | 175 | 130 | 11 | 163 | .... | .... | 76 | .... |
| 96 | Sydenham..... | 4 | 83 | 83 | 83 | 113 | 74 | .... | 103 | .... | .... | 109 | .... |
| 97 | Thorold..... | .... | 44 | 44 | 46 | 61 | 38 | 1 | 58 | .... | .... | 60 | 1 |
| 98 | Tillsonburg..... | .... | 89 | 89 | 89 | 116 | 52 | 5 | 87 | .... | .... | 83 | .... |
| 99 | Toronto, Commerce..... | .... | 712 | 435 | 772 | 655 | .... | .... | 789 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 100 | Toronto, North..... | 9 | 142 | 144 | 144 | 225 | 135 | 10 | 208 | 1 | 53 | 214 | 6 |
| 101 | Trenton..... | .... | 114 | 114 | 114 | 152 | 77 | 6 | 127 | .... | .... | 132 | .... |
| 102 | Tweed..... | .... | 62 | 62 | 62 | 77 | 35 | .... | 66 | .... | .... | 54 | .... |
| 103 | Uxbridge..... | .... | 92 | 94 | 94 | 130 | 74 | 7 | 122 | .... | 6 | 122 | .... |
| 104 | Vienna..... | .... | 18 | 21 | 20 | 24 | 13 | .... | 18 | .... | .... | 13 | .... |
| 105 | Walkerton..... | 6 | 69 | 44 | 69 | 99 | 54 | 5 | 31 | .... | 6 | 49 | .... |

AND HIGH SCHOOLS—Continued

AND IN THE VARIOUS SUBJECTS, ETC.—Continued

| Number of Pupils in the various subjects—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | Special Courses | | | | |
|--|--------|-----------|---------|------------|---------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------|------------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Zoology | Botany | Chemistry | Physics | Mineralogy | Writing | Bookkeeping | Stenography | Typewriting | Art | Physical Culture | Commercial | Agriculture | Manual Training | Household Science | Art (Middle School) |
| 53 | 106 | 106 | 61 | 165 | 10 | 45 | 45 | .... | 96 | 173 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... |
| 54 | 50 | 50 | 35 | 69 | .... | 51 | .... | .... | 51 | 68 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... |
| 55 | 68 | 68 | 62 | 88 | 5 | 64 | .... | .... | 74 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 |
| 56 | 32 | 32 | 34 | 52 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 32 | 52 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... |
| 57 | 66 | 66 | 54 | 95 | .... | 66 | .... | .... | 66 | 102 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... |
| 58 | 61 | 61 | 53 | 87 | 3 | 99 | 96 | 33 | 64 | 133 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... |
| 59 | 97 | 97 | 65 | 125 | .... | 97 | .... | .... | 97 | 128 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... |
| 60 | 72 | 72 | 58 | 103 | .... | 35 | .... | .... | .... | 103 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... |
| 61 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 51 | .... | 35 | .... | .... | 35 | 51 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... |
| 62 | 66 | 66 | 97 | 101 | .... | 65 | .... | .... | 74 | 102 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 |
| 63 | 61 | 61 | 44 | 78 | .... | 34 | .... | .... | 61 | 78 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 |
| 64 | 22 | 22 | 16 | 26 | .... | 22 | .... | .... | 22 | 26 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... |
| 65 | 94 | 94 | 76 | 136 | 4 | 129 | 82 | 61 | 46 | 208 | 61 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... |
| 66 | 30 | 30 | 13 | 30 | .... | .... | 7 | 6 | 24 | 30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... |
| 67 | 56 | 56 | 37 | 93 | 4 | 62 | 28 | 28 | 53 | 102 | 28 | 45 | ..... | 33 | .... |
| 68 | 62 | 62 | 43 | 76 | .... | 63 | .... | .... | 62 | 79 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... |
| 69 | 57 | 57 | 63 | 63 | .... | 63 | 10 | 10 | 47 | 122 | ..... | 9 | ..... | ..... | .... |
| 70 | 27 | 27 | 20 | 32 | .... | 27 | .... | .... | 27 | 33 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... |
| 71 | 68 | 68 | 83 | 118 | 1 | 79 | 33 | .... | 67 | 125 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 |
| 72 | 93 | 93 | 64 | 122 | 5 | 108 | 53 | 53 | 90 | 181 | 53 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 |
| 73 | 77 | 77 | 15 | 11 | 4 | 50 | 71 | 30 | 72 | 98 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... |
| 74 | 78 | 78 | 111 | 111 | .... | 40 | .... | .... | 78 | 117 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... |
| 75 | .. | .... | 41 | 75 | .... | 34 | .... | .... | 39 | 75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... |
| 76 | 93 | 93 | 74 | 134 | .... | 81 | 48 | 30 | 19 | 172 | 30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... |
| 77 | 44 | 44 | 28 | 57 | .... | 44 | 43 | 9 | 44 | 56 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... |
| 78 | 99 | 99 | 72 | 131 | .... | 59 | .... | .... | 99 | 132 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... |
| 79 | 49 | 49 | 30 | 58 | .... | 28 | .... | .... | 49 | 58 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... |
| 80 | 36 | 36 | 21 | 44 | .... | 36 | .... | .... | 36 | 44 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... |
| 81 | 64 | 64 | 39 | 77 | .... | 38 | .... | 6 | 64 | 81 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... |
| 82 | 33 | 33 | 88 | 88 | .... | 115 | 60 | 60 | 41 | 160 | 60 | 44 | ..... | ..... | .... |
| 83 | 69 | 69 | 37 | 78 | 3 | 65 | .... | .... | 65 | 83 | ..... | 11 | ..... | 22 | .... |
| 84 | 26 | 26 | 15 | 29 | .... | 26 | .... | .... | 26 | 29 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... |
| 85 | 73 | 73 | 54 | 89 | 6 | 41 | 22 | .... | 50 | 95 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... |
| 86 | 60 | 60 | 57 | 81 | 1 | 37 | .... | .... | 51 | 100 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... |
| 87 | 96 | 96 | 73 | 133 | 2 | 94 | 58 | .... | 94 | 136 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... |
| 88 | 26 | 26 | 11 | 31 | .... | 26 | .... | .... | 26 | 31 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... |
| 89 | 69 | 69 | 127 | 215 | 4 | 149 | 64 | 64 | 70 | 285 | 64 | ..... | 100 | 140 | 16 |
| 90 | 39 | 39 | 62 | 62 | .... | 43 | .... | .... | 41 | 63 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... |
| 91 | 71 | 71 | 51 | 130 | .... | 50 | 50 | .... | 78 | 134 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 |
| 92 | 34 | 34 | 29 | 44 | .... | 25 | .... | .... | 34 | 63 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... |
| 93 | 58 | 58 | 57 | 87 | .... | 58 | 30 | .... | 58 | 87 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... |
| 94 | 27 | 27 | 13 | 13 | .... | 25 | 10 | 4 | 23 | 35 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... |
| 95 | 33 | 33 | 102 | 87 | 20 | 95 | 50 | 50 | 33 | 174 | 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... |
| 96 | 87 | 87 | 74 | 113 | 4 | 83 | .... | .... | 83 | 115 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... |
| 97 | 17 | 17 | 37 | 61 | .... | 44 | 11 | .... | 34 | 62 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... |
| 98 | 89 | 89 | .... | 16 | .... | 89 | 84 | 34 | 89 | 116 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... |
| 99 | 712 | 712 | 121 | 816 | .... | 833 | 833 | 83 | 44 | 831 | 833 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 |
| 100 | 131 | 131 | 65 | 188 | 3 | 140 | 87 | .... | 118 | 229 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... |
| 101 | 45 | 45 | 71 | 152 | .... | 114 | .... | .... | 44 | 152 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... |
| 102 | 62 | 62 | 35 | 77 | .... | 42 | .... | .... | 62 | 77 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... |
| 103 | 92 | 92 | 69 | 131 | .... | 94 | .... | .... | 73 | 130 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... |
| 104 | 18 | 18 | 13 | 25 | .... | 18 | .... | .... | 18 | 24 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... |
| 105 | 51 | 51 | 49 | 49 | .... | 44 | 16 | .... | .... | 98 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... |

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES AND
III.—TABLE M.—ATTENDANCE, PUPILS IN THE SCHOOLS

| High Schools— Concluded | Pupils | | | | | Number of Pupils in— | | | | Number of Pupils from— | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-------|---------------|--------------|---|--|-----------------------------|
| | Total number of pupils on the roll for the year | Number of pupils admitted for the first time to a secondary School | Boys on the roll for the year | Girls on the roll for the year | Average daily Attendance | Lower School | | Middle School | Upper School | Municipalities forming High School District | Municipalities within the County or Territorial District | Other Counties or Districts |
| | | | | | | F. I | F. II | | | | | |
| 106 Wallaceburg | 112 | 60 | 44 | 68 | 83 | 65 | 24 | 23 | ..... | 75 | 31 | 6 |
| 107 Wardsville.. | 34 | 13 | 15 | 19 | 26 | 14 | 10 | 10 | ..... | 13 | 15 | 6 |
| 108 Waterdown.. | 78 | 22 | 35 | 43 | 57 | 25 | 28 | 22 | 3 | 67 | 4 | 7 |
| 109 Waterford .. | 59 | 24 | 14 | 45 | 50 | 27 | 17 | 15 | ..... | 44 | 15 | ..... |
| 110 Watford | 106 | 34 | 39 | 67 | 83 | 33 | 29 | 31 | 13 | 40 | 57 | 9 |
| 111 Welland | 200 | 75 | 94 | 106 | 148 | 90 | 75 | 27 | 8 | 92 | 108 | ..... |
| 112 Weston..... | 132 | 68 | 55 | 77 | 107 | 68 | 38 | 26 | ..... | 71 | 55 | 6 |
| 113 Whitby | 104 | 38 | 38 | 66 | 74 | 45 | 29 | 24 | 6 | 57 | 47 | ..... |
| 114 Wiarton | 96 | 33 | 37 | 59 | 77 | 37 | 31 | 26 | 2 | 46 | 28 | 22 |
| 115 Williams- town | 92 | 33 | 33 | 59 | 78 | 36 | 18 | 35 | 3 | 89 | 3 | ..... |
| 116 Winchester . | 138 | 52 | 58 | 80 | 111 | 67 | 30 | 30 | 11 | 68 | 62 | 8 |
| 117 Wingham... | 150 | 51 | 59 | 91 | 113 | 54 | 31 | 45 | 20 | 64 | 72 | 14 |
| 1 Totals, High Schools | 13,115 | 4,939 | 5,261 | 7,854 | 10,178 | 5,521 | 3,923 | 3,094 | 577 | 7,876 | 4,562 | 677 |
| 2 Totals, Collegi- ate Institutes | 17,617 | 6,509 | 7,967 | 9,656 | 14,322 | 7,271 | 5,010 | 4,425 | 911 | 31582 | 3,435 | 600 |
| 3 Grand Totals, 1918-1919 .. | 30,732 | 11,448 | 13,228 | 17504 | 24,500 | 12,792 | 8,933 | 7,519 | 1,488 | 21458 | 7,997 | 1,277 |
| 4 Grand Totals, 1917-1918 .. | 29,097 | ..... | 12,353 | 16744 | 22,740 | ..... | ..... | 7,336 | 1,571 | 19926 | 7,793 | 1,378 |
| 5 Increases | 1,635 | ..... | 875 | 760 | 1,760 | ..... | ..... | 183 | ..... | 1,532 | 204 | ..... |
| 6 Decreases ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 83 | ..... | ..... | 101 |
| 7 Percentages .. | ..... | 37.25 | 43.04 | 56.95 | 79.72 | 41.62 | 29.07 | 24.46 | 4.84 | 69.82 | 26.02 | 4.15 |

HIGH SCHOOLS---Continued
AND IN THE VARIOUS SUBJECTS, ETC.—Continued

| Number of pupils from families whose head is occupied as below— | | | | | | | | | Number of Pupils in the Various Subjects | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|---|----------|------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------|
| Commerce | Agriculture | Law, Medicine, Dentistry or the Church | Teaching | The Trades | Labouring occupations | Other occupations | Without occupations | English Grammar | English Composition and Rhetoric | English Literature | Canadian History | British History | Ancient History | Mediaeval History | |
| 106 | 22 | 37 | 6 | 2 | 16 | 19 | 7 | 3 | 89 | 112 | 112 | 112 | 47 | 23 | ..... |
| 107 | 6 | 21 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 24 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 9 | ..... |
| 108 | 2 | 50 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 8 | ..... | 53 | 78 | 78 | 53 | 50 | 22 | 3 |
| 109 | 7 | 31 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 4 | 9 | 3 | 44 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 32 | 15 | ..... |
| 110 | 14 | 77 | 4 | ..... | 8 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 62 | 106 | 106 | 93 | 60 | 31 | 13 |
| 111 | 49 | 62 | 11 | 3 | 60 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 165 | 197 | 197 | 192 | 192 | 27 | 5 |
| 112 | 34 | 36 | 5 | 1 | 23 | 3 | 8 | 22 | 106 | 130 | 130 | 92 | 62 | 26 | ..... |
| 113 | 5 | 47 | 10 | ..... | 7 | 15 | 14 | 6 | 69 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 71 | 24 | ..... |
| 114 | 21 | 37 | 2 | ..... | 12 | 5 | 9 | 10 | 68 | 96 | 96 | 95 | 95 | 27 | 1 |
| 115 | 9 | 52 | 3 | 2 | 13 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 71 | 92 | 92 | 36 | 53 | 18 | 2 |
| 116 | 41 | 72 | 4 | ..... | 5 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 97 | 138 | 138 | 127 | 138 | 30 | 11 |
| 117 | 21 | 72 | 16 | ..... | 20 | 5 | 11 | 5 | 86 | 139 | 139 | 129 | 129 | 45 | 9 |
| 1 | 2,206 | 5,144 | 639 | 166 | 2,338 | 943 | 1,168 | 511 | 9,034 | 12,817 | 12,824 | 10,992 | 9,064 | 2,969 | 286 |
| 2 | 4,988 | 3,223 | 990 | 369 | 3,899 | 1,164 | 2,256 | 728 | 11,621 | 17,085 | 17,090 | 14,168 | 12,029 | 3,784 | 364 |
| 3 | 7,194 | 8,367 | 1,629 | 535 | 6,237 | 2,107 | 3,424 | 1,239 | 20,655 | 29,902 | 29,914 | 25,160 | 21,093 | 6,753 | 650 |
| 4 | 6,516 | 8,449 | 1,531 | 511 | 5,734 | 1,899 | 3,281 | 1,176 | 19,674 | 28,129 | 28,250 | 23,511 | 20,159 | 6,640 | 773 |
| 5 | 678 | ..... | 98 | 24 | 503 | 208 | 143 | 63 | 981 | 1,773 | 1,664 | 1,649 | 934 | 113 | ..... |
| 6 | ..... | 82 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 123 |
| 7 | 23.41 | 27.23 | 5.30 | 1.74 | 20.29 | 6.86 | 11.14 | 4.03 | 67.21 | 97.29 | 97.33 | 81.86 | 68.63 | 21.97 | 2.11 |

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES AND

III.—TABLE M—ATTENDANCE, PUPILS IN THE SCHOOLS

| High Schools— Concluded | Number of Pupils in the Various Subjects—Concluded | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-----------|---------|-------------------------------|---------|----------|--------------|--------|---------|--------|--------|-------|
| | Modern History | Geography | Reading | Arithmetic and Mensuration | Algebra | Geometry | Trigonometry | French | Spanish | German | Latin | Greek |
| 106 Wallaceburg... | .... | 65 | 65 | 65 | 112 | 47 | ..... | 28 | ..... | ..... | 84 | .... |
| 107 Wardsville .... | .... | 24 | 24 | 24 | 33 | 20 | ..... | 14 | ..... | ..... | 22 | .... |
| 108 Waterdown ... | .... | 53 | 53 | 53 | 78 | 53 | 3 | 49 | ..... | ..... | 43 | .... |
| 109 Waterford .... | .... | 44 | 44 | 44 | 58 | 32 | ..... | 47 | ..... | 3 | 46 | .... |
| 110 Watford 13 | | 62 | 62 | 62 | 101 | 68 | 8 | 88 | ..... | ..... | 104 | .... |
| 111 Welland 1 | | 165 | 165 | 165 | 199 | 94 | 8 | 159 | ..... | ..... | 133 | .... |
| 112 Weston ..... | .... | 106 | 68 | 68 | 130 | 62 | ..... | 122 | ..... | ..... | 121 | .... |
| 113 Whitby ..... | .... | 74 | 74 | 74 | 80 | 70 | 6 | 49 | ..... | 5 | 57 | .... |
| 114 Wiarton ..... | .... | 68 | 68 | 69 | 96 | 59 | 2 | 51 | ..... | ..... | 68 | 2 |
| 115 Williamstown.. | .... | 72 | 71 | 71 | 92 | 56 | 3 | 87 | ..... | ..... | 85 | .... |
| 116 Winchester .... | .... | 97 | 97 | 97 | 138 | 71 | 11 | 75 | ..... | ..... | 75 | .... |
| 117 Wingham 8 | | 86 | 86 | 87 | 141 | 110 | 12 | 123 | ..... | 4 | 122 | 5 |
| 1 Totals, High Schools | 209 | 9,366 | 8,680 | 9,297 | 12,479 | 7,650 | 545 | 9,878 | 15 | 225 | 9,198 | 51 |
| 2 Totals, Collegiate Institutes..... | 323 | 11,874 | 10,097 | 11,977 | 16,368 | 9,053 | 591 | 14,054 | 10 | 1,413 | 13,404 | 361 |
| 3 Grand Totals, 1918-1919 | 532 | 21,240 | 18,777 | 21,274 | 28,847 | 16,703 | 1,136 | 23,932 | 25 | 1,638 | 22,602 | 412 |
| 4 Grand Totals, 1917-1918 | 681 | 20,041 | 17,305 | 20,333 | 26,888 | 16,687 | 1,022 | 21,296 | .... | 2,197 | 21,327 | 387 |
| 5 Increases..... | .... | 1,199 | 1,472 | 941 | 1,959 | 16 | 114 | 2,636 | 25 | ..... | 1,275 | 25 |
| 6 Decreases..... | 149 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 559 | ..... | .... |
| 7 Percentages..... | 1.73 | 69.11 | 61.09 | 69.22 | 93.86 | 54.35 | 3.69 | 77.87 | .... | 5.32 | 73.54 | 1.34 |

HIGH SCHOOLS---Concluded
AND IN THE VARIOUS SUBJECTS, ETC.—Concluded

| Number of Pupils in the Various Subjects—Concluded | | | | | | | | | | | Special Courses | | | | |
|--|--------|-----------|---------|------------|---------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------|------------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Zoology | Botany | Chemistry | Physics | Mineralogy | Writing | Bookkeeping | Stenography | Typewriting | Art | Physical Culture | Commercial | Agriculture | Manual Training | Household Science | Art (Middle School) |
| 106 65 | 65 | 47 | 112 | .... | 65 | .... | .... | .... | 65 | 112 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 107 24 | 24 | 19 | 19 | .... | 24 | .... | .... | .... | 24 | 34 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 108 53 | 53 | 50 | 78 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 50 | 43 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 109 44 | 44 | 32 | 59 | .... | 44 | 17 | .... | .... | 42 | 58 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 110 75 | 75 | 65 | 101 | 5 | 62 | .... | .... | .... | 62 | 106 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 111 135 | 135 | 28 | 33 | 1 | 139 | 37 | 31 | 31 | 146 | 200 | 31 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 112 106 | 106 | 92 | 130 | .... | 75 | 28 | 12 | 20 | 75 | 130 | .... | 45 | .... | .... | .... |
| 113 50 | 50 | 48 | 77 | .... | 84 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 52 | 104 | 21 | 58 | .... | .... | .... |
| 114 68 | 68 | 57 | 95 | .... | 68 | .... | .... | .... | 63 | 96 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 5 |
| 115 71 | 71 | 57 | 59 | .... | 71 | .... | .... | .... | 72 | 92 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 116 97 | 97 | 127 | 127 | .... | 97 | .... | .... | .... | 97 | 135 | .... | 109 | .... | .... | .... |
| 117 95 | 95 | 82 | 82 | 9 | 86 | .... | .... | .... | 88 | 150 | .... | 85 | .... | .... | .... |
| 1 8,337 | 8,362 | 6,775 | 11,285 | 211 | 8,050 | 2,775 | 1,509 | 1,146 | 7,202 | 12,919 | 1,425 | 718 | 100 | 339 | 119 |
| 2 7,160 | 7,162 | 7,698 | 13,134 | 221 | 8,040 | 3,720 | 2,316 | 1,864 | 7,450 | 17,381 | 2,354 | 427 | 2,253 | 2,792 | 498 |
| 3 15,497 | 15,524 | 14,473 | 24,419 | 432 | 16,090 | 6,495 | 3,825 | 3,010 | 14,652 | 30,300 | 3,779 | 1,145 | 3,253 | 3,131 | 617 |
| 4 13,817 | 14,218 | 13,496 | 21,852 | 415 | 14,726 | 6,358 | 3,461 | 2,931 | 14,461 | 28,657 | 3,181 | 775 | 1,912 | 2,891 | 673 |
| 5 1,680 | 1,306 | 977 | 2,567 | 17 | 1,364 | 137 | 364 | 79 | 191 | 1,643 | 598 | 370 | 1,341 | 240 | .... |
| 6 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 56 |
| 7 50.42 | 50.51 | 47.09 | 79.45 | 1.40 | 52.35 | 21.13 | 12.44 | 9.79 | 47.67 | 98.59 | 12.29 | 3.72 | 10.58 | 10.18 | 2.00 |

INDUSTRIAL, TECHNICAL
DAY

I. TABLE N.—Attendance, Number of Pupils in the various

| Day Schools | Number of Teachers | Attendance | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--|------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | Total number of pupils on the roll for the year | New pupils admitted during the year | Pupils admitted for the first time to a secondary school during the year | Boys on the roll | Girls on the roll | Days the school was open | Average daily attendance for the year |
| 1. Brantford Industrial School | 6 | 13 | 9 | 9 | 13 | ..... | 200 | 10 |
| 2. Chatham Industrial School | 4 | 36 | 9 | 9 | 28 | 8 | 168 | 22 |
| 3. Haileybury, Mining Dep't. of High School | 6 | 40 | 29 | 19 | 39 | 1 | 164 | 24 |
| 4. Hamilton Technical and Art School..... | 23 | 622 | 372 | 202 | 453 | 169 | 185 | 535 |
| 5. Kingston, School of Navigation | 4 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | ..... | 30 | 13 |
| 6. London Industrial and Art School..... | 9 | 119 | 88 | 78 | 80 | 39 | 171 | 78 |
| 7. Ottawa Technical School | 15 | 549 | 435 | 245 | 212 | 337 | 170 | 109 |
| 8. Sault Ste. Marie, Technical Dep't. of High School..... | 7 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 8 | ..... | 30 | 6 |
| 9. Sudbury, Mining Dep't. of High School.. | 3 | 30 | 15 | 15 | 30 | ..... | 172 | 24 |
| 10. Toronto, Technical and Art School..... | 76 | 3,266 | 2,343 | 618 | 2,103 | 1,163 | 179 | 1,689 |
| 11. Windsor Industrial School | 2 | 39 | 23 | 22 | 29 | 10 | 179 | 24 |
| Totals, 1918-1919..... | 155 | 4,739 | 3,348 | 1,239 | 3,012 | 1,727 | ..... | 2,534 |

Number of Pupils in the Various

| Day Schools—Continued | Bookkeeping for Industrial purposes | Arithmetic | Algebra | Geometry | Trigonometry | Shop Mathematics | Surveying and mapping | General Physics |
|---|-------------------------------------|------------|---------|----------|--------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1 Brantford Industrial School..... | ..... | 13 | 13 | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 |
| 2 Chatham Industrial School..... | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 36 |
| 3 Haileybury, Mining Dpt. of High School.... | 25 | 25 | 39 | 14 | 14 | ..... | 14 | 37 |
| 4 Hamilton Technical and Art School..... | ..... | 182 | 86 | 86 | 10 | 147 | ..... | 191 |
| 5 Kingston, School of Navigation..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 6 London Industrial and Art School | 21 | 116 | 69 | 105 | 6 | 58 | ..... | 77 |
| 7 Ottawa Technical School | 76 | 76 | 28 | 28 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 56 |
| 8 Sault Ste. Marie, Technical Department of High School ..... | ..... | 8 | 8 | 8 | ..... | 8 | ..... | 8 |
| 9 Sudbury, Mining Dept. of High School..... | ..... | 20 | 30 | 30 | 15 | 5 | 15 | 15 |
| 10 Toronto, Technical and Art School..... | 1,085 | 1,085 | 818 | 818 | 218 | 675 | ..... | 1,069 |
| 11 Windsor Industrial School ..... | ..... | 39 | 39 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 39 |
| Totals, 1918-1919..... | 1,243 | 1,600 | 1,166 | 1,138 | 263 | 893 | 29 | 1,541 |

AND ART SCHOOLS
SCHOOLS

Branches of Instruction, and Value of Equipment

| Number of Pupils from families whose head is occupied as below | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|--|----------|------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------|--------------------------|---------|--------------------|-----------|
| Commerce | Agriculture | Law, Medicine, Dentistry or the Church | Teaching | The Trades | Labouring occupations | Other occupations | Without occupation | English Literature | Reading | Composition and Spelling | Grammar | History and Civics | Geography |
| 1 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 7 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 2 ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 | ..... | 6 | ..... | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| 3 6 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 32 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 37 | 25 | 37 | ..... | 30 | 5 |
| 4 81 | 18 | 2 | 2 | 271 | 36 | 147 | 65 | 142 | 126 | 226 | 226 | 152 | 132 |
| 5 ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 6 15 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 49 | 9 | 29 | 4 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 108 |
| 7 13 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 31 | 1 | 25 | ..... | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 |
| 8 ... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 4 | 2 | 1 | ..... | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 9 3 | 1 | ..... | 2 | 3 | 17 | 3 | 1 | 24 | 15 | 30 | 15 | 24 | 20 |
| 10 374 | 36 | 59 | 12 | 342 | 35 | 208 | 150 | 1,226 | 1,091 | 1,216 | 1,085 | 1,216 | 1,085 |
| 11 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 23 | 39 | 39 |
| 506 | 68 | 67 | 20 | 783 | 111 | 423 | 221 | 1,717 | 1,545 | 1,797 | 1,598 | 3,308 | 1,522 |

Branches of Instruction, Etc.—Continued

| Electricity | Applied Mechanics | General Chemistry | Chemistry of the Trades and Industries | Metallurgy and Assaying | Mineralogy and Geology | Mechanical Drawing | Machine Drawing and Design | Architectural Drawing | Sheet Metal Drawing | Machine Shop Work | Forge Work | Foundry Work | General Wood Working | Joinery and Cabinet Making | Pattern Making | Carpentry and Building Construction | Painting and Decorating |
|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------|--------------|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 | 13 | ..... | ..... | 13 | 13 | ..... | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2 .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 8 | ..... | ..... | 17 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| 3 10 | ..... | ..... | 37 | 10 | 10 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 4 .. | ..... | ..... | 27 | ..... | ..... | 209 | 10 | 5 | ..... | 87 | ..... | ..... | 27 | 40 | 31 | 12 | ..... |
| 5 .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 6 57 | 43 | ..... | 23 | ..... | ..... | 80 | 80 | ..... | ..... | 80 | 80 | ..... | 80 | 80 | 8 | 8 | ..... |
| 7 .. | ..... | ..... | 28 | ..... | ..... | 56 | ..... | 56 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 141 | 84 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 8 .. | ..... | ..... | 8 | ..... | ..... | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 9 .. | 11 | ..... | 30 | ..... | 11 | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 10 253 | 53 | 1,386 | 103 | ..... | 16 | 643 | 93 | 93 | 357 | 329 | 137 | 137 | 625 | 33 | 236 | 58 | ..... |
| 11 16 | ..... | 39 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 39 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 39 | 16 | ..... | ..... | 10 |
| 349 | 107 | 1,578 | 113 | 21 | 83 | 1,106 | 196 | 155 | 357 | 517 | 230 | 137 | 960 | 253 | 277 | 78 | 10 |

AND ART SCHOOLS

SCHOOLS

Various Branches of Instruction and Value of Equipment—Concluded

| | Drawing and Painting from Antique | Drawing and Painting from Still Life | Drawing and Painting from Life | Modelling | Pottery | History of Art | Cooking | Housekeeping | Home Economics | Home Nursing | Hygiene and Dietetics | Sewing and Dressmaking | Power Machine Operating | Laundry | Millinery | Embroidery and Lace Making | French | German | Latin |
|----|--------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|-----------|---------|----------------|---------|--------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------|-----------|-------------------------------|--------|--------|-------|
| 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | .... | 8 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 4 | 24 | 17 | .... | 7 | .... | .... | 49 | .... | .... | .... | 69 | 71 | .... | .... | 66 | .... | 50 | .... | .... |
| 5 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 6 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 39 | 39 | 39 | 10 | 39 | 39 | .... | 32 | 39 | 39 | 22 | .... | 22 |
| 7 | .... | 21 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 137 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 117 | .... | 21 | 66 | .... | 17 | .... | .... |
| 8 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 9 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 24 | .... | .... |
| 10 | 110 | 110 | 58 | 102 | 29 | 103 | 568 | 65 | 304 | 131 | 176 | 538 | 5 | 55 | 313 | 13 | 561 | 99 | 259 |
| 11 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 7 | .... | .... |
| | 134 | 148 | 58 | 109 | 29 | 103 | 811 | 143 | 382 | 180 | 323 | 783 | 5 | 116 | 484 | 52 | 681 | 99 | 281 |

Various Branches of Instruction and Value of Equipment.—Concluded

Equipment

| | Machines and Tools | Scientific Apparatus | Drawing Instruments | Drawing Models | Stoves, Ranges and Utensils | Equipment for Dress- making | Equipment for Millinery | Equipment for Laundry | Equipment for Home Nursing | Equipment for Physical Culture | Other Equipment not specified | Total value of Equipment |
|----|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | \$ 2,134 | \$ 272 | \$ 113 | \$ 55 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | \$ 445 | \$ 175 | \$ 4,080 |
| 2 | 4,272 | 212 | 7 | 7 | 1,706 | 12 | 34 | 25 | 13 | .... | 1,855 | 8,688 |
| 3 | 6,612 | 1,144 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 10,014 |
| 4 | 13,282 | 791 | 266 | 1,441 | 18 | 270 | 5 | .... | .... | 81 | 2,150 | 19,818 |
| 5 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 6 | 632 | 76 | 120 | .... | 90 | 30 | .... | 989 | .... | .... | .... | 2,074 |
| 7 | 8,560 | 782 | 25 | 14 | 218 | 9 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 65 | 11,528 |
| 8 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 9 | 2,061 | 286 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2,691 |
| 10 | 77,125 | 16,310 | 1,830 | 576 | 3,028 | 3,321 | 228 | 1,786 | 99 | 2,479 | 42,330 | 196,513 |
| 11 | 6,982 | .... | .... | .... | 91 | 75 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 752 | 8,321 |
| | 121,660 | 19,873 | 2,361 | 2,093 | 5,151 | 3,717 | 267 | 2,800 | 112 | 3,005 | 47,327 | 263,727 |

INDUSTRIAL, TECHNICAL

NIGHT

II. Table O—Attendance, Pupils in the

| Night Schools | Number of Teachers | Attendance | | | | | | | Nights the school was open |
|--------------------------|--------------------|---|-------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|----------------------------|
| | | Total number of pupils on the roll for the year | New pupils admitted during the year | Boys and men on roll | Girls and women on roll | Pupils whose birthplace is Canada | Pupils whose birthplace is the British Isles | Pupils who were born in other countries | |
| 1 Almonte..... | 7 | 63 | 63 | 20 | 43 | 48 | 13 | 2 | 41 |
| 2 Arnprior..... | 2 | 21 | 14 | ..... | 21 | 21 | ..... | ..... | 24 |
| 3 Belleville..... | 17 | 264 | 264 | 109 | 155 | 211 | 45 | 8 | 41 |
| 4 Brantford..... | 12 | 553 | 400 | 337 | 216 | 367 | 162 | 24 | 45 |
| 5 Brockville..... | 11 | 165 | 103 | 62 | 103 | 139 | 25 | 1 | 41 |
| 6 Chatham..... | 17 | 405 | 405 | 145 | 260 | 365 | 33 | 7 | 82 |
| 7 Cobourg..... | 5 | 76 | 61 | 28 | 48 | 71 | 5 | ..... | 72 |
| 8 Collingwood..... | 9 | 102 | 92 | 55 | 47 | 76 | 18 | 8 | 91 |
| 9 Coniston..... | 3 | 18 | 6 | 18 | ..... | 14 | 3 | 1 | 24 |
| 10 Dundas..... | 7 | 90 | 66 | 44 | 46 | 61 | 26 | 3 | 80 |
| 11 Fort William..... | 12 | 155 | 120 | 83 | 72 | 74 | 38 | 43 | 51 |
| 12 Galt..... | 9 | 277 | 246 | 115 | 162 | 162 | 105 | 10 | 125 |
| 13 Gananoque..... | 7 | 58 | 48 | 15 | 43 | 52 | 5 | 1 | 35 |
| 14 Goderich..... | 4 | 116 | 78 | 8 | 108 | 106 | 9 | 1 | 182 |
| 15 Guelph..... | 17 | 305 | 225 | 98 | 207 | 221 | 72 | 12 | 42 |
| 16 Hamilton..... | 37 | 1,315 | 910 | 752 | 563 | 623 | 458 | 234 | 72 |
| 17 Ingersoll..... | 5 | 52 | 37 | 16 | 36 | 47 | 5 | ..... | 48 |
| 18 Kitchener..... | 16 | 233 | 209 | 61 | 172 | 202 | 9 | 22 | 69 |
| 19 London..... | 25 | 1,092 | 967 | 583 | 509 | 770 | 279 | 43 | 72 |
| 20 Newmarket..... | 4 | 44 | 35 | 20 | 24 | 29 | 15 | ..... | 70 |
| 21 Niagara Falls..... | 9 | 302 | 279 | 152 | 150 | 162 | 103 | 37 | 106 |
| 22 Ottawa..... | 45 | 2,191 | 1,592 | 653 | 1,538 | 1,752 | 311 | 128 | 138 |
| 23 Owen Sound..... | 17 | 355 | 197 | 116 | 239 | 244 | 104 | 7 | 76 |
| 24 Pembroke..... | 11 | 87 | 51 | 23 | 64 | 77 | 6 | 4 | 60 |
| 25 Peterborough..... | 12 | 214 | 86 | 103 | 111 | 153 | 51 | 10 | 61 |
| 26 Port Arthur..... | 20 | 198 | 124 | 119 | 79 | 114 | 42 | 42 | 40 |
| 27 Renfrew..... | 6 | 166 | 86 | 31 | 135 | 151 | 7 | 8 | 125 |
| 28 St. Catharines..... | 6 | 135 | 103 | 49 | 86 | 83 | 44 | 8 | 75 |
| 29 Sault Ste. Marie..... | 14 | 108 | 80 | 75 | 33 | 42 | 16 | 50 | 75 |
| 30 Stratford..... | 9 | 279 | 100 | 129 | 150 | 172 | 100 | 7 | 148 |
| 31 Thorold..... | 6 | 49 | 35 | 37 | 12 | 22 | 20 | 7 | 37 |
| 32 Toronto..... | 184 | 6,476 | 2,969 | 2,922 | 3,554 | 3,928 | 2,002 | 546 | 110 |
| 33 Welland..... | 6 | 78 | 65 | 58 | 20 | 35 | 30 | 13 | 41 |
| 34 Whitby..... | 7 | 67 | 42 | 8 | 59 | 44 | 20 | 3 | 140 |
| 35 Windsor..... | 21 | 482 | 424 | 281 | 201 | 309 | 82 | 91 | 98 |
| 36 Woodstock..... | 12 | 142 | 117 | 78 | 64 | 109 | 30 | 3 | 37 |
| Totals, 1918-19..... | 611 | 16,733 | 10,699 | 7,403 | 9,330 | 11,056 | 4,293 | 1,384 | ..... |

AND ART SCHOOLS—Continued

SCHOOLS

various Branches of Instruction, etc.

| Occupations of pupils on entering school | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------------|--|
| | Textile Industries | Chemical Industries | Sheet Metal Work | Machine Shop Work | Forge Work | Foundry Work | Leather Work | Cabinet Making and Joinery | Carpentry and Building Construction | Painting and Decorating | Plumbing | Power Plant Operating | Electrical Work | Printing or Bookbinding | Photography, etc. | Other Trades | Art and Design | Women at work in factories | Women at work in shops and stores | House Workers | Housekeepers | Other Occupations | Without Occupation | |
| 1 | 37 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 2 | |
| 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 2 | 14 | |
| 3 | ... | 1 | 8 | 22 | 2 | 6 | ... | ... | 2 | 5 | 3 | 2 | ... | 4 | ... | 3 | ... | 2 | 30 | 36 | 5 | 105 | 28 | |
| 4 | ... | 3 | 10 | 120 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 12 | 8 | 3 | 15 | 18 | 15 | 3 | 70 | 5 | 85 | 30 | 16 | 75 | 30 | 10 | |
| 5 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 9 | ... | 3 | 2 | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 38 | ... | 13 | 23 | 7 | 47 | 13 | ... | |
| 6 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 47 | ... | 10 | 52 | 10 | 22 | 201 | 40 | |
| 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | 5 | 13 | 1 | 48 | 5 | |
| 8 | ... | 1 | 1 | 28 | 5 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 14 | 32 | ... | |
| 9 | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 10 | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 10 | ... | ... | 14 | 33 | 5 | |
| 11 | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | 5 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 8 | ... | ... | 48 | ... | 5 | ... | 7 | 40 | 20 | ... | |
| 12 | ... | ... | 6 | 83 | ... | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 39 | 6 | ... | 94 | 42 | ... | |
| 13 | ... | ... | ... | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 17 | ... | 16 | 6 | ... | |
| 14 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 20 | 8 | 36 | 21 | 21 | |
| 15 | ... | ... | ... | 14 | ... | 7 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 14 | 3 | 32 | 17 | 14 | 8 | 122 | 58 | |
| 16 | ... | 2 | 3 | 128 | 2 | 12 | ... | 1 | 15 | 2 | 19 | ... | 72 | 25 | 3 | 186 | 3 | 13 | 18 | 9 | 2 | 554 | 246 | |
| 17 | ... | ... | ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 9 | 2 | ... | 7 | 18 | ... | |
| 18 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | 18 | 8 | 2 | ... | 11 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 41 | ... | 23 | 10 | 10 | 18 | 67 | 8 | |
| 19 | ... | ... | 12 | 76 | 4 | 17 | 7 | 7 | 20 | 14 | 15 | 9 | 17 | 26 | ... | 83 | 6 | 67 | 19 | 30 | 163 | 370 | 130 | |
| 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 8 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 12 | ... | 3 | 8 | 6 | ... | |
| 21 | ... | 3 | 2 | 29 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | 1 | 14 | 11 | 1 | ... | 9 | ... | 28 | 1 | 1 | 85 | 55 | 54 | |
| 22 | ... | 2 | 5 | 63 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 17 | 5 | 15 | 53 | 1 | 54 | 6 | 7 | 165 | 590 | 22 | 1,172 | ... | |
| 23 | ... | ... | 2 | 32 | 1 | ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 42 | ... | 22 | 20 | 11 | 112 | 77 | 12 | |
| 24 | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 2 | 3 | 9 | 44 | 6 | 2 | |
| 25 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 46 | ... | 1 | 46 | ... | 9 | 31 | 6 | 30 | 27 | 8 | |
| 26 | ... | ... | 2 | 22 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 | ... | ... | 23 | ... | ... | 18 | 5 | 24 | 87 | ... | |
| 27 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 10 | ... | 79 | 25 | 28 | |
| 28 | ... | ... | 1 | 14 | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 12 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 11 | 5 | ... | 51 | 27 | 1 | |
| 29 | ... | 14 | 12 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 6 | 3 | 18 | 46 | ... | |
| 30 | ... | ... | ... | 79 | ... | ... | ... | 19 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 50 | 22 | 3 | 26 | 56 | 21 | |
| 31 | ... | 2 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 25 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 7 | 1 | 1 | |
| 32 | ... | 91 | 14 | 501 | 15 | 21 | 17 | 39 | 117 | 20 | 52 | 44 | 250 | 141 | 26 | 282 | 53 | 424 | 1,698 | 149 | 424 | 1,709 | 389 | |
| 33 | ... | 8 | 3 | 19 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 23 | ... | |
| 34 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 11 | 27 | 2 | 14 | 2 | 6 | |
| 35 | ... | 3 | 4 | 57 | 3 | 2 | ... | 2 | 7 | ... | 13 | 3 | 13 | 3 | 3 | 20 | ... | 28 | 31 | 7 | 53 | 218 | 12 | |
| 36 | ... | ... | 1 | 22 | 3 | 5 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 1 | 13 | ... | 5 | 7 | 4 | 25 | 43 | 3 | |
| | 37 | 132 | 88 | 1,437 | 52 | 103 | 54 | 135 | 220 | 55 | 145 | 107 | 497 | 284 | 47 | 1073 | 76 | 941 | 2,303 | 969 | 1601 | 5,273 | 1104 | |

INDUSTRIAL, TECHNICAL

NIGHT

II. Table O—Attendance, Pupils in the

| Number of pupils in the various branches of instruction | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|---------|--------------------------|---------|--------------------|--|------------|---------|----------|--------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| Night Schools— Continued | English Literature | Reading | Composition and Spelling | Grammar | History and Civics | Bookkeeping for Indus- trial Purposes | Arithmetic | Algebra | Geometry | Trigonometry | Shop Mathematics | Surveying and mapping |
| 1 Almonte | 30 | | 30 | 30 | | | 30 | | | | | |
| 2 Arnprior | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 Belleville | | | 15 | | | 29 | | 6 | | | 24 | |
| 4 Brantford | 33 | | | | | | 33 | | | | 58 | |
| 5 Brockville | 25 | | 25 | 25 | | | 21 | 4 | 4 | | | |
| 6 Chatham | | | | | | 47 | | | | | 8 | |
| 7 Cobourg | | | | | | | 2 | | | | 1 | |
| 8 Collingwood | | | 3 | 1 | | | 3 | | | | | |
| 9 Coniston | | | | | | | | | | | 16 | |
| 10 Dundas | 34 | 34 | 34 | 24 | | | 34 | 10 | | | 11 | |
| 11 Fort William | 70 | 43 | 70 | 43 | 43 | 20 | 24 | | | | 14 | |
| 12 Galt | | | | | | | | | | | 39 | |
| 13 Gananoque | | | 7 | 7 | | | 9 | | | | 10 | |
| 14 Goderich | | | | | | | 8 | 8 | 8 | | | |
| 15 Guelph | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | | | | | | | | |
| 16 Hamilton | | | 21 | 21 | | | 96 | | | | 159 | |
| 17 Ingersoll | | | | | | | | | | | 14 | |
| 18 Kitchener | | | | | | 6 | 23 | | | | 13 | |
| 19 London | | | 191 | | | | 191 | | | | 22 | |
| 20 Newmarket | 20 | 20 | 20 | | | 20 | 20 | 1 | | | 20 | |
| 21 Niagara Falls | | | 30 | | | 29 | 25 | | | | 25 | |
| 22 Ottawa | 306 | 306 | 306 | 306 | | | 325 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | |
| 23 Owen Sound | | 71 | 71 | | | | 99 | | | | 13 | |
| 24 Pembroke | 14 | 14 | 14 | | | 8 | 14 | | | | 13 | |
| 25 Peterborough | | | | | | | 11 | | | | 10 | |
| 26 Port Arthur | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | | 16 | 22 | | | | 15 | |
| 27 Renfrew | | | | | | 11 | | | | | | |
| 28 St. Catharines | | | | | | | | | | | 22 | |
| 29 Sault Ste. Marie | | 43 | 43 | | | | 46 | 25 | 29 | | 3 | |
| 30 Stratford | | | 23 | | | | 120 | 32 | | | 120 | |
| 31 Thorold | | | | | | 9 | 10 | | | | | |
| 32 Toronto | 266 | 636 | 748 | 197 | | | 1,026 | 595 | 412 | 67 | 654 | 15 |
| 33 Welland | | | 23 | | | | 23 | | | | 26 | |
| 34 Whitby | | 3 | 3 | | | 20 | 6 | | | | | |
| 35 Windsor | | 37 | 61 | | | | 61 | | | | 8 | |
| 36 Woodstock | | | | | | 17 | | | | | 10 | |
| Totals, 1918-19.... | 851 | 1,260 | 1,791 | 707 | 43 | 232 | 2,282 | 700 | 472 | 86 | 1,347 | 15 |

AND ART SCHOOLS—Continued

SCHOOLS

various Branches of Instruction, etc.—Continued

| Number of pupils in the various branches of instruction. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------|---------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| General Physics | Electricity | Applied Mechanics | General Chemistry | Chemistry of the Trades and Industries | Metallurgy and Assaying | Mineralogy and Geology | Mechanical Drawing | Machine Drawing and Design | Architectural Drawing | Sheet Metal Drawing | Machine Shop Work | Forge Work | General Woodworking | Cabinet Making and Joinery | Pattern Making |
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 6 | | 12 | | | | 35 | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 58 | | | | | | 33 | 25 | | | | | 83 | | |
| 5 | 12 | 12 | | 12 | | | 8 | | | | | | 20 | | |
| 6 | | | | | | | 14 | | | | 17 | | 30 | | |
| 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | | | | | | | 24 | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | | | | | | | 12 | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | | 11 | | | | | 11 | 11 | 8 | | | | | | |
| 11 | 10 | | | | | | 14 | 14 | | | | | | 9 | |
| 12 | 18 | | | | | | 43 | | | | | | 18 | | |
| 13 | | | | | | | 9 | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | 15 | | | | | | 10 | | | | 19 | | | | |
| 16 | 170 | | 24 | 30 | | | 121 | 31 | 26 | | 157 | | 39 | | 11 |
| 17 | | | | | | | 14 | | | | | | 18 | | |
| 18 | 35 | | 16 | | | | 13 | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | 104 | | | 19 | | | 124 | | 28 | | 109 | 28 | | 109 | |
| 20 | | | | | | | 4 | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | 55 | | | | | | 57 | | 17 | | | | | | |
| 22 | 49 | | 28 | | | | 60 | | 45 | 2 | | | 102 | 102 | |
| 23 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 31 | | |
| 24 | | | | | | | 8 | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | 19 | | | | | | 36 | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | 17 | | | | | | 27 | | | | | | 15 | | |
| 27 | | | | | | | 9 | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | 16 | | | | | | 17 | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | 10 | | | | | | 6 | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | 49 | | 18 | | | | 40 | | | | | | | | |
| 31 | 2 | | 4 | | | | 15 | | | | | | | | |
| 32 | 22 | 488 | 25 | 88 | 113 | 22 | 6 | 415 | 303 | 101 | 6 | 194 | 56 | 81 | 6 |
| 33 | 7 | | 11 | | | | | 26 | | | | | | | |
| 34 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35 | 30 | | | | | | | 23 | | | | | | 12 | |
| 36 | | | | | | | | 7 | | | 16 | 16 | | 5 | |
| 44 | 1,160 | 36 | 201 | 174 | 22 | 6 | 1235 | 384 | 225 | 8 | 512 | 100 | 437 | 243 | 11 |

INDUSTRIAL, TECHNICAL

NIGHT

II. Table O—Attendance, Pupils in the various

| Night Schools— Concluded | Number of pupils in the various branches of instruction | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|----------|---|--------------|-------------------------------|---|----------------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | Carpentry and Building Construction | Plumbing | Steam and Gas Engines and Power Plants | Clay working | Printing and Book- binding | Photography, Photo- engraving and Litho- graphy | Automobile Mechanics | Elementary Drawing | Colour Study | Lettering | Show Card Writing | Industrial Design | Illustrating |
| 1 Almonte..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 Arnprior..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 Belleville..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 Brantford | | | | | | | 77 | 65 | 65 | 5 | 5 | ..... | ..... |
| 5 Brockville | | | | | | | | 17 | 10 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 6 Chatham..... | | | | | | | | 24 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 7 Cobourg | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 Collingwood | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 Coniston..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 Dundas | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 Fort William | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 Galt..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 Gananoque..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 Goderich..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 Guelph | 24 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21 | ..... | ..... |
| 16 Hamilton | 13 | 14 | ..... | ..... | 31 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | ..... | ..... |
| 17 Ingersoll | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 Kitchener | | | | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 19 London | 28 | 35 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 237 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 41 | ..... | ..... |
| 20 Newmarket | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 Niagara Falls | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 Ottawa | | 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 218 | 48 | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 23 Owen Sound | | | | | | | 41 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 24 Pembroke | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 Peterborough | | | | | | | 38 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | ..... | ..... |
| 26 Port Arthur | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 |
| 27 Renfrew..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 St. Catharines | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29 Sault Ste. Marie | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 Stratford..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 31 Thorold | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 32 Toronto..... | 75 | 48 | 462 | ..... | 71 | 31 | 423 | 172 | 243 | 103 | 87 | 33 | 38 |
| 33 Welland | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 34 Whitby | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35 Windsor..... | | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 46 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... |
| 36 Woodstock..... | | | | | | | 28 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Totals, 1918-19.... | 140 | 122 | 462 | 11 | 102 | 31 | 1,108 | 326 | 318 | 122 | 181 | 33 | 48 |

AND ART SCHOOLS—Concluded

SCHOOLS

Branches of Instruction, etc.—Concluded

| Number of pupils in the various branches of instruction | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------------------|-----------|---------|---------|----------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|--------|---------|------------------|------------------------------|------------|
| Drawing and Painting from Antique | Drawing and Painting from Still Life | Drawing and Painting from Life | Modelling | Pottery | Cooking | Home Economics | Home Nursing | Hygiene and Dietetics | Sewing and Dress- making | Power Machine Operating | Millinery | Embroidery and Lace Making | French | Spanish | Physical Culture | Shorthand and Typewriting | Telegraphy |
| 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 | .. | .. | .. | 22 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 22 | .. | .. | .. | 42 | .. | .. | .. | 11 | .. | .. | 62 | .. |
| 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 65 | .. | 49 | .. | 41 | .. | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5 | 10 | 10 | .. | .. | 32 | .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. | 48 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 31 | .. | 80 | .. | 29 | .. | 17 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 40 |
| 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. |
| 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 | .. | .. | .. | 18 | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 | .. | .. | .. | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 132 | .. | 27 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 23 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 41 | .. | 57 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 15 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 | .. | 74 | .. | 60 | .. | 32 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 |
| 16 | .. | 31 | .. | 9 | 52 | .. | .. | .. | 189 | .. | 103 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 17 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 18 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19 | .. | .. | .. | 75 | .. | 18 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21 | .. |
| 19 | .. | 46 | .. | .. | 53 | .. | 11 | .. | 349 | .. | 96 | 127 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 21 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 55 | .. | 26 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 22 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 434 | .. | 118 | .. | 389 | .. | 241 | .. | .. | .. | 82 | .. | .. |
| 23 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 48 | .. | .. | 18 | 50 | .. | 75 | .. | .. | .. | 32 | .. | .. |
| 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 47 | .. | 43 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 25 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 27 | .. | .. | .. | 43 | .. | 22 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 26 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 22 | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 27 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 36 | .. | .. | .. | 94 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 | .. | .. |
| 28 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 80 | .. | 23 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 29 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 | .. | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 29 | .. | .. | .. | 76 | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 31 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 32 | 71 | 172 | 24 | 37 | 29 | 1,079 | 94 | 366 | 80 | 863 | 42 | 535 | 55 | 468 | 52 | 715 | .. |
| 33 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 34 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 37 | .. | 22 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 35 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 | .. | .. | 88 | .. | 28 | .. | 44 | .. | 41 | .. | .. |
| 36 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17 | .. | .. | 15 | .. | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 81 | 259 | 24 | 46 | 29 | 2,044 | 94 | 698 | 98 | 3,029 | 42 | 1,505 | 182 | 523 | 52 | 894 | 83 | 50 |

INDUSTRIAL, TECHNICAL

DAY AND

III. TABLE P—

| Day and Night Schools | Receipts | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| | Legislative Grants | Local Municipal Grants | School Fees | Balances and other sources | Total Receipts |
| | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| 1 Almonte..... | | | | | |
| 2 Arnprior..... | 143 79 | | 29 00 | | 172 79 |
| 3 Belleville..... | | 671 79 | 210 51 | | 882 30 |
| 4 Brantford | 1,862 68 | 1,034 74 | | | 2,897 42 |
| 5 Brockville | 1,185 87 | 600 00 | | 140 90 | 1,926 77 |
| 6 Chatham | 5,400 62 | 11,540 20 | 459 55 | 195 82 | 17,596 19 |
| 7 Cobourg | 646 94 | 900 00 | 8 00 | 55 97 | 1,610 91 |
| 8 Collingwood..... | 432 90 | 213 90 | 86 00 | | 732 80 |
| 9 Dundas..... | 741 35 | 289 96 | 176 00 | | 1,207 31 |
| 10 Fort William | 635 19 | 450 91 | 44 00 | | 1,130 10 |
| 11 Galt..... | 961 47 | 439 46 | 662 50 | | 2,063 43 |
| 12 Gananoque..... | 344 04 | No | report received | | 344 04 |
| 13 Goderich..... | 622 67 | | 104 00 | 8 92 | 735 59 |
| 14 Guelph | 896 29 | 1,084 95 | 200 00 | | 2,181 24 |
| 15 Haileybury..... | 7,000 00 | | | 10,126 75 | 17,126 75 |
| 16 Hamilton | 16,495 96 | 50,008 00 | 1,417 75 | 167,613 38 | 235,535 09 |
| 17 Ingersoll | 679 40 | 300 00 | 184 25 | 986 62 | 2,150 27 |
| 18 Kingston | 325 00 | | | 1,195 24 | 1,520 24 |
| 19 Kitchener..... | 1,211 86 | 1,263 15 | | | 2,475 01 |
| 20 London | 11,965 94 | 31,809 35 | 1,635 25 | 3,104 27 | 48,514 81 |
| 21 Newmarket | 453 61 | 132 20 | 34 00 | 32 34 | 652 15 |
| 22 Niagara Falls..... | 1,400 39 | 592 07 | 250 00 | | 2,242 46 |
| 23 Ottawa..... | 11,631 72 | 13,553 63 | 1,364 79 | 442 61 | 26,992 75 |
| 24 Owen Sound | 1,085 90 | 812 32 | 24 00 | 4 20 | 1,926 42 |
| 25 Pembroke | 1,239 43 | 341 42 | | | 1,580 85 |
| 26 Peterborough | 1,014 02 | 1,500 00 | 128 17 | 105 56 | 2,747 75 |
| 27 Port Arthur | 962 31 | 652 82 | 405 00 | | 2,020 13 |
| 28 Renfrew..... | 706 73 | | | | 706 73 |
| 29 St. Catharines | 768 60 | 966 40 | | 560 14 | 2,295 14 |
| 30 Sault Ste Marie..... | 991 45 | 412 92 | 150 00 | 688 11 | 2,242 48 |
| 31 Stratford | 668 19 | 340 70 | | | 1,008 89 |
| 32 Sudbury..... | 7,273 70 | | | 4,858 42 | 12,132 12 |
| 33 Thorold | 556 27 | | 18 00 | 55 53 | 629 80 |
| 34 Toronto..... | 21,775 00 | 197,429 92 | 13,217 00 | 34,703 09 | 267,125 01 |
| 35 Welland..... | 1,073 11 | 906 31 | 134 00 | | 2,113 42 |
| 36 Whitby..... | 603 57 | 220 23 | | | 823 80 |
| 37 Windsor..... | 5,967 94 | 10,530 31 | 1,187 10 | 3,409 09 | 21,094 44 |
| 38 Woodstock..... | 913 10 | 51 18 | 197 50 | 11 55 | 1,173 33 |
| Totals, 1918 | 110,637 01 | 329,048 84 | 22,326 37 | 228,298 51 | 690,310 73 |

AND ART SCHOOLS

NIGHT SCHOOLS

Financial Statement

| Expenditure | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|---|-------------------|
| Teachers' Salaries | Buildings, sites and all permanent improvements | Repairs to school accommodation | Library, maps and charts, all apparatus and equipment | School books, stationery, prizes, fuel, examinations and all other expenses | Total expenditure |
| \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| 1 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2 144 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 00 | 150 00 |
| 3 706 00 | ..... | ..... | 120 55 | 55 75 | 882 30 |
| 4 2,265 72 | ..... | ..... | 131 70 | 500 00 | 2,897 42 |
| 5 1,242 00 | ..... | ..... | 60 00 | 482 72 | 1,784 72 |
| 6 7,410 07 | ..... | 1,369 56 | 4,670 46 | 2,159 89 | 15,609 98 |
| 7 482 00 | 120 00 | ..... | 500 68 | 207 95 | 1,310 63 |
| 8 494 03 | ..... | 7 09 | ..... | 227 71 | 728 83 |
| 9 882 55 | ..... | ..... | 43 64 | 254 81 | 1,181 00 |
| 10 793 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 322 95 | 1,115 95 |
| 11 1,680 05 | 100 00 | ..... | 72 30 | 203 73 | 2,056 08 |
| 12 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 344 04 | 344 04 |
| 13 568 00 | ..... | ..... | 6 00 | 109 89 | 683 89 |
| 14 1,310 00 | ..... | ..... | 434 85 | 436 39 | 2,181 24 |
| 15 5,064 11 | 1,048 71 | ..... | 4,920 39 | 1,509 18 | 12,542 39 |
| 16 31,603 75 | 47,676 75 | 322 90 | 5,303 66 | 14,953 82 | 99,860 88 |
| 17 761 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 259 18 | 1,020 18 |
| 18 800 00 | 250 00 | 16 47 | 4 85 | 448 92 | 1,520 24 |
| 19 1,752 40 | 240 00 | ..... | 166 13 | 316 48 | 2,475 01 |
| 20 18,358 15 | 2,000 00 | ..... | 2,096 38 | 22,254 26 | 44,708 79 |
| 21 494 50 | ..... | ..... | 11 35 | 146 30 | 652 15 |
| 22 1,774 30 | ..... | ..... | 263 28 | 185 23 | 2,222 81 |
| 23 16,315 00 | ..... | ..... | 6,081 27 | 4,473 78 | 26,870 05 |
| 24 1,108 25 | 544 83 | ..... | 14 55 | 258 79 | 1,926 42 |
| 25 1,303 99 | ..... | ..... | 80 01 | 180 25 | 1,564 25 |
| 26 1,232 00 | ..... | ..... | 340 69 | 250 00 | 1,822 69 |
| 27 1,394 00 | ..... | ..... | 500 91 | 96 00 | 1,990 91 |
| 28 355 00 | ..... | ..... | 306 95 | 30 00 | 691 95 |
| 29 966 32 | ..... | ..... | 121 95 | 401 06 | 1,489 33 |
| 30 1,296 87 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 305 08 | 1,601 15 |
| 31 983 53 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25 36 | 1,008 89 |
| 32 5,300 00 | ..... | ..... | 1,062 34 | 523 90 | 6,886 24 |
| 33 429 75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 110 27 | 540 02 |
| 34 128,934 09 | 11,893 91 | 518 61 | 7,943 00 | 84,960 37 | 234,249 98 |
| 35 627 32 | ..... | ..... | 1,482 73 | ..... | 2,110 05 |
| 36 558 00 | 103 20 | ..... | 31 50 | 117 00 | 809 70 |
| 37 5,922 40 | 118 63 | ..... | 3,185 67 | 3,309 67 | 12,536 37 |
| 38 765 50 | ..... | ..... | 355 33 | 52 50 | 1,173 33 |
| 246,076 85 | 64,096 03 | 2,234 63 | 40,313 12 | 140,479 23 | 493,199 86 |

TABLE Q—PROTESTANT SEPARATE SCHOOLS

| | No. 1 Grattan | No. 2 Hagarty | No. 1 Tilbury, North | L'Orig- nal Village | Penetan- guishene Town | Totals 1918 |
|--|------------------|------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| Number of Schools..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| Receipts: | | | | | | |
| Balances from 1917 | 939 41 | 286 47 | 340 08 | 58 27 | 464 17 | 2,088 40 |
| Government grants | 71 78 | 214 84 | 83 93 | ..... | 224 25 | 594 80 |
| Municipal grants | 3,012 92 | 12 00 | 309 25 | ..... | 337 42 | 3,671 59 |
| Municipal assessments..... | 788 33 | 348 00 | 204 58 | 398 22 | 8,250 00 | 9,989 13 |
| Other sources..... | 142 50 | 225 00 | 3 81 | 46 57 | 14 12 | 432 00 |
| Totals | 4,954 94 | 1,086 31 | 941 65 | 503 06 | 9,28 9 96 | 16,775 92 |
| Expenditure: | | | | | | |
| Teachers' salaries..... | 519 28 | 440 42 | 434 23 | 336 25 | 5,772 81 | 7,502 99 |
| School sites and buildings... | 2,324 80 | 6 87 | ..... | ..... | 75 88 | 2,407 55 |
| Libraries, maps, apparatus, etc. | 66 07 | ..... | ..... | 3 50 | 135 61 | 205 18 |
| Other expenses ..... | ..... | 330 50 | 91 00 | 121 05 | 3,227 66 | 3,770 21 |
| Totals | 2,910 15 | 777 79 | 525 23 | 460 80 | 9,211 96 | 13,885 93 |
| Balances on hand | 2,044 79 | 308 52 | 416 42 | 42 26 | 78 00 | 2,889 99 |
| Teachers: | | | | | | |
| Male ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Female..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 11 |
| Certificates | III | Temp. | Temp. | I | 1 I; 7 II | 2 I; 7 II; |
| Salaries | \$550 | \$500 | \$500 | \$600 | Male, \$1,325 Av.Fem.\$692 | 1 III; 2Temp. 1 male,\$1,325 Av. Female, \$636 |
| Pupils: | | | | | | |
| Total number attending..... | 24 | 30 | 8 | 22 | 353 | 437 |
| Boys | 9 | 11 | 4 | 13 | 176 | 213 |
| Girls | 15 | 19 | 4 | 9 | 177 | 224 |
| Average attendance | 11 | 13 | 6 | 12 | 222 | 264 |
| No. in Primer..... | 10 | 7 | ..... | 2 | 80 | 99 |
| “ 1st Book | 3 | 2 | ..... | 4 | 42 | 51 |
| “ 2nd “ | 3 | 11 | 3 | 4 | 72 | 93 |
| “ 3rd “ | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 71 | 88 |
| “ 4th “ | 4 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 88 | 104 |
| “ beyond 4th Book ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| “ in Art | 24 | 30 | 8 | 22 | 353 | 437 |
| “ Geography | 24 | 30 | 8 | 16 | 273 | 351 |
| “ Music | 24 | 30 | 8 | ..... | 353 | 415 |
| “ Literature..... | 24 | 30 | 8 | 16 | 353 | 431 |
| “ Composition..... | 24 | 30 | 8 | 16 | 353 | 431 |
| “ Grammar | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 88 | 107 |
| “ English History..... | 11 | 21 | 5 | 9 | 93 | 139 |
| “ Canadian History.... | 11 | 21 | 5 | 9 | 135 | 181 |
| “ Physiology & Hygiene | 24 | 30 | 8 | 9 | 353 | 424 |
| “ Nature Study..... | 24 | 30 | 8 | 22 | 353 | 437 |
| “ Physical Culture | 24 | 30 | 8 | 22 | 305 | 389 |
| Brick or frame school house... | Brick | Frame | Brick | Brick | 1 Br.; 1 Fr. | 4 Br.; 2 Fr. |
| Number of maps | 10 | 9 | 9 | 14 | 25 | 67 |
| Number of globes..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 |

TABLE R—REPORT ON NIGHT SCHOOLS
I. Night Public and Separate Schools

| Municipality | Number of Schools | Teachers | Pupils Enrolled | Average Daily Attendance |
|-------------------------|----------------------|----------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| New Toronto | 1 | 1 | 14 | 6 |
| Port Colborne | 1 | 2 | 25 | 10 |
| Toronto | 9 | 17 | 597 | 238 |
| Weston | 1 | 1 | 20 | 11 |
| No. 23 York | 1 | 1 | 15 | 14 |
| Totals, 1918-1919 | 13 | 22 | 671 | 269 |

II. Night High Schools

| Municipality | Number of Schools | Teachers | Pupils Enrolled | Average Daily Attendance |
|-------------------------|----------------------|----------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| Belleville | 1 | 5 | 41 | 28 |
| Brantford | 1 | 1 | 66 | 22 |
| Brockville | 1 | 1 | 49 | 12 |
| Cobourg | 1 | 3 | 35 | 19 |
| Collingwood | 1 | 4 | 90 | 36 |
| Dundas | 1 | 3 | 29 | 14 |
| Fort William | 1 | 6 | 73 | 38 |
| Gananoque | 1 | 2 | 18 | 15 |
| Guelph | 1 | 3 | 87 | 32 |
| Hamilton | 1 | 9 | 201 | 23 |
| London | 2 | 10 | 144 | 54 |
| Newmarket | 1 | 1 | 25 | 5 |
| Niagara Falls | 1 | 2 | 102 | 33 |
| Ottawa | 1 | 6 | 368 | 84 |
| Perth | 1 | 1 | 94 | 13 |
| Port Arthur | 1 | 2 | 34 | 7 |
| Renfrew | 1 | 1 | 11 | 8 |
| Toronto | 3 | 82 | 2,783 | 1,212 |
| Weston | 1 | 1 | 25 | 12 |
| Whitby | 1 | 2 | 44 | 3 |
| Windsor | 1 | 7 | 149 | 84 |
| Woodstock | 1 | 1 | 17 | 8 |
| Totals, 1918-1919 | 25 | 153 | 4,485 | 1,762 |

TABLE S—REPORT ON TRUANCY

| Cities | No. of children otherwise employed during school hours | No. of cases of truancy reported to the Truant Officers | No. of notices by Truant Officers to parents or guardians | No. of complaints made before Police Magistrates or J. P's | No. of convictions | No. of children reported by Teachers as not attending school |
|--------------------|--|---|---|--|--------------------|--|
| Brantford | 10 | 5 | 30 | 7 | 1 | 10 |
| Chatham | 1 | 30 | 82 | ..... | ..... | 193 |
| Fort William | 2 | 2 | 150 | 2 | 2 | 150 |
| Galt ..... | ..... | 4 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Guelph | 4 | 2 | 64 | 6 | 4 | 123 |
| Hamilton ..... | ..... | 178 | 946 | 57 | 23 | 1,331 |
| Kingston | 7 | 31 | 364 | 9 | 4 | 7 |
| Kitchener | 6 | 122 | 45 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| London | 15 | 12 | 75 | 15 | 15 | 145 |
| Niagara Falls.... | 3 | 3 | 35 | 2 | 2 | 1,487 |
| Ottawa | 15 | 246 | 87 | 1 | 1 | 4,339 |
| Peterborough ..... | ..... | 46 | 46 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Port Arthur | 15 | ..... | 834 | 3 | 3 | 1,024 |
| St. Catharines .. | ..... | 41 | 41 | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| St. Thomas ..... | ..... | 70 | 70 | 4 | 4 | ..... |
| Sarnia | 6 | 2 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 32 |
| Sault Ste. Marie.. | 11 | 749 | 749 | ..... | ..... | 9 |
| Stratford | 35 | 18 | 37 | 2 | 2 | 156 |
| Toronto | 382 | 174 | 381 | 506 | 506 | 6,814 |
| Welland ..... | ..... | 289 | 76 | 6 | 2 | ..... |
| Windsor | 13 | 8 | 16 | 1 | 1 | 1,446 |
| Woodstock..... | ..... | ..... | 109 | 6 | ..... | 154 |
| Towns | | | | | | |
| Alliston | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 |
| Almonte ..... | ..... | ..... | 24 | ..... | ..... | 24 |
| Aurora ..... | ..... | 8 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 7 |
| Aylmer ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 5 |
| Barrie ..... | ..... | 21 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 25 |
| Blenheim | 14 | 2 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 15 |
| Bowmanville .... | ..... | 15 | 15 | 1 | ..... | 15 |
| Brampton ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17 |
| Bruce Mines ..... | ..... | 3 | 7 | ..... | ..... | 7 |
| Caledonia ..... | ..... | 9 | 12 | ..... | ..... | 13 |
| Carleton Place... | ..... | ..... | 10 | ..... | ..... | 40 |
| Chesley ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... | 15 |
| Cobalt ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 | 6 | 5 | ..... |
| Cobourg ..... | ..... | ..... | 25 | ..... | ..... | 45 |
| Collingwood ..... | ..... | 18 | 18 | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| Cornwall ..... | ..... | 38 | 38 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Deseronto ..... | ..... | 25 | 25 | ..... | ..... | 25 |
| Dresden ..... | ..... | 4 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 12 |
| Dundas ..... | ..... | 8 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 20 |
| Essex ..... | ..... | 4 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 7 |
| Ford ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 |
| Fort Frances .... | ..... | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 | ..... |
| Forest | 4 | 7 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 8 |
| Haileybury ..... | ..... | 25 | 7 | ..... | ..... | 21 |
| Hanover ..... | ..... | 6 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 40 |
| Hespeler ..... | ..... | 10 | 20 | ..... | ..... | 36 |
| Ingersoll ..... | ..... | 1 | 12 | ..... | ..... | 12 |
| Iroquois ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 180 |
| Kearney ..... | ..... | 30 | 32 | ..... | ..... | 20 |
| Kenora | 3 | ..... | 30 | 1 | 1 | 30 |
| Kingsville | 30 | 40 | 25 | ..... | ..... | 50 |
| Leamington | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 |
| Lindsay ..... | ..... | 38 | 25 | 3 | ..... | ..... |
| Listowel ..... | ..... | 2 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 50 |
| Merritton | 2 | 4 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 8 |
| Milton ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 4 |
| Mitchell ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| Mount Forest.... | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 |

TABLE S—REPORT ON TRUANCY—Continued

| Towns.—Con- tinued | No. of children otherwise employed during school hours | No. of cases of truancy reported to the Truant Officers | No. of notices by Truant Officers to parents or guardians | No. of com- plaints made before Police Magistrates or J. P's | No. of con- victions | No. of child- ren reported by Teachers as not attend- ing school |
|-----------------------|---|---|---|--|-------------------------|--|
| Napanee | | 9 | 23 | 1 | 1 | 14 |
| Newmarket | | 28 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 18 |
| North Bay | | | 100 | | | 350 |
| Oakville | | | | | | 6 |
| Orangeville | | | | | | 11 |
| Orillia | | 8 | 2 | | | 10 |
| Oshawa | | 23 | 19 | 3 | 2 | 9 |
| Owen Sound | | 33 | 269 | 1 | | |
| Paris | | 10 | 46 | 2 | 2 | 52 |
| Parkhill | | | 5 | | | 5 |
| Parry Sound | | 20 | 100 | 2 | 2 | 230 |
| Penetanguishene .. | | 4 | 24 | 2 | 2 | 50 |
| Perth | | 5 | 1 | | | 7 |
| Picton | 2 | 53 | 14 | | | 53 |
| Port Hope | | 3 | 3 | | | 2 |
| Prescott | | 2 | 12 | | | 18 |
| Preston | | 6 | 4 | | | 6 |
| Renfrew | | | 15 | | | 35 |
| Ridgetown | | | 4 | | | 4 |
| St. Mary's | | 2 | 44 | | | 35 |
| Simcoe | | 180 | 180 | 5 | | 180 |
| Smith's Falls | 2 | | | | | 153 |
| Thessalon | | 8 | 8 | | | |
| Thorold | | | | | | 4 |
| Tillsonburg | | 4 | 10 | | | 14 |
| Trenton | 6 | 240 | 240 | 10 | 3 | 240 |
| Trout Creek | | 4 | 4 | | | |
| Uxbridge | | 23 | 23 | | | 23 |
| Walkerville | | | | | | 28 |
| Waterloo | | 4 | 32 | | | 32 |
| Webbwood | | | 4 | | | |
| Warton | | 26 | 42 | | | 65 |
| Whitby | | | 27 | | | 36 |
| Villages | | | | | | |
| Acton | | 1 | 3 | | | 2 |
| Ayr | | | 7 | | | 7 |
| Beaverton | | 2 | | | | |
| Bradford | | 2 | 2 | | | 5 |
| Burk's Falls | | 10 | 104 | 4 | | 196 |
| Cayuga | | 10 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| Chippawa | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Clifford | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Coldwater | | 8 | 21 | 2 | | 18 |
| Colborne | | 6 | 6 | | | |
| Courtright | | 2 | 2 | | | 2 |
| Delhi | 2 | 8 | 8 | | | 5 |
| Elmira | | 4 | 4 | | | 2 |
| Elora | | | | | | 30 |
| Exeter | 2 | | 2 | | | 4 |
| Fergus | | 3 | 3 | | | |
| Fort Erie | | 8 | | | | 9 |
| Georgetown | | | 12 | | | 12 |
| Glencoe | | 1 | 4 | | | 2 |
| Grimsby | | | | | | 10 |
| Hensall | | | | | | 1 |
| Hepworth | 2 | | 5 | | | 5 |
| Kemptville | | | | | | 2 |
| Lakefield | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Markham | | 1 | 1 | | | 3 |
| Marmora | | | 18 | | | 59 |
| Maxville | | 2 | 2 | | | 3 |

TABLE S—REPORT ON TRUANCY—Continued

| Villages—Con- tinued | No. of children otherwise employed during school hours | No. of cases of truancy reported to the Truant Officers | No. of notices by Truant Officers to parents or guardians | No. of com- plaints made before Police Magistrates or J. P's | No. of con- victions | No. of child- ren reported by Teachers as not attend- ing school |
|---|---|---|---|--|-------------------------|--|
| Millbrook ..... | ..... | 6 | 8 | ..... | ..... | 6 |
| Milverton ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Morrisburg ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... | 6 |
| Newburgh ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| New Toronto ..... | ..... | 200 | 200 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Port Colborne.... | 1 | ..... | 5 | 5 | 5 | 28 |
| Port Dalhousie .. | ..... | 43 | 43 | ..... | ..... | 43 |
| Port Dover ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 |
| Port Elgin ..... | ..... | 6 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 6 |
| Port McNicoll.... | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 15 |
| Port Rowan ..... | ..... | 6 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 4 |
| Richmond Hill .. | ..... | ..... | 8 | ..... | ..... | 8 |
| Port Stanley ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| Shelburne ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| South River | 1 | ..... | 25 | ..... | ..... | 25 |
| Southampton ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| Sutton West ..... | ..... | 7 | 12 | ..... | ..... | 3 |
| Tavistock | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Thamesville ..... | ..... | 5 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Waterdown ..... | ..... | 7 | 16 | ..... | ..... | 15 |
| Watford ..... | ..... | 3 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 3 |
| Wheatley ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... | 7 |
| Wroxeter ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Totals, urban . | 606 | 3,408 | 6,499 | 683 | 599 | 20,462 |
| Townships and Rural School Sections | | | | | | |
| Adjala ..... | ..... | 24 | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Amaranth ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | ..... | ..... | 10 |
| Admaston, 7 & 3 (R.C.S.S.) ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| Admaston, 5, 6 & 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 180 |
| Athol ..... | ..... | 6 | 4 | 1 | ..... | 8 |
| Bayham, 2. | 5 | 2 | 12 | 1 | ..... | 24 |
| Bertie ..... | ..... | 17 | 17 | ..... | ..... | 23 |
| Brantford | 75 | 100 | 100 | ..... | ..... | 100 |
| Burford | 18 | 79 | 22 | ..... | ..... | 98 |
| Christie ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... | 7 |
| Charlotteville, 11 | ..... | 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 4 |
| Charlottveille, 6 | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 3 |
| Carnarvon, 6.... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Dereham, 11.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| Elizabethtown, 5, 6, 7 & 10 ..... | ..... | 1 | 9 | ..... | ..... | 15 |
| Elzevir ..... | ..... | 1 | 100 | ..... | ..... | 294 |
| Flamboro, W. | 31 | 2 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 31 |
| Hagarty | 1 | 19 | 19 | ..... | ..... | 30 |
| Hallowell | 1 | 2 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Lennox and Ad- dington County | ..... | ..... | 10 | ..... | ..... | 10 |
| Luther, E. | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 10 |
| Madoc ..... | ..... | ..... | 17 | ..... | ..... | 25 |
| Markham ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | 4 |
| McNab ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 |
| Norwich, N., 3.. | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 4 |
| Norwich, S..... | 1 | 5 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 15 |
| Nottawasaga, S.. | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 3 |
| Oxford, W. | 25 | 6 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 40 |
| Paipoonge ..... | ..... | 25 | 30 | 6 | 6 | 30 |

TABLE S—REPORT ON TRUANCY—Concluded

| Townships, etc., Concluded | No. of children otherwise employed during school hours | No. of cases of truancy reported to the Truant Officers | No of notices by Truant Officers to parents or guardians | No. of com- plaints made before Police Magistrates or J.P's | No. of con- victions | No. of child- ren reported by Teachers as not attend- ing school |
|-------------------------------|---|---|--|---|-------------------------|--|
| Rama. 6 ..... | ..... | ..... | 45 | ..... | ..... | 64 |
| Rawdon ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... | 6 |
| Reach | 12 | 51 | 29 | ..... | ..... | 48 |
| Saltfleet ..... | ..... | 22 | 33 | 2 | 2 | 80 |
| Scott | 1 | 2 | 25 | ..... | ..... | 384 |
| Southwold ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | 8 |
| Stamford ..... | ..... | 10 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Sydney | 1 | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... | 12 |
| Thorah ..... | ..... | 1 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 35 |
| Thurlow, 22 .... | ..... | 14 | 11 | ..... | ..... | 21 |
| Townsend ..... | ..... | 12 | 12 | ..... | ..... | 12 |
| Tyendinaga | 5 | ..... | 37 | ..... | ..... | 97 |
| Victoria, 1 ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | 6 |
| Waterloo | 3 | 3 | 60 | ..... | ..... | 135 |
| Westminster | 2 | 2 | 12 | ..... | ..... | 18 |
| Whitby, E. | 4 | ..... | 25 | ..... | ..... | 30 |
| Whitby, 7 | 4 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 8 |
| Wolford ..... | ..... | 3 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| York ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 4 | 1 | 37 |
| Totals : | | | | | | |
| Rural Schools | 190 | 413 | 748 | 14 | 9 | 1,985 |
| Urban Schools | 606 | 3,408 | 6,499 | 683 | 599 | 20,462 |
| | 796 | 3,821 | 7,247 | 697 | 608 | 22,447 |

NOTE —Out of 306 urban municipalities in the Province, 46 reported no truants, while 118 did not report at all ; the remaining 142 are reported above.

TABLE T—GENERAL

A General Statistical Abstract, exhibiting the comparative state and progress of Industrial and Technical Schools from the year 1867

| No. | Subjects compared | 1867 | 1872 | 1877 | 1882 |
|-----|---|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | Population ..... | ..... | 1,620,851 | ..... | 1,926,922 |
| 2 | School population between the ages of five and sixteen years up to 1882, five to twenty-one subsequently | 447,726 | 495,756 | 494,804 | 483,817 |
| 3 | High Schools (including Collegiate Institutes). | 102 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 4 | Continuation Schools ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 5 | Public Schools in operation | 4,261 | 4,490 | 4,955 | 5,013 |
| 6 | Roman Catholic Separate Schools..... | 161 | 171 | 185 | 190 |
| 7 | Grand total of above schools in operation..... | 4,524 | 4,765 | 5,244 | 5,307 |
| 8 | Pupils attending High Schools (including Collegiate Institutes and Night High Schools). | 5,696 | 7,968 | 9,229 | 12,348 |
| 9 | Pupils attending Continuation Schools..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 10 | Pupils attending Day Industrial, Technical and Art Schools..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 11 | Pupils attending Night Industrial, Technical and Art Schools ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 12 | Pupils attending Public Schools (including Kindergarten and Night Public Schools).. | 382,719 | 433,256 | 465,908 | 445,364 |
| 13 | Pupils attending Roman Catholic Separate Schools | 18,924 | 21,406 | 24,952 | 26,148 |
| 14 | Grand total of students and pupils attending High, Continuation, Industrial and Technical, Public, and Separate Schools | 407,339 | 462,630 | 500,089 | 483,860 |
| 15 | Amount paid for the salaries of Public and Separate School teachers | \$1,093,517 | 1,371,594 | 2,038,099 | 2,144,449 |
| 16 | Total amount paid for Public and Separate School purposes..... | \$1,473,189 | 2,207,364 | 3,073,489 | 3,026,975 |
| 17 | Amount paid for Continuation School teachers' salaries ..... | \$..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 18 | Total amount paid for Continuation School purposes ..... | \$..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 19 | Amount paid for High School (and Collegiate Institute) teachers' salaries..... | \$94,820 | 141,812 | 211,607 | 253,864 |
| 20 | Total amount paid for High School and Collegiate Institute purposes | \$124,181 | 210,005 | 343,710 | 343,720 |
| 21 | Amount paid for Industrial, Technical and Art School Teachers' Salaries ..... | \$..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 22 | Total amount paid for Industrial, Technical and Art School purposes..... | \$..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 23 | Grand total paid for educational purposes as above | \$1,597,370 | 2,417,369 | 3,417,199 | 3,370,695 |
| 24 | Male Teachers in Public and Separate Schools | 2,849 | 2,626 | 3,020 | 3,062 |
| 25 | Female Teachers in Public and Separate Schools..... | 2,041 | 2,850 | 3,448 | 3,795 |
| 26 | Total Public and Separate School Teachers .. | 4,890 | 5,476 | 6,468 | 6,857 |
| 27 | Continuation School Teachers ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 28 | High School and Collegiate Institute Teachers. | 159 | 239 | 280 | 332 |
| 29 | Day Industrial, Technical and Art School Teachers ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 30 | Number of all teachers, as specified above... | 5,049 | 5,715 | 6,748 | 7,189 |

* Included in Public and Separate School attendances. † Included with year ended six months after

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

Education in Ontario, as connected with Public, Separate, Continuation, High, to 1918, compiled from Returns to the Department of Education

| No. | 1887 | 1892 | 1897 | 1902 | 1907 | 1912 | 1917 | 1918 |
|-----|-----------|-----------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1 | ..... | 2,114,321 | ..... | 2,167,938 | ..... | ‡2,523,358 | ..... | ..... |
| 2 | 611,212 | 595,238 | 590,055 | 584,512 | 590,285 | 609,127 | 628,996 | 640,049 |
| 3 | 112 | 128 | 130 | 134 | 143 | 148 | 162 | 164 |
| 4 | ..... | ..... | 44 | 65 | 107 | 138 | 137 | 136 |
| 5 | 5,277 | 5,577 | 5,574 | 5,671 | 5,819 | 5,939 | 6,103 | 6,136 |
| 6 | 229 | 312 | 340 | 391 | 449 | 513 | 548 | 559 |
| 7 | 5,618 | 6,017 | 6,088 | 6,261 | 6,518 | 6,738 | 6,950 | 6,995 |
| 8 | 17,459 | 22,837 | 24,390 | 24,472 | 30,331 | 32,608 | ‡33,024 | ‡35,217 |
| 9 | ..... | ..... | *1,618 | *2,190 | *4,744 | 6,094 | ‡5,104 | ‡5,006 |
| 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ‡3,674 | ‡4,739 |
| 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ‡14,597 | ‡16,733 |
| 12 | 462,839 | 458,553 | 453,256 | 420,094 | 413,510 | 429,030 | 458,436 | 458,286 |
| 13 | 30,373 | 37,466 | 41,620 | 45,964 | 51,502 | 61,297 | 70,048 | 71,302 |
| 14 | 510,671 | 518,856 | 519,266 | 490,530 | 495,343 | 529,029 | 584,883 | 591,283 |
| 15 | 2,458,540 | 2,752,629 | 2,886,061 | 3,198,132 | 4,389,524 | 6,109,547 | 8,398,450 | 9,027,151 |
| 16 | 3,742,104 | 4,053,918 | 4,215,670 | 4,825,160 | 7,556,179 | 11,273,960 | 14,111,835 | 15,176,723 |
| 17 | ..... | ..... | Included with No.15 | Included with No. 15 | Included with No.15 | 202,875 | 228,362 | 234,976 |
| 18 | ..... | ..... | Included with No.16 | Included with No. 16 | Included with No.16 | 265,087 | 324,621 | 332,853 |
| 19 | 327,452 | 472,029 | 532,837 | 547,402 | 783,782 | 1,232,537 | 1,554,049 | 1,637,476 |
| 20 | 495,612 | 696,114 | 715,976 | 769,680 | 1,213,697 | 1,953,061 | 2,418,975 | 2,586,114 |
| 21 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 246,077 |
| 22 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 493,200 |
| 23 | 4,237,716 | 4,750,032 | 4,931,646 | 5,594,840 | 8,769,876 | 13,492,108 | 16,855,431 | 18,588,890 |
| 24 | 2,718 | 2,770 | 2,784 | 2,311 | 1,813 | 1,511 | 1,317 | 1,068 |
| 25 | 4,876 | 5,710 | 6,344 | 7,320 | 8,387 | 9,617 | 11,445 | 11,877 |
| 26 | 7,594 | 8,480 | 9,128 | 9,631 | 10,200 | 11,128 | 12,762 | 12,945 |
| 27 | ..... | ..... | †44 | †86 | †140 | 226 | 241 | 234 |
| 28 | 398 | 522 | 579 | 593 | 750 | 917 | 1,051 | 1,088 |
| 29 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 132 | 155 |
| 30 | 7,992 | 9,002 | 9,707 | 10,224 | 10,950 | 12,271 | 14,186 | 14,422 |

Public and Separate School teachers. † Census of 1911. § Figures for the school the calendar year specified.

ASSOCIATION PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Statistics, 1918, showing Legislative Grants paid in 1919

| No. | Library | Read- ing Room | Popula- tion | Total Expendi- ture | Volumes in Library | Circula- tion | Legisla- tive Grant paid in 1919 | Amount expended on Books in 1918 |
|-----|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|---|---|
| | | | | \$ c. | | | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| 1 | Admaston | | Rural | 71 02 | 1,509 | 894 | 31 96 | 51 02 |
| 2 | Agincourt | | 400 | 326 31 | 393 | 39 | 172 99 | 305 98 |
| 3 | Alliston | | Re-organized Nov. 27th, 1919. | | | | | |
| 4 | Alma | | 250 | 29 00 | 1,548 | 1,585 | ..... | ..... |
| 5 | Almonte | R | 2,700 | 154 82 | 4,268 | 6,355 | 61 17 | 24 85 |
| 6 | Alton | | 700 | 79 38 | 5,102 | 2,704 | 17 83 | 17 40 |
| 7 | Angus | | 250 | 83 20 | 986 | 864 | 24 82 | 47 50 |
| 8 | Arkona | | 363 | 129 72 | 2,869 | 1,690 | 26 59 | 26 80 |
| 9 | Assiginack | | No annual report for 1918 | | | | | |
| 10 | Athens | | 775 | 76 28 | 1,704 | 1,043 | 22 64 | 46 49 |
| 11 | Atwood | | 600 | 44 22 | 1,215 | 1,364 | 10 00 | ..... |
| 12 | Auburn | R | 250 | 101 02 | 1,688 * | 1,279 | 31 24 | 13 50 |
| 13 | Badjeros | | Rural | 27 59 | 729 | 618 | ..... | 7 95 |
| 14 | Bath | R | 367 | 141 90 | 1,128 | 4,276 | 23 92 | ..... |
| 15 | Bayfield | | 400 | 150 49 | 722 | 2,364 | 55 58 | 112 04 |
| 16 | Bayham | | Rural | 105 58 | 1,015 | 379 | 40 73 | 85 23 |
| 17 | Baysville | | 168 | 107 34 | 1,017 | 1,831 | 25 16 | 48 95 |
| 18 | Beachville | | 500 | 90 53 | 1,688 | 1,264 | ..... | 55 43 |
| 19 | Beechwood | | Rural | 135 99 | 1,138 | 755 | 65 37 | 100 75 |
| 20 | Belwood | | 183 | 101 97 | 2,710 | 1,383 | 31 36 | 50 00 |
| 21 | Blenheim | R | 1,510 | 544 63 | 5,276 * | 11,871 | 138 85 | 152 80 |
| 22 | Bloomfield | | 800 | 14 00 | 1,374 | 1,593 | ..... | ..... |
| 23 | Blyth | | 750 | 69 59 | 2,492 | ..... | 19 00 | 26 01 |
| 24 | Bobcaygeon | R | 872 | 265 05 | 3,327 | 2,845 | 76 99 | 77 55 |
| 25 | Bolton | | 675 | 90 13 | 3,047 | 200 | ..... | ..... |
| 26 | Bowmanville | R | 3,500 | 458 74 | 4,638 * | 7,003 | 114 60 | 165 35 |
| 27 | Bridgeburg | | 2,019 | 375 03 | 2,572 | 5,393 | 91 34 | 96 00 |
| 28 | Brigden | | 500 | 35 20 | 1,095 | 715 | 10 00 | ..... |
| 29 | Brooklin | | Rural | 62 95 | 3,228 | 2,456 | 10 00 | ..... |
| 30 | Brownsville | | 250 | 150 54 | 1,223 | 2,436 | 21 16 | 32 79 |
| 31 | Brucefield | | 200 | 155 93 | 1,929 | 1,693 | 38 39 | 69 12 |
| 32 | Burgessville | | 200 | 138 72 | 943 | 1,205 | 24 48 | 43 73 |
| 33 | Burlington | R | 2,431 | 433 67 | 4,410 | 4,393 | 42 43 | 48 28 |
| 34 | Burnstown | | No annual report for 1918 | | | | | |
| 35 | Caledon | | 500 | 76 42 | 3,136 | 1,415 | 14 02 | 10 55 |
| 36 | Cambray | | Rural | 94 33 | 2,238 | 1,369 | 31 67 | 40 35 |
| 37 | Canfield | | 165 | 73 14 | 1,006 | 1,528 | 24 91 | 35 77 |
| 38 | Cannington | R | 800 | 146 25 | 1,842 * | 2,627 | 36 61 | 25 78 |
| 39 | Capreol | | 1,400 | 70 67 | 64 | 228 | 35 27 | 68 49 |
| 40 | Cargill | | 400 | 148 76 | 3,479 | 4,958 | 48 10 | 69 33 |
| 41 | Chatsworth | | 374 | 5 90 | 1,603 | 807 | 5 00 | ..... |
| 42 | Cheapside | | 75 | 59 95 | 2,422 | 1,219 | 15 40 | 41 25 |
| 43 | Chesterville | | No annual report for 1918 | | | | | |
| 44 | Claremont | | 325 | 98 24 | 3,676 | 1,345 | 33 34 | 58 75 |
| 45 | Clarksburg | R | 600 | 407 74 | 2,193 * | 3,661 | 145 96 | 196 96 |
| 46 | Clarkson | | Organized, March 19th, 1919 | | | | | |
| 47 | Claude | | Rural | 56 79 | 3,502 * | 759 | 31 64 | 54 79 |
| 48 | Cobourg | R | 4,800 | 756 08 | 5,271 * | 16,923 | 143 98 | 238 78 |
| 49 | Colborne | R | 1,020 | 103 00 | 2,167 | 898 | 36 46 | 35 00 |
| 50 | Coldstream | R | 100 | 105 04 | 2,044 | 2,090 | 40 87 | 52 19 |
| 51 | Coldwater | | 600 | 96 71 | 2,147 | 4,423 | 20 58 | 38 43 |
| 52 | Comber | R | 700 | 203 10 | 2,792 | 3,652 | 72 26 | 46 33 |
| 53 | Cookstown | | 475 | 83 56 | 1,798 | 739 | 29 42 | 51 15 |
| 54 | Copleston | | No annual report for 1918 | | | | | |
| 55 | Copper Cliff | | 4,000 | 794 08 | 1,496 | 6,326 | 97 42 | 299 25 |
| 56 | Delta | | 400 | 120 94 | 871 | 1,403 | 40 52 | 88 62 |
| 57 | Depot Harbour | | No annual report for 1918 | | | | | |
| 58 | Don | | 200 | 123 27 | 1,659 | 900 | 45 82 | 68 77 |
| 59 | Dorchester | | 500 | 98 20 | 1,732 | 1,764 | 18 20 | 38 98 |
| 60 | Drumbo | | 400 | 151 40 | 2,739 | 2,232 | 42 31 | 101 13 |
| 61 | Duart | | No annual report for 1918 | | | | | |

* This indicates that works of reference are included in the circulation.

ASSOCIATION PUBLIC LIBRARIES—Continued

Statistics, 1918, showing Legislative Grants paid in 1919

| No. | Library | Read- ing Room | Popula- tion | Total Expendi- ture | Volumes in Library | Circula- tion | Legisla- tive Grant paid in 1919 | Amount expended on Books in 1918 |
|-----|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|---|---|
| | | | | \$ c. | | | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| 62 | Dundalk | | 800 | 214 84 | 3,035 | 3,233 | 38 35 | 90 32 |
| 63 | Dungannon | | Rural | 122 65 | 2,481 | 2,142 | 32 85 | 50 00 |
| 64 | Dunnville | | 3,400 | 441 51 | 4,770 | 9,779 | 123 34 | 231 41 |
| 65 | East Linton | | Organized May 15th, 1919 | | | | | |
| 66 | Elmvale | | Rural | 90 73 | 2,497 | 1,324 | 29 71 | 46 38 |
| 67 | Elmwood | | Rural | 97 61 | 1,593 | 2,004 | 36 82 | 53 65 |
| 68 | Embro | R | 500 | 202 26 | 4,928 | 4,951 | 59 57 | 71 61 |
| 69 | Emo | | Rural | 134 18 | 557 | 786 | 35 43 | 56 66 |
| 70 | Emsdale | | No annual report for 1918 | | | | | |
| 71 | Ennotville | | Rural | 195 16 | 4,454 | 1,090 | 56 07 | 100 50 |
| 72 | Espanola | R | Rural | 5,531 78 | 532 | 445 | 128 39 | 256 78 |
| 73 | Ethel | | Rural | 34 50 | 1,909 | 2,546 | 5 00 | ..... |
| 74 | Fenelon Falls | R | 1,001 | 242 85 | 4,761 * | 3,185 | 48 47 | 7 35 |
| 75 | Fenwick | | Organized September 29th, 1919 | | | | | |
| 76 | Flesherton | | 450 | 73 30 | 1,166 | 458 | 17 26 | 17 92 |
| 77 | Fonthill | R | 700 | 188 27 | 3,804 | 5,431 | 50 01 | 25 55 |
| 78 | Forwich | | 250 | 40 00 | 2,155 | 600 | 10 00 | ..... |
| 79 | Forester's Falls ... | | 126 | 86 80 | 1,342 | 1,939 | 32 29 | 50 00 |
| 80 | Fort Erie | | 1,200 | 168 28 | 4,131 | 3,683 | 49 25 | 94 67 |
| 81 | Frankford | R | 900 | 161 55 | 1,021 | ..... | 64 43 | 44 88 |
| 82 | Fullarton | | 179 | 28 11 | 465 | 1,180 | 5 00 | 12 95 |
| 83 | Glamis | | Rural | 60 90 | 977 | 777 | 14 64 | 16 80 |
| 84 | Glanworth | | 500 | 54 64 | 415 | 819 | 21 57 | 25 00 |
| 85 | Glen Allan | | 200 | 30 10 | 1,331 | 805 | 13 50 | 12 43 |
| 86 | Glen Morris | R | 200 | 103 05 | 3,008 | 785 | 63 52 | 43 25 |
| 87 | Gore Bay | R | 713 | 220 03 | 1,238 | 1,377 | 33 45 | 6 90 |
| 88 | Gore's Landing ... | | 200 | 42 82 | 1,609 | 510 | ..... | 25 90 |
| 89 | Gorrie | | 400 | 97 60 | 2,148 | 464 | 25 22 | 40 50 |
| 90 | Grafton | | 250 | 44 35 | 1,069 | 525 | 30 36 | 42 70 |
| 91 | Haileybury | | No annual report for 1918 | | | | | |
| 92 | Haliburton | | 990 | 108 88 | 1,843 | 2,333 | 27 14 | 66 55 |
| 93 | Harrietsville | | Rural | 107 36 | 795 | 1,954 | 40 61 | 59 33 |
| 94 | Harrington | | No annual report for 1918 | | | | | |
| 95 | Harrow | R | 700 | 330 67 | 1,955 | 3,590 | 52 80 | 73 15 |
| 96 | Hastings | | 800 | 46 16 | 1,198 | 878 | ..... | 20 02 |
| 97 | Hawkesbury | | 4,300 | 16 10 | 647 | 86 | 10 00 | ..... |
| 98 | Hawkesville | | 250 | 10 54 | 924 | 134 | 5 00 | ..... |
| 99 | Hepworth | | 600 | ..... | 450 | 520 | 5 00 | ..... |
| 100 | Highgate | | Organized Nov. 5th, 1919 | | | | | |
| 101 | Highland Creek ... | | 650 | 61 00 | 1,703 | 615 | 22 04 | 16 61 |
| 102 | Hillsdale | | 300 | 83 00 | 1,970 | 1,495 | 16 80 | 44 15 |
| 103 | Hillview | | 294 | 38 65 | 541 | 512 | 19 55 | 19 10 |
| 104 | Holstein | | 300 | 107 75 | 2,154 | 2,695 | 23 41 | 33 30 |
| 105 | Honeywood | | 100 | 27 35 | 826 | 652 | 10 00 | ..... |
| 106 | Huntsville | R | 2,085 | 316 64 | 4,290 | 3,965 | 73 53 | 59 68 |
| 107 | Inglewood | | 400 | 118 90 | 1,343 | 703 | 65 95 | 101 90 |
| 108 | Inwood | | Rural | 144 48 | 1,691 | 2,628 | 53 36 | 78 76 |
| 109 | Iroquois | | 840 | 117 37 | 1,870 | 1,590 | 31 38 | 44 79 |
| 110 | Islington | | 204 | 175 16 | 3,015 | 3,370 | 77 32 | 123 46 |
| 111 | Jarvis | R | 500 | 106 15 | 3,725 | 1,874 | 38 06 | 42 79 |
| 112 | Kars | | Rural | 92 92 | 1,755 | 1,314 | 34 85 | 50 00 |
| 113 | Kemble | | 400 | 82 64 | 1,352 | 1,009 | 24 53 | 28 29 |
| 114 | Kingston | R | 23,737 | 3,996 05 | 10,719 | 54,598 | 260 00 | 1,282 29 |
| 115 | Kinmount | | 400 | 178 05 | 1,397 | 3,497 | 15 00 | 104 70 |
| 116 | Kirkfield | | 100 | 31 64 | 2,513 | 1,218 | 10 00 | ..... |
| 117 | Kirkton | | Rural | 87 42 | 591 | 897 | 30 61 | 56 90 |
| 118 | Komoka | | 300 | 102 54 | 1,386 | 1,450 | 37 55 | 59 64 |
| 119 | Lake Charles | | Rural | 79 65 | 2,135 | ..... | 5 00 | ..... |
| 120 | Lefroy | | Rural | 30 60 | 890 | 1,629 | 10 00 | ..... |
| 121 | Linwood | | No annual report for 1918 | | | | | |

* This indicates that works of reference are included in the circulation.

ASSOCIATION PUBLIC LIBRARIES—Continued
Statistics, 1918, showing Legislative Grants paid in 1919

| No. | Library | Read- ing Room | Popula- tion | Total Expendi- ture | Volumes in Library | Circula- tion | Legisla- tive Grant paid in 1919 | Amount expended on Books in 1918 |
|-----|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|---|---|
| | | | | \$ c. | | | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| 122 | Lorne Park | | Reorganized Sept. 13th, 1919 | | | | | |
| 123 | Lucan | | 700 | 170 41 | 1,595 | 1,450 | 39 27 | 69 36 |
| 124 | Lyn | R | 250 | 142 24 | 861 | 1,112 | 42 29 | 36 25 |
| 125 | Madoc | | 1,200 | 201 17 | 2,737 | 2,597 | 50 52 | 91 52 |
| 126 | Mandamin | | 200 | 205 77 | 1,433 | 1,413 | 65 86 | 112 80 |
| 127 | Manilla | | 190 | 224 42 | 4,927 | 1,808 | 79 26 | 119 47 |
| 128 | Manotick | | No annual report for 1918 | | | | | |
| 129 | Maple | | 350 | 41 85 | 914 | 695 | 10 00 | 7 70 |
| 130 | Markham | | Organized March 10th, 1919 | | | | | |
| 131 | Marksville | | No annual report for 1918 | | | | | |
| 132 | Martintown | | Rural | 118 36 | 757 | 1,794 | 17 17 | 34 15 |
| 133 | Matilda | | Re-organized December, 1919 | | | | | |
| 134 | Meaford | R | 2,417 | 629 48 | 4,671 | 8,353 | 84 43 | 138 76 |
| 135 | Melbourne | | 196 | 17 21 | 1,254 | 1,108 | 5 00 | ..... |
| 136 | Metcalfc | | 402 | 78 56 | 1,104 | 2,524 | 15 00 | ..... |
| 137 | Mildmay | | 750 | 99 54 | 2,618 | 1,226 | 28 43 | 54 13 |
| 138 | Millbank | | Organized February 18th, 1919 | | | | | |
| 139 | Millgrove | | Rural | 33 02 | 892 | 1,188 | 15 99 | 30 04 |
| 140 | Milton | R | 1,726 | 185 86 | 4,759 | 3,638 | 32 78 | 58 16 |
| 141 | Minden | | 300 | 81 80 | 2,053 | 2,006 | 21 27 | 29 99 |
| 142 | Monkton | | 350 | 52 31 | 1,431 | 465 | 20 95 | 21 90 |
| 143 | Mono Centre | | 57 | 23 00 | 849 | 616 | 11 12 | 15 05 |
| 144 | Mono Mills | | No annual report for 1918 | | | | | |
| 145 | Mono Road | | Rural | 26 00 | 1,401 | 1,555 | ..... | ..... |
| 146 | Moorefield | | 350 | 104 27 | 121 | 486 | 66 88 | 103 77 |
| 147 | Morrisburg | R | 1,500 | 441 73 | 3,535 | 2,815 | 106 92 | 57 31 |
| 148 | Morrison | | 2,733 | 190 69 | 1,462 | 1,351 | 22 83 | 50 09 |
| 149 | Mount Albert | R | 550 | 142 17 | 1,259 | 3,256 | 41 00 | 47 28 |
| 150 | Mount Brydges | | 400 | 91 04 | 1,183 | 550 | ..... | 7 48 |
| 151 | Mount Hope | | Organized July 26th, 1919 | | | | | |
| 152 | Nanticoke | | 130 | 86 00 | 2,528 | 685 | 24 10 | 58 40 |
| 153 | Napanee | R | 3,014 | 982 68 | 8,555 | 13,744 | 198 81 | 368 39 |
| 154 | Napier | | Rural | 56.00 | 538 | ..... | 25 44 | 48 91 |
| 155 | Newburgh | R | 400 | 84 91 | 2,184 | 530 | 37 30 | 13 05 |
| 156 | Newbury | | 300 | 36 61 | 1,212 | 647 | 10 00 | ..... |
| 157 | New Dundee | R | 365 | 155 11 | 1,214 | 1,740 | 75 55 | 68 11 |
| 158 | Newington | | 320 | 66 58 | 1,100 | 530 | 25 91 | 26 38 |
| 159 | Niagara | R | 1,568 | 345 44 | 8,994 | 15,444 | 113 98 | 122 56 |
| 160 | Norland | | 337 | 69 67 | 1,289 | 1,925 | 10 00 | 29 33 |
| 161 | North Cobalt | | No annual report for 1918 | | | | | |
| 162 | North Gower | | 350 | 110 21 | 2,330 | 3,027 | 18 88 | 31 60 |
| 163 | Norwood | | 800 | 122 08 | 2,541 | 2,121 | 30 78 | 24 04 |
| 164 | Oakville | R | 3,000 | 760 00 | 5,779 | * 8,166 | 119 43 | 133 26 |
| 165 | Odessa | R | 700 | 139 74 | 1,491 | 4,084 | 37 84 | 23 78 |
| 166 | Omeme | R | 550 | 166 90 | 1,683 | 1,252 | 25 00 | ..... |
| 167 | Orono | | No annual report for 1918 | | | | | |
| 168 | Oxford Mills | | 300 | ..... | 1,400 | ..... | 15 00 | ..... |
| 169 | Pakenham | | No annual report for 1918 | | | | | |
| 170 | Parkhead | | Rural | 27 18 | 452 | 1,045 | 10 00 | ..... |
| 171 | Pickering | R | 600 | 102 43 | 1,873 | 1,222 | 26 90 | 17 50 |
| 172 | Pinkerton | | Rural | 49 49 | 2,111 | 560 | 10 00 | ..... |
| 173 | Plattsville | R | 600 | 207 34 | 2,665 | 3,178 | 55 22 | 90 01 |
| 174 | Plympton | | 335 | 112 92 | 1,383 | 1,906 | 38 12 | 65 75 |
| 175 | Point Edward | | 890 | 137 75 | 3,997 | 1,492 | 36 82 | 59 75 |
| 176 | Port Credit | | 1,100 | 183 78 | 2,954 | 3,574 | 46 10 | 116 85 |
| 177 | Port Dover | R | 1,150 | 127 61 | 1,278 | 1,920 | 34 74 | ..... |
| 178 | Port Perry | R | 1,200 | 444 56 | 2,480 | 3,499 | 103 18 | 58 30 |
| 179 | Port Stanley | | 720 | 185 23 | 2,135 | 1,965 | 43 77 | 63 87 |
| 180 | Powassan | | 600 | 129 80 | 467 | 990 | 59 37 | 88 75 |
| 181 | Princeton | | No annual report for 1918 | | | | | |
| 182 | Queensville | | 400 | 129 78 | 3,041 | 2,486 | 38 80 | 84 68 |

* This indicates that works of reference are included in the circulation.

ASSOCIATION PUBLIC LIBRARIES—Concluded
Statistics, 1918, showing Legislative Grants paid in 1919

| No. | Library | Read- ing Room | Popula- tion | Total Expendi- ture | Volumes in Library | Circula- tion | Legisla- tive Grant paid in 1919 | Amount expended on books in 1918 |
|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|---|---|
| | | | | \$ c. | | | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| 183 | Rainy River | | No annual report for 1918 | | | | | |
| 184 | Ridgetown | R | 2,300 | 215 75 | 4,140 | 6,141 | 67 27 | 37 45 |
| 185 | Ripley | | No annual report for 1918 | | | | | |
| 186 | Riversdale | | 400 | 10 20 | 1,506 | 1,758 | 10 00 | ..... |
| 187 | Rodney | | 800 | 87 76 | 876 | 550 | 25 30 | 71 06 |
| 188 | Romney | | Rural | 106 45 | 3,668 | 879 | 48 19 | 65 80 |
| 189 | Runnymede | | Rural | 229 93 | 2,402 | 7,088 | 56 01 | 127 11 |
| 190 | Russell | R | 700 | 176 66 | 355 | 718 | 44 30 | ..... |
| 191 | St. George | R | 700 | 193 51 | 5,284 | 1,476 | 20 00 | ..... |
| 192 | St. Helen's | | Rural | 56 87 | 1,860 | 1,788 | 19 02 | 21 30 |
| 193 | Saltfleet | | Rural | 285 17 | 2,503 | 7,678 | 67 19 | 140 02 |
| 194 | Scarboro | | Rural | 194 55 | 4,952 | 1,875 | 96 81 | 163 62 |
| 195 | Scotland | R | 400 | 156 98 | 1,945 | 1,597 | 50 66 | 48 26 |
| 196 | Shedden | | 350 | 114 04 | 2,134 | 1,434 | 26 00 | 34 10 |
| 197 | Shetland | | 250 | 96 24 | 858 | 631 | 47 31 | 61 88 |
| 198 | Singhampton | | Reorganized Nov. 17th, 1919 | | | | | |
| 199 | Smithville | | 600 | 254 19 | 1,078 | 3,437 | 10 00 | 185 41 |
| 200 | Solina | | Rural | 56 63 | 455 | 681 | 33 59 | 51 25 |
| 201 | Sombra | | Organized November 15th, 1919 | | | | | |
| 202 | Southampton | | 1,680 | 177 86 | 5,698 | 6,106 | 43 40 | 106 42 |
| 203 | South Mountain | | 210 | 58 57 | 1,233 | 5,080 | 22 70 | 29 62 |
| 204 | Sparta | | No annual report for 1918 | | | | | |
| 205 | Speedside | | 250 | 18 46 | 1,578 | 627 | ..... | ..... |
| 206 | Stevensville | | 350 | 74 42 | 739 | 1,171 | 26 41 | 44 15 |
| 207 | Strathcona | | 550 | 51 58 | 1,600 | 650 | 17 14 | 25 40 |
| 208 | Strathroy | R | 2,706 | 543 02 | 9,133 * | 25,592 | 109 92 | 131 24 |
| 209 | Swansea | | Organized Sept. 30th, 1919 | | | | | |
| 210 | Sydenham | R | 200 | 209 35 | 1,750 | 2,023 | 38 32 | 13 75 |
| 211 | Thamesford | | 500 | 193 48 | 1,975 | 901 | 42 13 | 79 97 |
| 212 | Thamesville | R | 742 | 188 48 | 2,287 | 1,377 | 48 24 | 17 48 |
| 213 | Theford | | 600 | 122 16 | 3,264 | 4,466 | 53 08 | 76 16 |
| 214 | Thornbury | | 725 | ..... | 1,373 | ..... | 5 00 | ..... |
| 215 | Thorndale | | 420 | 184 19 | 657 | 5,782 | 50 56 | 63 22 |
| 216 | Tiverton | | 323 | 68 00 | 1,058 | 1,470 | 10 00 | 18 00 |
| 217 | Tottenham | | 600 | 78 30 | 2,575 | 1,547 | 12 61 | 20 95 |
| 218 | Trout Creek | | 500 | 56 75 | 1,173 | 336 | 14 45 | 27 67 |
| 219 | Tweed | | 1,400 | 241 61 | 2,222 | 6,317 | 48 08 | 80 31 |
| 220 | Underwood | | 165 | 218 55 | ..... | ..... | 15 00 | 133 79 |
| 221 | Unionville | | 400 | 100 25 | 1,562 | 1,606 | 36 20 | 45 57 |
| 222 | Vankleek Hill | | 1,800 | 10 00 | 1,581 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 223 | Victoria | | Rural | 836 58 | 3,751 | 615 | 51 90 | 84 80 |
| 224 | Victoria Mines | | 1,500 | 108 72 | 1,384 | 1,950 | 50 02 | 69 67 |
| 225 | Victoria Road | | 150 | 85 19 | 454 | 183 | 21 60 | 34 10 |
| 226 | Walton | | Rural | 57 33 | 1,376 | 1,372 | 20 22 | 39 15 |
| 227 | Wardsville | | 208 | 87 95 | 2,070 | 2,228 | 24 46 | 41 43 |
| 228 | Warkworth | | 408 | 73 99 | 1,469 | 405 | 10 00 | 7 72 |
| 229 | Waterdown | R | 800 | 365 43 | 601 | 2,702 | 81 23 | 104 90 |
| 230 | Welland | R | 8,825 | 552 30 | 4,856 | 7,814 | 109 51 | 169 37 |
| 231 | Wellesley | | No annual report for 1918 | | | | | |
| 232 | Westford | | 150 | 1 26 | 1,855 | 2,259 | 10 00 | ..... |
| 233 | West Lorne | | 712 | 136 07 | 1,410 | 1,389 | 49 99 | 90 97 |
| 234 | White Lake | | 350 | 50 85 | 893 | 811 | 27 61 | 32 35 |
| 235 | Wiarton | R | 1,617 | 345 90 | 3,327 | 3,894 | 69 94 | 36 55 |
| 236 | Williamstown | | Rural | 80 11 | 2,402 | 792 | 27 17 | 45 32 |
| 237 | Winchester | R | 1,037 | 173 38 | 1,786 | 3,504 | 30 55 | 45 62 |
| 238 | Woodville | R | 500 | 179 54 | 2,653 | 886 | 68 47 | 35 75 |
| 239 | Worthington | R | 600 | 262 49 | 472 | 490 | 93 54 | 88 51 |
| 240 | Wyoming | | Reorganized May 30th, 1919 | | | | | |
| 241 | Zephyr | | 400 | 83 89 | 1,431 | 1,753 | 20 06 | 40 15 |
| 242 | Zurich | | Organized February, 1919 | | | | | |
| Total | | | 161,894 | 40,561 29 | 445,090 | 535,367 | 8,291 52 | 12,721 29 |

* This indicates that works of reference are included in the circulation.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Statistics, 1918, showing Legislative Grants paid in 1919

| No. | Library | Read- ing Room | Popula- tion | Total Expendi- ture | Volumes in Library | Circula- tion | Legisla- tive Grant paid in 1919 | Amount expended on books |
|-----|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| | | | | \$ c. | | | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| 1 | Acton | | 2,000 | 402 34 | 3,912 | 9,206 | 89 78 | 154 71 |
| 2 | Ailsa Craig | R | 357 | 103 79 | 3,218 | 4,368 | 33 86 | 23 23 |
| 3 | Amherstburg | R | 2,500 | 1,040 67 | 4,306 | 16,401 | 129 15 | 184 97 |
| 4 | Arnprior | | 4,225 | 220 17 | 3,826 | 4,280 | 56 32 | 98 79 |
| 5 | Arthur | R | 1,009 | 307 11 | 3,733 | 4,785 | 92 06 | 93 45 |
| 6 | Aurora | | 2,700 | 439 30 | 3,278 | 6,019 | 62 64 | 59 56 |
| 7 | Aylmer | R | 2,300 | 904 36 | 8,545 * | 13,527 | 209 57 | 294 84 |
| 8 | Ayr | R | 778 | 520 13 | 4,067 | 5,163 | 120 20 | 164 83 |
| 9 | Barrie | R | 6,866 | 2,828 62 | 5,951 * | 24,271 | 260 00 | 563 61 |
| 10 | Beamsville | R | 1,116 | 496 95 | 5,140 * | 5,921 | 69 57 | 72 19 |
| 11 | Beaverton | R | 960 | 176 49 | 1,886 | 914 | 65 50 | 46 75 |
| 12 | Beeton | | 600 | 146 65 | 2,403 | 2,596 | 42 52 | 55 01 |
| 13 | Belleville | R | 12,007 | 3,281 39 | 9,102 * | 33,384 | 260 00 | 741 82 |
| 14 | Belmont | | No annual report for 1918 | | | | | |
| 15 | Bothwell | | 650 | 128 67 | 2,925 | 4,188 | 18 17 | 13 28 |
| 16 | Bracebridge | R | 2,261 | 992 47 | 5,518 | 10,355 | 129 59 | 186 35 |
| 17 | Brampton | R | 4,010 | 1,302 02 | 7,741 | 14,933 | 121 09 | 184 09 |
| 18 | Brantford | R | 28,725 | 8,711 22 | 27,943 * | 91,132 | 260 00 | 850 76 |
| 19 | Brighton | R | 1,205 | 240 04 | 3,979 | 2,787 | 35 56 | 11 22 |
| 20 | Brockville | R | 9,418 | 1,974 75 | 14,941 * | 10,343 | 214 90 | 357 94 |
| 21 | Brussels | | 1,200 | 380 81 | 4,690 | 4,072 | 62 38 | 101 40 |
| 22 | Burk's Falls | | No annual report for 1918 | | | | | |
| 23 | Campbellford | R | 3,100 | 1,174 77 | 3,725 | 13,859 | 137 95 | 270 06 |
| 24 | Cardinal | R | 1,111 | 218 05 | 2,745 * | 3,615 | 48 33 | 50 09 |
| 25 | Carleton Place | R | 3,725 | 648 53 | 7,273 | 12,801 | 163 13 | 232 03 |
| 26 | Cayuga | | 800 | 149 94 | 1,903 * | 1,696 | 22 93 | 34 44 |
| 27 | Chatham | R | 14,709 | 3,584 19 | 10,357 * | 46,900 | 260 00 | 633 10 |
| 28 | Chesley | R | 1,703 | 354 74 | 3,783 | 5,285 | 80 24 | 50 65 |
| 29 | Clifford | | 600 | 180 19 | 4,307 * | 4,468 | 42 55 | 69 20 |
| 30 | Clinton | R | 2,300 | 923 00 | 7,739 * | 15,408 | 133 80 | 147 60 |
| 31 | Collingwood | R | 7,949 | 3,157 32 | 9,628 | 12,692 | 256 07 | 292 10 |
| 32 | Cornwall | R | 6,869 | 1,390 99 | 5,608 * | 11,866 | 186 07 | 316 58 |
| 33 | Delhi | R | 900 | 166 71 | 2,385 | 2,576 | 79 62 | 88 21 |
| 34 | Deseronto | R | 2,104 | 289 16 | 6,747 * | 8,524 | 52 50 | 3 85 |
| 35 | Drayton | R | 613 | 308 54 | 3,717 | 3,708 | 86 48 | 82 95 |
| 36 | Dresden | R | 1,500 | 690 69 | 1,898 | 4,855 | 55 03 | 70 06 |
| 37 | Dundas | R | 5,016 | 2,201 26 | 9,005 | 28,588 | 208 63 | 543 95 |
| 38 | Durham | R | 1,540 | 567 06 | 3,855 * | 6,849 | 49 03 | 74 80 |
| 39 | Elmira | R | 2,270 | 705 19 | 5,068 | 6,497 | 147 12 | 228 49 |
| 40 | Elora | R | 1,177 | 946 79 | 8,421 | 7,191 | 118 31 | 71 35 |
| 41 | Erin | | 525 | 225 14 | 3,154 | 6,000 | 80 10 | 128 85 |
| 42 | Essex | R | 1,385 | 576 00 | 3,715 | 7,000 | 104 10 | 140 07 |
| 43 | Exeter | R | 1,478 | 746 16 | 5,252 * | 7,994 | 60 49 | 66 99 |
| 44 | Fergus | R | 1,775 | 798 48 | 5,184 * | 7,576 | 96 65 | 118 42 |
| 45 | Forest | R | 1,418 | 601 02 | 4,005 * | 7,422 | 50 99 | 85 93 |
| 46 | Fort Frances | R | 2,849 | 1,513 04 | 3,275 | 8,555 | 174 81 | 321 58 |
| 47 | Fort William | R | 19,523 | 12,951 88 | 24,780 | 88,596 | 260 00 | 2,299 60 |
| 48 | Galt | R | 12,645 | 4,086 88 | 10,172 * | 38,652 | 260 00 | 487 39 |
| 49 | Gananoque | R | 3,604 | 1,046 82 | 5,624 | 15,648 | 202 09 | 308 68 |
| 50 | Garden Island | | No annual report for 1918 | | | | | |
| 51 | Georgetown | R | 2,000 | 798 48 | 3,927 | 8,777 | 74 04 | 158 09 |
| 52 | Glencoe | | 900 | 87 50 | 2,025 | 400 | 28 49 | 26 98 |
| 53 | Goderich | R | 4,700 | 1,623 56 | 5,910 * | 10,444 | 260 00 | 623 99 |
| 54 | Grand Valley | R | 660 | 823 55 | 3,236 * | 4,880 | 75 73 | 130 34 |
| 55 | Gravenhurst | | 1,702 | 99 25 | 2,256 | 886 | 21 38 | 31 55 |
| 56 | Grimsby | R | 2,000 | 1,411 77 | 4,192 | 17,846 | 169 73 | 248 65 |
| 57 | Guelph | R | 16,974 | 4,949 05 | 19,013 | 48,383 | 260 00 | 576 67 |
| 58 | Hagersville | R | 1,200 | 349 40 | 2,136 * | 1,420 | 95 76 | 96 25 |

* This indicates that works of reference are included in the circulation.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES—Continued
Statistics, 1918, showing Legislative Grants paid in 1919

| No. | Library | Read- ing Room | Popula- tion | Total Expendi- ture | Volumes in Library | Circula- tion | Legisla- tive Grant paid in 1919 | Amount expended on books |
|-----|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| | | | | \$ c. | | | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| 59 | Hamilton | R | 110,000 | 50,324 91 | 47,365 | *250,863 | 260 00 | 4,625 03 |
| 60 | Hamilton, Branch... | R | ..... | 1,708 59 | 7,296 | 65,656 | 260 00 | 860 70 |
| 61 | Hanover | R | 3,300 | 649 48 | 3,268 | 9,826 | 175 10 | 282 58 |
| 62 | Harriston | R | 1,400 | 941 40 | 3,760 | 16,129 | 91 69 | 117 88 |
| 63 | Hensall ..... | ..... | 800 | 166 57 | 1,957 | 5,422 | 53 66 | 70 27 |
| 64 | Hespeler | R | 2,929 | 775 59 | 4,935 | 9,990 | 106 94 | 181 29 |
| 65 | Ingersoll | R | 5,475 | 1,425 13 | 6,273 | 20,808 | 119 71 | 207 44 |
| 66 | Kemptville | R | 1,150 | 522 14 | 4,037 | 7,058 | 113 39 | 150 00 |
| 67 | Kenora | R | 5,000 | 1,716 07 | 3,828 | 13,891 | 73 13 | 135 11 |
| 68 | Kincardine | R | 2,306 | 703 36 | 4,467 | 3,513 | 109 46 | 132 83 |
| 69 | Kingsville | R | 1,706 | 515 80 | 3,327 | 8,183 | 77 42 | 139 51 |
| 70 | Kintore ..... | ..... | 280 | 81 85 | 1,785 | 1,839 | 17 14 | 30 05 |
| 71 | Kitchener | R | 19,767 | 6,468 10 | 15,262 | 52,969 | 260 00 | 923 84 |
| 72 | Lakefield | R | 997 | 249 28 | 200 * | 4,380 | 81 41 | 57 25 |
| 73 | Lanark ..... | ..... | 625 | 32 30 | 1,987 | 2,316 | 10 00 | ..... |
| 74 | Lancaster ..... | ..... | 700 | 225 65 | 4,983 | 1,682 | 32 62 | 42 51 |
| 75 | Leamington | R | 4,000 | 1,327 61 | 5,696 | 20,236 | 258 80 | 396 62 |
| 76 | Lindsay | R | 8,014 | 2,101 66 | 7,595 | 18,521 | 236 05 | 352 11 |
| 77 | Listowel | R | 2,600 | 1,171 41 | 2,445 * | 8,111 | 135 63 | 227 55 |
| 78 | Little Britain | R | 300 | 123 41 | 2,960 | 2,122 | 48 24 | ..... |
| 79 | London | R | 58,421 | 15,254 58 | 40,430 | *218,801 | 260 00 | 2,775 55 |
| 80 | London, East | R | ..... | 2,601 29 | 5,158 * | 50,816 | 260 00 | 946 27 |
| 81 | London, South ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,054 15 | 1,129 | 164 | 200 00 | 798 05 |
| 82 | Lucknow | R | 990 | 882 60 | 3,400 | 4,994 | 88 80 | 191 62 |
| 83 | Markdale | R | 925 | 652 49 | 3,495 * | 4,968 | 55 62 | 60 43 |
| 84 | Merrickville ..... | ..... | 950 | 158 46 | 3,059 | 1,598 | 52 08 | 80 06 |
| 85 | Merritton ..... | ..... | 2,400 | 165 00 | 2,638 | 7,554 | 20 00 | ..... |
| 86 | Midland | R | 6,310 | 1,681 67 | 7,416 * | 35,914 | 143 61 | 223 41 |
| 87 | Millbrook | R | 800 | 302 19 | 2,733 | 7,380 | 104 20 | 99 12 |
| 88 | Milverton | R | 939 | 723 20 | 2,809 | 3,385 | 116 36 | 224 34 |
| 89 | Mimico | R | 2,098 | 1,345 03 | 2,827 | 12,517 | 72 79 | 207 65 |
| 90 | Mitchell | R | 1,596 | 705 11 | 5,486 | 5,605 | 81 90 | 99 13 |
| 91 | Mount Forest | R | 2,500 | 543 26 | 4,169 | 16,049 | 56 61 | 71 85 |
| 92 | New Hamburg | R | 1,312 | 574 85 | 2,820 | 5,966 | 77 82 | 86 60 |
| 93 | New Liskeard | R | 1,700 | 1,372 11 | 4,277 | 8,697 | 150 17 | 283 62 |
| 94 | Newmarket | R | 3,600 | 584 50 | 4,386 | 9,407 | 85 31 | 98 41 |
| 95 | Niagara Falls | R | 12,434 | 4,911 44 | 15,476 * | 47,646 | 260 00 | 1,301 59 |
| 96 | North Bay | R | 9,413 | 2,428 89 | 6,029 * | 15,446 | 222 27 | 398 95 |
| 97 | Norwich | R | 1,100 | 701 97 | 3,717 | 8,121 | 77 08 | 127 60 |
| 98 | Oakwood | R | 300 | 144 52 | 2,082 | 1,651 | 48 77 | 33 37 |
| 99 | Orangeville | R | 2,259 | 1,169 93 | 6,692 * | 13,044 | 148 80 | 208 54 |
| 100 | Orillia | R | 8,470 | 2,680 29 | 7,403 * | 16,164 | 260 00 | 557 69 |
| 101 | Oshawa | R | 9,700 | 1,481 91 | 5,480 | 14,063 | 160 57 | 228 08 |
| 102 | Ottawa | R | 104,007 | 28,618 42 | 63,713 | 227,228 | 260 00 | 3,339 20 |
| 103 | Ottawa, South | R | ..... | 879 81 | 1,975 | 11,792 | 190 40 | 285 74 |
| 104 | Ottawa, West | R | ..... | 1,812 86 | 3,992 | 16,340 | 247 64 | 417 64 |
| 105 | Otterville ..... | ..... | 500 | 145 30 | 2,245 | 4,977 | 57 38 | 84 76 |
| 106 | Owen Sound | R | 12,200 | 2,702 35 | 8,293 * | 37,018 | 260 00 | 507 43 |
| 107 | Paisley | R | 736 | 332 10 | 5,560 * | 7,741 | 85 78 | 92 19 |
| 108 | Palmerston | R | 2,200 | 827 31 | 2,982 | 7,441 | 50 29 | 59 66 |
| 109 | Paris | R | 4,317 | 1,342 46 | 11,838 | 22,180 | 245 23 | 359 19 |
| 110 | Parkhill | R | 1,400 | 785 67 | 2,516 | 2,383 | 52 61 | 42 00 |
| 111 | Parry Sound ..... | ..... | 5,016 | 896 06 | 3,371 | 5,817 | 128 86 | 333 60 |
| 112 | Pembroke | R | 8,080 | 2,018 86 | 5,829 | 19,979 | 260 00 | 646 55 |
| 113 | Penetanguishene | R | 3,928 | 1,238 07 | 6,453 * | 9,048 | 124 01 | 161 25 |
| 114 | Perth | R | 4,000 | 865 40 | 4,260 | 14,554 | 71 49 | 70 32 |
| 115 | Peterborough | R | 20,599 | 6,387 91 | 14,807 | 51,816 | 260 00 | 1,138 03 |
| 116 | Picton | R | 3,500 | 1,665 15 | 7,489 | 21,231 | 258 75 | 399 92 |

* This indicates that works of reference are included in the circulation.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES—Continued
Statistics, 1918, showing Legislative Grants paid in 1919

| No. | Library | Read- ing Room | Popula- tion | Total Expendi- ture | Volumes in Library | Circula- tion | Legisla- tive Grant paid in 1919 | Amount expended on Books |
|-----|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| | | | | \$ c. | | | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| 117 | Port Arthur | R | 15,059 | 9,217 18 | 15,028 * | 70,433 | 260 00 | 1,615 49 |
| 118 | Port Carling | R | 400 | 237 59 | 1,898 | 2,013 | 70 71 | 63 42 |
| 119 | Port Colborne | | 2,940 | 225 23 | 2,175 | 157 | 52 91 | 65 83 |
| 120 | Port Elgin | R | 1,500 | 852 12 | 5,143 | 12,653 | 60 33 | 99 44 |
| 121 | Port Hope | R | 4,289 | 1,303 11 | 6,983 | 19,819 | 100 47 | 177 45 |
| 122 | Port Rowan | | 626 | 143 27 | 1,859 | 1,142 | 30 97 | 31 95 |
| 123 | Prescott | R | 2,630 | 527 63 | 6,734 * | 13,533 | 90 48 | 141 14 |
| 124 | Preston | R | 5,000 | 1,796 04 | 8,824 * | 22,520 | 260 00 | 429 47 |
| 125 | Renfrew | R | 6,384 | 1,068 09 | 3,674 | 18,364 | 164 38 | 232 04 |
| 126 | Richmond Hill | R | 1,005 | 271 68 | 4,469 | 6,329 | 67 58 | 71 34 |
| 127 | Ridgeway | | 700 | 149 92 | 2,586 | 2,840 | 33 79 | 64 46 |
| 128 | St. Catharines | R | 17,880 | 6,257 57 | 11,230 | 51,645 | 260 00 | 1,259 36 |
| 129 | St. Mary's | R | 3,807 | 1,215 57 | 9,068 | 20,223 | 206 91 | 294 82 |
| 130 | St. Thomas | R | 17,143 | 3,754 23 | 16,164 * | 58,166 | 260 00 | 723 33 |
| 131 | Sarnia | R | 12,178 | 4,177 05 | 11,887 * | 40,208 | 260 00 | 1,374 16 |
| 132 | Sault Ste. Marie ... | R | 20,000 | 6,339 04 | 6,267 | 35,031 | 260 00 | 2,666 21 |
| 133 | Sault Ste. Marie, West | | Opened in 1919 | | | | | |
| 134 | Schreiber | R | 1,200 | 706 71 | 1,651 * | 2,020 | 25 26 | 41 95 |
| 135 | Seaforth | R | 2,040 | 728 93 | 9,442 * | 10,916 | 152 58 | 200 15 |
| 136 | Shelburne | R | 1,100 | 637 12 | 4,387 | 6,285 | 94 24 | 147 62 |
| 137 | Simcoe | R | 3,992 | 1,785 35 | 9,969 | 20,453 | 260 00 | 506 67 |
| 138 | Smith's Falls | R | 6,356 | 1,935 02 | 6,191 * | 17,625 | 189 57 | 261 11 |
| 139 | South River | | 600 | 63 00 | 1,103 | 1,672 | 15 00 | ..... |
| 140 | Springfield | | 452 | 82 09 | 1,619 | 1,323 | 16 09 | 30 95 |
| 141 | Stayner | | 1,000 | 69 90 | 2,040 | 3,342 | 10 00 | ..... |
| 142 | Stirling | R | 850 | 576 54 | 2,254 | 4,283 | 110 64 | 191 60 |
| 143 | Stouffville | R | 968 | 406 26 | 5,870 | 9,740 | 111 59 | 109 84 |
| 144 | Stratford | R | 17,143 | 3,176 04 | 15,135 * | 53,595 | 260 00 | 860 11 |
| 145 | Streetsville | R | 585 | 219 97 | 2,856 | 5,729 | 46 20 | ..... |
| 146 | Sudbury | R | 7,215 | 1,529 29 | 1,889 * | 15,529 | ..... | 367 24 |
| 147 | Sundridge | | 430 | 27 49 | 1,019 | 522 | 12 32 | 22 15 |
| 148 | Sutton West | R | 825 | 221 24 | 1,783 | 4,963 | 70 90 | 125 51 |
| 149 | Tara | R | 560 | 237 15 | 1,924 | 1,866 | 95 65 | 74 01 |
| 150 | Tavistock | | 975 | 1,109 26 | 4,263 | 9,979 | 52 22 | 58 48 |
| 151 | Teeswater | R | 807 | 566 83 | 4,973 | 3,476 | 74 32 | 95 50 |
| 152 | Thorold | R | 4,069 | 1,374 42 | 6,418 | 5,419 | 62 92 | 70 08 |
| 153 | Tilbury | | 1,713 | 5 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 154 | Tillsonburg | R | 3,200 | 1,331 40 | 4,621 | 24,482 | 187 47 | 351 97 |
| 155 | Toronto, Beaches ... | R | 515,000 | 7,685 21 | 9,120 * | 113,044 | 230 00 | 851 16 |
| 156 | " Church | R | ..... | 16,536 45 | 56,268 | 84,108 | 260 00 | 828 06 |
| 157 | " College | R | ..... | 131,536 91 | 157,679 * | 447,949 | 260 00 | 9,709 37 |
| 158 | " Deer Park | R | ..... | 6,524 62 | 9,318 | 52,976 | 235 00 | 775 02 |
| 159 | " Dovercourt | R | ..... | 14,421 80 | 16,677 * | 204,187 | 260 00 | 1,646 12 |
| 160 | " Earlscourt | R | ..... | 5,801 05 | 7,745 | 53,872 | 217 75 | 527 16 |
| 161 | " Eastern | R | ..... | 9,146 24 | 4,210 | 16,341 | 162 86 | 315 72 |
| 162 | " High Park | R | ..... | 22,888 71 | 10,920 * | 140,248 | 230 00 | 1,218 09 |
| 163 | " Municipal | R | ..... | 4,349 28 | 1,230 * | 6,663 | 129 75 | 214 00 |
| 164 | " Northern ... | R | ..... | 5,862 64 | 7,033 | 29,955 | 139 29 | 256 58 |
| 165 | " Queen & Lisgar. | R | ..... | 6,618 04 | 15,978 * | 84,007 | 247 50 | 756 44 |
| 166 | " Riverdale .. | R | ..... | 10,395 38 | 17,415 * | 181,622 | 260 00 | 1,005 51 |
| 167 | " Western ... | R | ..... | 6,696 98 | 12,419 * | 92,849 | 250 00 | 909 74 |
| 168 | " Wychwood .. | R | ..... | 6,356 72 | 9,390 * | 81,253 | 213 00 | 516 02 |
| 169 | " Yorkville .. | R | ..... | 6,129 20 | 13,439 | 56,128 | 250 00 | 681 56 |
| 170 | Trenton | R | No annual report for 1918 | | | | | |
| 171 | Uxbridge | R | 1,579 | 461 80 | 6,636 | 9,402 | 61 97 | 12 80 |
| 172 | Walkerton | R | 2,500 | 1,005 20 | 4,043 | 8,865 | 67 77 | 87 25 |
| 173 | Walkerville | R | 5,917 | 3,673 82 | 9,006 | 34,266 | 260 00 | 449 95 |
| 174 | Wallaceburg | R | 3,992 | 2,637 52 | 4,034 * | 23,254 | 146 87 | 223 86 |

* This indicates that works of reference are included in the circulation.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES—Concluded
Statistics, 1918, showing Legislative Grants paid in 1919

| No. | Library | Read- ing Room | Popula- tion | Total Expendi- ture | Volumes in Library | Circula- tion | Legisla- tive Grant paid in 1919 | Amount expended on Books |
|-----|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| | | | | \$ c. | | | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| 175 | Waterford | | 1,100 | 22 80 | 1,161 | 850 | 5 00 | ..... |
| 176 | Waterloo | R | 5,105 | 2,155 67 | 11,538 | 17,742 | 260 00 | 351 22 |
| 177 | Watford | R | 1,055 | 531 28 | 4,440 * | 6,260 | 76 81 | 86 99 |
| 178 | Weston | R | 2,362 | 1,614 20 | 4,330 | 13,695 | 253 07 | 465 22 |
| 179 | Whitby | R | 3,469 | 853 76 | 3,604 * | 11,435 | 100 76 | 133 95 |
| 180 | Windsor | R | 29,344 | 7,526 55 | 27,362 | *115,526 | 260 00 | 1,480 89 |
| 181 | Wingham | R | 2,386 | 913 76 | 6,583 | 7,953 | 246 99 | 398 97 |
| 182 | Woodstock | R | 10,051 | 3,177 33 | 12,174 | 44,994 | 260 00 | 480 31 |
| 183 | Wroxeter | | 350 | 207 54 | 5,534 | 1,798 | 69 74 | 113 54 |
| | Total | | 1,440,091 | 578,865 52 | 1,407,666 | 4,759,049 | 24,510 23 | 57,182 20 |

GRANTS TO HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS

The following Historical, Literary and Scientific Institutions, Etc., duly reported according to the requirements of the Act, and received the undermentioned grants during the fiscal year ended October 31st, 1919 :

| Name of Institution. | Grant Paid. |
|--|----------------|
| | \$ c. |
| Brant Historical Society | 100 00 |
| Elgin Historical and Scientific Association | 100 00 |
| Essex Historical Society | 100 00 |
| Huron Institute | 100 00 |
| Kent Historical Society | 100 00 |
| Kingston Historical Society | 100 00 |
| L'Alliance Française, Ottawa | 300 00 |
| Lennox and Addington Historical Society | 100 00 |
| Lundy's Lane Historical Society | 200 00 |
| London and Middlesex Historical Society | 100 00 |
| Niagara Historical Society | 200 00 |
| Ontario Historical Society | 800 00 |
| Thunder Bay Historical Society, Fort William | 100 00 |
| Wentworth Historical Society | 200 00 |
| Women's Canadian Historical Society of Ottawa | 200 00 |
| Women's Canadian Historical Society of Toronto | 100 00 |
| Women's Wentworth Historical Society | 300 00 |
| Hamilton Scientific Association | 400 00 |
| Canadian Institute | 2,500 00 |
| Club Litteraire Canadien Français, Ottawa | 200 00 |
| L'Institut Canadien Français, d'Ottawa | 300 00 |
| Ottawa Field Naturalists' Club | 200 00 |
| Royal Astronomical Society, Toronto | 600 00 |
| Society of Chemical Industry | 300 00 |
| Ontario Library Association | 400 00 |
| Reading Camp Association | 2,500 00 |
| St. Patrick's Literary Association of Ottawa | 200 00 |
| Canadian Free Library for the Blind | 700 00 |
| Waterloo Historical Society | 100 00 |
| United Empire Loyalists | 200 00 |
| York Pioneers | 200 00 |
| Ottawa Association for the Blind | 1,000 00 |
| Institut Jeanne D'Arc, Ottawa | 100 00 |
| Le Cercle Social, Ottawa | 200 00 |
| Folk Lore Society | 100 00 |

* This indicates that works of reference are included in the circulation.

APPEN-

TEACHERS' FINANCIAL

| Name of Institute | Total Registered Attendance of Members | Receipts | | |
|---|--|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | | Government Grant | Municipal Grant | Members' Fees |
| | | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| 1 Algoma East | 160 | 100 00 | ..... | 80 00 |
| 2 Algoma (Eastern Division) | 30 | 50 00 | ..... | 14 00 |
| 3 Brant | 131 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 28 25 |
| 4 Bruce East | 113 | 100 00 | 50 00 | ..... |
| 5 Bruce West | 96 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 23 75 |
| 6 Carleton East..... | 94 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 47 00 |
| 7 Carleton West, and Lanark East..... | ..... | 50 00 | 50 00 | ..... |
| 8 Dufferin..... | 105 | 50 00 | 50 00 | ..... |
| 9 Dundas..... | ..... | 50 00 | 50 00 | 22 50 |
| 10 Elgin East..... | 103 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 51 50 |
| 11 Elgin West..... | 101 | 100 00 | 50 00 | 114 25 |
| 12 Essex North | 59 | 25 00 | 50 00 | ..... |
| 13 Essex South..... | 160 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 41 50 |
| 14 Frontenac North, and Addington | 55 | 25 00 | 19 38 | 13 75 |
| 15 Frontenac South..... | 101 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 25 25 |
| 16 Glengarry ..... | ..... | 100 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 17 Grey East | 90 | 50 00 | 50 00 | ..... |
| 18 Grey South | 83 | 50 00 | 100 00 | 20 25 |
| 19 Grey West | 124 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 59 00 |
| 20 Haliburton..... | 37 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 10 25 |
| 21 Haldimand..... | ..... | 50 00 | 50 00 | ..... |
| 22 Halton..... | ..... | 50 00 | 50 00 | 2 00 |
| 23 Hastings Centre | 101 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 22 25 |
| 24 Hastings North | 55 | ..... | 25 00 | 15 25 |
| 25 Hastings South, and Belleville..... | 134 | 50 00 | 49 42 | 31 75 |
| 26 Huron East | 115 | 100 00 | 100 00 | 50 00 |
| 27 Huron West | 116 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 29 25 |
| 28 Kenora ..... | ..... | 50 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 29 Kent East..... | 84 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 20 50 |
| 30 Kent West, and City of Chatham | 133 | 100 00 | 50 00 | 33 25 |
| 31 Lambton East..... | 116 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 19 75 |
| 32 Lambton West | 153 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 72 50 |
| 33 Lanark West, and Smith's Falls | 106 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 27 25 |
| 34 Leeds East, and Brockville (No. 2) | 102 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 51 00 |
| 35 Leeds West (No. 1)..... | 81 | 50 00 | 25 00 | 19 75 |
| 36 Leeds and Grenville (No. 3)..... | ..... | 50 00 | 50 00 | ..... |
| 37 Lennox and Addington..... | 102 | 100 00 | 50 00 | 23 50 |
| 38 Lincoln..... | 118 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 27 25 |
| 39 Manitoulin East | 30 | 50 00 | ..... | 27 00 |
| 40 Manitoulin West..... | 30 | 50 00 | ..... | 29 00 |
| 41 Middlesex East | 111 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 27 75 |
| 42 Middlesex West | 109 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 83 25 |
| 43 Muskoka..... | 98 | 50 00 | ..... | 41 00 |
| 44 Nipissing North | 65 | 50 00 | ..... | 32 50 |
| 45 Norfolk | 111 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 49 00 |
| 46 Northumberland and Durham, No. 1 | 86 | 50 00 | 25 00 | 19 00 |
| 47 Northumberland and Durham, No. 2 | 86 | 50 00 | 25 00 | 19 00 |
| 48 Northumberland and Durham, No. 3 | 86 | 50 00 | ..... | 43 00 |
| 49 Ontario North | 79 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 54 75 |

DIX J

INSTITUTES

STATEMENT

| Receipts—Continued | | | Expenditure | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------|----------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------|-------|
| Balances and other sources | | Total Receipts | Printing, Postage, etc. | Libraries, Educational Journals, etc. | Miscellaneous | Total Expenditure | Balances | |
| | \$ | c. | \$ | c. | \$ | c. | \$ | c. |
| 1 | 151 | 98 | 331 | 98 | 10 | 72 | 66 | 85 |
| 2 | 58 | 24 | 122 | 24 | 9 | 80 | 25 | 50 |
| 3 | 73 | 78 | 202 | 03 | 17 | 75 | 19 | 71 |
| 4 | 259 | 89 | 409 | 89 | 30 | 51 | 18 | 25 |
| 5 | 275 | 33 | 399 | 08 | 37 | 70 | 54 | 07 |
| 6 | 277 | 96 | 424 | 96 | 45 | 93 | 85 | 17 |
| 7 | 237 | 03 | 337 | 03 | 80 | 66 | 8 | 57 |
| 8 | 149 | 73 | 249 | 73 | 30 | 65 | 38 | 00 |
| 9 | 142 | 18 | 264 | 68 | 38 | 04 | 61 | 55 |
| 10 | 204 | 14 | 355 | 64 | 15 | 59 | 161 | 40 |
| 11 | 31 | 39 | 295 | 64 | 1 | 39 | 150 | 73 |
| 12 | 102 | 80 | 177 | 80 | 5 | 90 | 44 | 00 |
| 13 | ..... |  | 141 | 50 | 10 | 68 | 50 | 00 |
| 14 | 73 | 45 | 131 | 58 | 7 | 12 | 7 | 63 |
| 15 | 192 | 11 | 317 | 36 | 22 | 57 | 55 | 48 |
| 16 | 236 | 59 | 336 | 59 | 8 | 12 | 56 | 03 |
| 17 | 233 | 49 | 333 | 49 | 5 | 00 | 36 | 07 |
| 18 | 256 | 58 | 426 | 83 | 6 | 04 | 111 | 05 |
| 19 | 122 | 80 | 281 | 80 | 16 | 95 | 70 | 25 |
| 20 | 76 | 10 | 136 | 35 | 4 | 77 | 33 | 62 |
| 21 | 562 | 82 | 662 | 82 | 8 | 90 | ..... | ..... |
| 22 | 204 | 92 | 306 | 92 | 14 | 70 | ..... | ..... |
| 23 | 140 | 56 | 262 | 81 | 19 | 62 | 91 | 38 |
| 24 | 215 | 36 | 255 | 61 | 5 | 78 | 32 | 76 |
| 25 | 74 | 59 | 205 | 76 | 7 | 03 | 85 | 00 |
| 26 | 228 | 73 | 478 | 73 | 20 | 00 | 11 | 50 |
| 27 | 96 | 63 | 225 | 88 | 39 | 35 | 66 | 50 |
| 28 | 129 | 64 | 179 | 64 | 4 | 50 | 86 | 47 |
| 29 | 349 | 88 | 470 | 38 | 18 | 45 | ..... | ..... |
| 30 | 345 | 28 | 528 | 53 | 8 | 75 | 91 | 58 |
| 31 | 15 | 06 | 134 | 81 | 12 | 30 | ..... | ..... |
| 32 | 185 | 09 | 357 | 59 | 20 | 82 | 90 | 02 |
| 33 | 155 | 90 | 283 | 15 | 18 | 00 | 84 | 05 |
| 34 | 111 | 18 | 262 | 18 | 10 | 00 | 117 | 20 |
| 35 | 164 | 72 | 259 | 47 | 15 | 77 | 42 | 50 |
| 36 | 62 | 79 | 162 | 79 | 10 | 50 | ..... | ..... |
| 37 | 55 | 55 | 229 | 05 | 15 | 12 | 26 | 00 |
| 38 | 115 | 84 | 243 | 09 | 11 | 60 | 25 | 86 |
| 39 | 16 | 97 | 93 | 97 | 7 | 63 | 28 | 90 |
| 40 | 25 | 02 | 104 | 02 | 8 | 05 | 30 | 70 |
| 41 | 172 | 77 | 300 | 52 | 17 | 31 | 62 | 60 |
| 42 | 112 | 38 | 295 | 63 | 17 | 65 | 52 | 78 |
| 43 | 124 | 68 | 215 | 68 | 9 | 40 | 30 | 15 |
| 44 | 81 | 56 | 164 | 06 | 8 | 90 | ..... | ..... |
| 45 | 75 | 42 | 224 | 42 | 8 | 50 | 50 | 00 |
| 46 | 197 | 09 | 291 | 09 | 2 | 74 | | |
| 47 | 73 | 86 | 167 | 86 | 8 | 73 | 50 | 00 |
| 48 | 155 | 96 | 248 | 96 | 13 | 80 | 5 | 00 |
| 49 | 56 | 02 | 160 | 77 | 7 | 96 | 25 | 30 |
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TEACHERS' FINANCIAL

| Name of Institute—Concluded | Total Registered Attendance of Members | Receipts | | |
|--|--|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | | Government Grant | Municipal Grant | Members' Fees |
| | | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| 50 Ontario South | | 50 00 | | |
| 51 Oxford | 187 | 75 00 | 75 00 | 50 75 |
| 52 Parry Sound East | | 50 00 | | 12 25 |
| 53 Parry Sound West | 61 | 50 00 | | 12 75 |
| 54 Peel..... | 90 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 91 00 |
| 55 Perth and Stratford | 205 | 75 00 | 75 00 | 95 00 |
| 56 Peterborough | | 50 00 | 50 00 | 41 00 |
| 57 Prescott and Russell..... | | 50 00 | 150 00 | |
| 58 Prince Edward | 100 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 24 50 |
| 59 Rainy River | 47 | 50 00 | | 23 50 |
| 60 Renfrew North | | 50 00 | 50 00 | 25 |
| 61 Renfrew South | | 50 00 | 50 00 | |
| 62 Simcoe East | 134 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 26 75 |
| 63 Simcoe North | 77 | 100 00 | 50 00 | |
| 64 Simcoe South-West | 109 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 27 75 |
| 65 Stormont..... | | 50 00 | 50 00 | |
| 66 Sudbury..... | 95 | 50 00 | | 23 00 |
| 67 Thunder Bay | 217 | 50 00 | 75 00 | 52 50 |
| 68 Timiskaming North..... | 38 | | | 18 00 |
| 69 Timiskaming South..... | 101 | 50 00 | | 50 50 |
| 70 Victoria..... | 117 | 100 00 | 100 00 | 59 00 |
| 71 Waterloo | | 100 00 | 100 00 | 119 00 |
| 72 Welland | | 50 00 | 50 00 | |
| 73 Wellington North..... | 89 | | 50 00 | 21 25 |
| 74 Wellington South..... | 134 | 50 00 | 50 00 | |
| 75 Wentworth | 123 | 100 00 | 50 00 | 58 50 |
| 76 York East | 105 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 27 00 |
| 77 York North | 79 | 100 00 | | 40 00 |
| 78 York West | 121 | 50 00 | | 33 00 |
| 79*Ontario Educational Association | 1,070 | 1,400 00 | | 535 40 |
| Cities | | | | |
| 80 Brantford | 66 | 25 00 | | 47 00 |
| 81 Guelph | | 25 00 | 25 00 | |
| 82 Hamilton | 411 | 125 00 | 150 00 | 193 50 |
| 83 Kingston | | 25 00 | 25 00 | 15 75 |
| 84 London | 260 | 75 00 | 75 00 | 73 00 |
| 85 Ottawa..... | 394 | 100 00 | 100 00 | 113 00 |
| 86 Peterborough | 80 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 40 00 |
| 87 St. Catharines and Niagara Falls..... | 85 | 50 00 | 50 00 | |
| 88 Toronto, District No. 1 | 225 | 75 00 | 75 00 | 60 25 |
| 89 " " " 2 | | 75 00 | 75 00 | |
| 90 " " " 3 | | 75 00 | 75 00 | |
| 91 " " " 4 | | 75 00 | 133 50 | 110 27 |
| 92 " " " 5 | | 75 00 | | 58 00 |
| 93 " " " 6 | | 75 00 | 75 00 | 60 00 |
| 94 " " " 7 | | 75 00 | 75 00 | |
| 95 Windsor and Walkerville..... | | 50 00 | 50 00 | |
| Totals, 1918..... | †8,869 | 6,725 00 | 4,202 30 | 3,635 17 |
| Totals, 1917..... | 12,460 | 5,475 00 | 3,701 62 | 3,821 23 |
| Increases .. | | 1,250 00 | 500 68 | |
| Decreases..... | 3,591 | | | 186 06 |

* Statement for 1918-1919 †Owing to "Influenza" many meetings were cancelled.

INSTITUTES—Concluded
STATEMENT—Concluded

| Receipts—Continued | | Expenditure | | | | Balances |
|----------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------|
| Balances and other sources | Total Receipts | Printing, Postage, etc. | Libraries, Educational Journals, etc. | Miscellaneous | Total Expenditure | |
| \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| 50 284 72 | 334 72 | 9 82 | 81 23 | 68 55 | 159 60 | 175 12 |
| 51 282 87 | 483 62 | 32 24 | 172 73 | 78 96 | 283 93 | 199 69 |
| 52 64 26 | 126 51 | 10 70 | ..... | 27 75 | 38 45 | 88 06 |
| 53 59 40 | 122 15 | 7 35 | 1 50 | 15 00 | 23 85 | 98 30 |
| 54 175 75 | 366 75 | 14 64 | 54 08 | 164 92 | 233 64 | 133 11 |
| 55 263 94 | 508 94 | 17 75 | 140 59 | 103 60 | 261 94 | 247 00 |
| 56 190 07 | 331 07 | 22 88 | 181 11 | 54 70 | 258 69 | 72 38 |
| 57 316 32 | 516 32 | 15 48 | 75 48 | 11 00 | 101 96 | 414 36 |
| 58 182 16 | 306 66 | 19 02 | 74 32 | 82 23 | 175 57 | 131 09 |
| 59 85 90 | 159 40 | 7 50 | ..... | 3 80 | 11 30 | 148 10 |
| 60 148 20 | 248 45 | 11 38 | 116 90 | 17 00 | 145 28 | 103 17 |
| 61 51 95 | 151 95 | 9 28 | 7 00 | 22 26 | 38 54 | 113 41 |
| 62 192 21 | 318 96 | 12 00 | 99 50 | 55 50 | 167 00 | 151 96 |
| 63 132 38 | 282 38 | 13 00 | 2 50 | 83 70 | 99 20 | 183 18 |
| 64 112 94 | 240 69 | 7 34 | 126 00 | 47 68 | 181 02 | 59 67 |
| 65 26 77 | 126 77 | 21 10 | 53 63 | 51 95 | 126 68 | 09 |
| 66 51 42 | 124 42 | 5 75 | 25 00 | 20 01 | 50 76 | 73 66 |
| 67 148 11 | 325 61 | 27 34 | 50 45 | 76 00 | 153 79 | 171 82 |
| 68 69 39 | 87 39 | 7 45 | ..... | 51 35 | 58 80 | 28 59 |
| 69 93 88 | 194 38 | 7 90 | ..... | 99 50 | 107 40 | 86 98 |
| 70 170 68 | 429 68 | 60 26 | 211 09 | 53 75 | 325 10 | 104 58 |
| 71 204 25 | 523 25 | 39 55 | 99 27 | 182 10 | 320 92 | 202 33 |
| 72 171 52 | 271 52 | 15 73 | 75 38 | 29 36 | 120 47 | 151 05 |
| 73 207 25 | 278 50 | 14 05 | 95 80 | 68 25 | 178 10 | 100 40 |
| 74 252 82 | 352 82 | 12 18 | ..... | 65 50 | 77 68 | 275 14 |
| 75 37 50 | 246 00 | 37 95 | 55 91 | 86 55 | 180 41 | 65 59 |
| 76 271 26 | 398 26 | 111 46 | 103 30 | 58 90 | 273 66 | 124 60 |
| 77 249 60 | 389 60 | 53 65 | 126 70 | 40 45 | 220 80 | 168 80 |
| 78 320 79 | 403 79 | 75 06 | 96 40 | 37 78 | 209 24 | 194 55 |
| 79 1,029 20 | 2,964 60 | 116 24 | ..... | 1,252 32 | 1,368 56 | 1,596 04 |
| 80 40 15 | 112 15 | 1 10 | 56 63 | 22 66 | 80 39 | 31 76 |
| 81 39 87 | 89 87 | 03 | ..... | 20 00 | 20 03 | 69 84 |
| 82 305 09 | 773 59 | 16 50 | 187 86 | 229 62 | 433 98 | 339 61 |
| 83 65 71 | 131 46 | 7 24 | 51 05 | 28 50 | 86 79 | 44 67 |
| 84 236 46 | 459 46 | 21 12 | 75 63 | 252 25 | 349 00 | 110 46 |
| 85 342 37 | 655 37 | 34 00 | 145 00 | 453 60 | 632 60 | 22 77 |
| 86 66 81 | 156 81 | 9 85 | 63 65 | 30 85 | 104 35 | 52 46 |
| 87 136 55 | 236 55 | 4 65 | 92 20 | 15 45 | 112 30 | 124 25 |
| 88 132 84 | 343 09 | 17 60 | ..... | 76 89 | 94 49 | 248 60 |
| 89 400 64 | 550 64 | 38 40 | ..... | 321 13 | 359 53 | 191 11 |
| 90 162 07 | 312 07 | 33 01 | ..... | 33 83 | 66 84 | 245 23 |
| 91 249 13 | 567 90 | 3 15 | ..... | 314 98 | 318 13 | 249 77 |
| 92 204 50 | 337 50 | 31 40 | ..... | 96 62 | 128 02 | 209 48 |
| 93 230 37 | 440 37 | 20 84 | ..... | 137 40 | 158 24 | 282 13 |
| 94 151 68 | 301 68 | 4 00 | 83 00 | 84 61 | 171 61 | 130 07 |
| 95 95 36 | 195 36 | 42 | 103 75 | 72 00 | 176 17 | 19 19 |
| 16,168 95 | 30,731 42 | 1,837 11 | 5,324 82 | 8,377 33 | 15,539 26 | 15,192 16 |
| 14,714 16 | 27,712 01 | 2,966 49 | 3,173 12 | 7,837 59 | 13,977 20 | 13,734 81 |
| 1,454 79 | 3,019 41 | ..... | 2,151 70 | 539 74 | 1,562 06 | 1,457 35 |
| ..... | ..... | 1,129 38 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

APPEN- FIFTH CLASSES,

| Inspectorate | | Name of School (In the case of rural schools the section number and the name of the township are given.) | Post Office |
|---------------------------------------|----|---|-------------------------|
| Algoma | 1 | 1 McDonald | Echo Bay |
| | 2 | 1 St. Joseph | Richard's Landing |
| Brant and N. Norfolk (in part) | 3 | 8 Burford | Burford |
| | 4 | 11 Windham | Vanessa, R.R. No. 2.... |
| Bruce, East | 5 | Mildmay | Mildmay |
| Bruce, West | 6 | Tiverton | Tiverton |
| Dundas | 7 | 6 Mountain | Inkerman |
| | 8 | 22 Mountain | Mountain |
| | 9 | 4 Winchester | Winchester, R.R. 1.... |
| Elgin, East | 10 | 1 Southwold | Fingal |
| | 11 | 7 Yarmouth | Sparta |
| Elgin, West | 12 | 9 Dunwich | Cowal |
| | 13 | 10 Aldboro' | Wardsville |
| Essex | 14 | Kingsville | Kingsville |
| | 15 | 2 Pelee Island | Pelee Island |
| Grey, East | 16 | U12Artemesia & Glenelg.... | Priceville |
| | 17 | 3 Euphrasia | Kimberley |
| | 18 | 1 Osprey | Badjeros |
| Grey, South | 19 | Neustadt | Neustadt |
| Grey, West | 20 | Shallow Lake | Shallow Lake |
| Haldimand | 21 | U3 Walpole | Selkirk |
| Haliburton | 22 | 1 Anson | Minden |
| Halton and Wentworth (in part) | 23 | 9 W. Flamboro | Dundas, R.R. 4.... |
| Hastings Centre | 24 | Marmora | Marmora |
| Hastings, N. and Parry Sound, E. | 25 | South River | South River |
| | 26 | Sundridge | Sundridge |
| | 27 | Trout Creek | Trout Creek |
| Huron East | 28 | 2 Grey | Brussels, R.R. 2.... |
| | 29 | 11 Grey | Ethel |
| | 30 | 7 Howick | Gorrie |
| | 31 | 17 Howick | Fordwich |
| Huron, West | 32 | Hensall | Hensall |
| | 33 | 7 Hay | Zurich |
| | 34 | 5 Stephen | Crediton |
| | 35 | U16 Stephen | Dashwood |
| | 36 | 6 Osborne | Winchelsea, R.R. 1 |
| | 37 | U8 Ashfield | Dungannon |
| | 38 | Bayfield | Bayfield |
| | 39 | 4 West Wawanosh | Lucknow |
| | 40 | 14 Stanley | Kippen' |

DIX K
1918-1919

| Teachers | | | Pupils | | Grade of Fifth Class | | | Total Value of Approved Equipment | Legislative Grant |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------------|----------------------|------|------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Name of Principal and Degree | Professional Certificate | Annual Salary, 1919 | No. of Pupils | Average Daily Attendance | A | B | C | | |
| 1 Annetta J. Elliott | II | \$ 800 | 5 | 4 | .... | 1 | .... | \$ c. 254 69 | \$ c. 159 22 |
| 2 Pearl Walsh..... | II | 900 | 14 | 10 | 1 | .... | .... | 346 90 | 254 65 |
| 3 John A. Henry | II | 1,080 | 12 | 8 | 1 | .... | .... | 481 84 | 136 82 |
| 4 Revah E. Miller..... | II | 625 | 6 | 3 | .... | 1 | .... | 103 67 | 45 42 |
| 5 John T. Kidd..... | II | 1,050 | 6 | 3 | 1 | .... | .... | 331 24 | 152 35 |
| 6 Maud Alexander | II | 775 | 3 | 3 | .... | 1 | .... | 262 52 | 107 06 |
| 7 Hazel D. Safford..... | II | 750 | 8 | 4 | .... | 1 | .... | 244 71 | 78 43 |
| 8 Illah R. Baker | II | 700 | 4 | 3 | 1 | .... | .... | 510 09 | 104 26 |
| 9 Lena D. MacLean, B.A..... | II | 750 | 9 | 5 | 1 | .... | .... | 337 40 | 125 37 |
| 10 Libbie MacLennan..... | II | 725 | 4 | 2 | .... | .... | 1 | 202 05 | 66 18 |
| 11 D. L. Bebensee | II | 950 | 5 | 3 | .... | 1 | .... | 237 21 | 78 05 |
| 12 Marguerite Leitch..... | II | 650 | 4 | 2 | .... | .... | 1 | 200 82 | 45 17 |
| 13 Janet I. Walker | II | 650 | 3 | 2 | .... | 1 | .... | 571 12 | 85 80 |
| 14 W. J. Elliott | I | 1,500 | 20 | 15 | 1 | .... | .... | 365 49 | 177 53 |
| 15 J. Glen Crawford..... | II | 700 | 6 | 4 | 1 | .... | .... | 100 65 | 74 85 |
| 16 Annie Harrow | II | 750 | 6 | 5 | .... | 1 | .... | 205 20 | 75 26 |
| 17 Laura M. Campbell..... | I | 725 | 3 | 2 | .... | 1 | .... | 251 95 | 99 71 |
| 18 Bessie Bellamy, | II | 625 | 5 | 4 | .... | .... | 1 | 139 14 | 42 49 |
| 19 Harold M. Ermel | II | 750 | 4 | 3 | .... | 1 | .... | 205 97 | 104 47 |
| 20 Russell Taylor..... | II | 1,000 | 3 | 2 | .... | .... | 1 | 123 35 | 90 05 |
| 21 Jessie Kelso..... | I | 800 | 13 | 6 | 1 | .... | .... | 681 43 | 152 68 |
| 22 Frances E. Clunas..... | II | 750 | 4 | 3 | .... | .... | 1 | 256 36 | 70 07 |
| 23 P. W. Hoag | I | 800 | 10 | 5 | 1 | .... | .... | 221 55 | 124 00 |
| 24 Charles S. Haig | II | 1,200 | 18 | 12 | .... | .... | 1 | 213 27 | 97 96 |
| 25 Laura F. McMackon..... | I | 900 | 6 | 3 | 1 | .... | .... | 284 02 | 296 38 |
| 26 J. R. Teasdale | II | 875 | 23 | 14 | 1 | .... | .... | 285 21 | 295 49 |
| 27 A. F. S. Gilbert | II | 800 | 2 | 2 | .... | 1 | .... | 302 05 | 228 84 |
| 28 Mary M. McGowan..... | II | 600 | 3 | 2 | .... | .... | 1 | 100 00 | 30 80 |
| 29 Edna McLelland..... | II | 670 | 2 | 2 | .... | 1 | .... | 218 56 | 58 27 |
| 30 Viola Isard..... | I | 735 | 9 | 7 | .... | 1 | .... | 227 90 | 99 26 |
| 31 Geo. H. Jefferson..... | II | 825 | 6 | 4 | .... | 1 | .... | 265 08 | 80 52 |
| 32 Wm. Mackay | II | 1,000 | 10 | 8 | 1 | .... | .... | 271 15 | 147 06 |
| 33 Nelson E. Dahms | II | 1,000 | 18 | 14 | 1 | .... | .... | 302 50 | 123 42 |
| 34 Lulu O. Gaiser, B.A..... | I | 1,050 | 13 | 10 | 1 | .... | .... | 404 83 | 154 40 |
| 35 Geo. S. Howard | II | 1,000 | 9 | 6 | 1 | .... | .... | 382 50 | 128 96 |
| 36 Jean M. Ready..... | II | 690 | 5 | 4 | 1 | .... | .... | 212 00 | 80 80 |
| 37 Frederick Ross..... | II | 875 | 7 | 4 | 1 | .... | .... | 220 00 | 116 16 |
| 38 Gertrude Appleyard | I | 700 | 13 | 9 | .... | 1 | .... | 291 00 | 108 42 |
| 39 Verna J. McLaughlin..... | I | 700 | 7 | 5 | .... | 1 | .... | 180 57 | 90 68 |
| 40 Wm. H. Johnston..... | II | 800 | 4 | 2 | .... | .... | 1 | 205 00 | 66 44 |

FIFTH CLASSES,

| Inspectorate | Name of School <small>(In the case of rural schools, the section number and the name of the township are given)</small> | Post Office |
|--|--|--------------------------|
| Kenora (in part) and Thunder Bay (in part) etc .....41 | 1 Schrieber | Schrieber |
| Kent, East .....42 | U 4 Raleigh..... | Blenheim, R.R. No. 1 ... |
| Kent, West.....43 | 9 Chatham..... | Tupperville |
| Lambton, East .....44 | 5 Euphemia..... | Florence |
|45 | 8 Euphemia..... | Inwood, R. R. No. 1 |
| Lambton, West .....46 | 11 Moore | Brigden |
|47 | Courtright. | Courtright..... |
| Lincoln .....48 | 4 Louth..... | Jordan |
| Manitoulin.....49 | 1 Carnarvon..... | Mindemoya |
| Muskoka, S. W .....50 | Bala | Bala |
|51 | Port Carling..... | Port Carling..... |
| Northumberland and Durham No. 1....52 | 18 Darlington | Tyrone |
| Northumberland and Durham, No. 3 ...53 | U 16 & 18 Murray & Brighton | Wooler..... |
| Ontario, N. and Parry Sound, N.E...54 | U 4 Brock | Manilla..... |
|55 | 1 Nipissing | Nipissing |
|56 | U 4 N. Himsworth | Callander |
| Ontario, South.....57 | 4 Pickering (West) | Pickering , |
| Oxford, North .....58 | U 5 & 1 E. Nissouri & N. Oxford | Thamesford..... |
|59 | 10 E. Zorra..... | Innerkip..... |
| Oxford, South.....60 | 12 Dereham | Brownsville , |
| Parry Sound, South.....61 | Magnetawan | Magnetawan..... |
|62 | 7 Humphrey | Rosseau..... |
|63 | 1 McKellar..... | McKellar..... |
|64 | U 1 McMurrich and Ryerson | Sprucedale |
|65 | Kearney | Kearney..... |
| Peel .....66 | Bolton | Bolton |
|67 | Port Credit | Port Credit..... |
| Perth, North .....68 | Milverton | Milverton..... |
|69 | U 6 Logan | Monkton..... |
| Prescott and Russell.....70 | U 2 Cumberland | Vars |
|71 | 5 Cumberland | Cumberland |
|72 | U 10 & 3 Plantagenet N. & S. | Pendleton..... |
|73 | L'Orignal | L'Orignal |
| Rainy River and Kenora (in part) .....74 | Rainy River | Rainy River |
|75 | 5 Lash | Emo |
| Renfrew, North.....76 | 6 Ross | Forester's Falls..... |
|77 | 7 Westmeath | Beachburg..... |
| Simcoe, East .....78 | Victoria Harbour | Victoria Harbour |

1918-1919—Continued

| Teachers | | | Pupils | | Grade of Fifth Class | | | Total Value of Approved Equipment | Legislative Grant |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------------|----------------------|------|------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Name of Principal and Degree | Professional Certificate | Annual Salary, 1919 | No. of Pupils | Average Daily Attendance | A | B | C | | |
| 41 George A. Evans..... | III | \$ 1,500 | 13 | 12 | 1 | .... | .... | \$ c 277 84 | \$ c. 242 49 |
| 42 James R. Newkirk | II | 850 | 4 | 3 | .... | .... | 1 | 162 75 | 62 72 |
| 43 Hazel V. King..... | I | 750 | 5 | 3 | .... | 1 | .... | 212 84 | 72 60 |
| 44 A. Archibald | I | 800 | 13 | 11 | 1 | .... | .... | 224 11 | 124 22 |
| 45 Edna Moorehouse..... | I | 650 | 4 | 3 | .... | .... | 1 | 100 95 | 41 88 |
| 46 Wm. E. Jarrott..... | II | 1,100 | 18 | 15 | 1 | .... | .... | 399 47 | 128 42 |
| 47 John H. Young | II | 850 | 3 | 2 | .... | 1 | .... | 224 01 | 107 71 |
| 48 Annie Card..... | I | 850 | 5 | 4 | .... | .... | 1 | 204 19 | 88 36 |
| 49 W. Roy McVittie..... | II | 800 | 9 | 7 | .... | 1 | .... | 82 59 | 128 92 |
| 50 H. M. Brown..... | II | 850 | 6 | 5 | .... | 1 | .... | 43 24 | 183 60 |
| 51 Annie Douglas | II | 850 | 11 | 9 | .... | 1 | .... | 159 93 | 202 68 |
| 52 M. Ruth Squair..... | I | 665 | 6 | 5 | .... | 1 | .... | 187 00 | 81 90 |
| 53 Neta Ellis | I | 800 | 5 | 4 | .... | 1 | .... | 297 89 | 103 57 |
| 54 Belle Shannon..... | II | 700 | 3 | 2 | .... | 1 | .... | 218 10 | 71 99 |
| 55 Shirley L. Muir..... | I | 900 | 9 | 7 | .... | 1 | .... | 263 28 | 160 72 |
| 56 D. Bruce Harvey..... | I | 800 | 14 | 10 | 1 | .... | .... | 256 21 | 210 10 |
| 57 Eli Wilson, B.A..... | II | 800 | 10 | 8 | 1 | .... | .... | 299 31 | 130 84 |
| 58 J. M. Hinchley..... | I | 1,100 | 7 | 3 | 1 | .... | .... | 273 43 | 142 86 |
| 59 Jean Martin..... | I | 800 | 3 | 2 | .... | 1 | .... | 364 26 | 89 25 |
| 60 Mabel Boyce..... | II | 775 | 11 | 5 | 1 | .... | .... | 358 12 | 110 52 |
| 61 Godfrey Grunig | II | 1,000 | 6 | 4 | .... | 1 | .... | 307 69 | 168 54 |
| 62 Clarence L. Kerr..... | I | 800 | 4 | 3 | .... | 1 | .... | 205 11 | 150 50 |
| 63 Ethelbert Reive | I | 800 | 2 | 2 | 1 | .... | .... | 251 25 | 220 21 |
| 64 Robt. Madden, B.A. | II | 760 | 6 | 5 | .... | 1 | .... | 210 05 | 195 36 |
| 65 Mrs. Mary Dipsam | II | 825 | 6 | 4 | .... | 1 | .... | 241 80 | 218 56 |
| 66 T. R. McEwen..... | I | 1,000 | 12 | 7 | 1 | .... | .... | 294 65 | 149 13 |
| 67 Beatrice Harris..... | I | 825 | 9 | 5 | 1 | .... | .... | 260 71 | 134 59 |
| 68 Wm. R. Burnett..... | II | 1,050 | 10 | 7 | 1 | .... | .... | 373 70 | 153 58 |
| 69 Wm. G. Hammond..... | I | 850 | 10 | 4 | .... | 1 | .... | 209 74 | 97 66 |
| 70 Myrtle Edwards | I | 750 | 6 | 3 | 1 | .... | .... | 229 05 | 97 15 |
| 71 Eleanor Smith | I | 850 | 18 | 12 | 1 | .... | .... | 203 13 | 111 37 |
| 72 Mary Watson..... | II | 750 | 6 | 4 | .... | 1 | .... | 103 81 | 61 93 |
| 73 Ida Charbonneau..... | II | 700 | 4 | 3 | 1 | .... | .... | 176 72 | 85 95 |
| 74 Miss L. Rabb..... | I | 1,000 | 5 | 4 | 1 | .... | .... | 231 08 | 333 06 |
| 75 K. Macdonald..... | II | 900 | 9 | 5 | 1 | .... | .... | 230 64 | 232 19 |
| 76 Harriet Clarke..... | II | 800 | 5 | 3 | .... | 1 | .... | 216 30 | 76 23 |
| 77 Harold E. Welsh..... | 1 | 1,200 | 8 | 6 | 1 | .... | .... | 292 53 | 144 54 |
| 78 J. A. Gillespie | II | 1,050 | 10 | 5 | 1 | .... | .... | 226 98 | 143 17 |

FIFTH CLASSES

| Inspectorate | Name of School (In the case of rural schools the section number and the name of the township are given) | Post Office |
|-----------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| Simcoe, North .....79 | 3 Nottawasaga..... | Duntroon |
| Victoria, East. ....80 | 3 Somerville | Kinmount..... |
| Victoria, West.....81 | 8 Mariposa | Little Britain..... |
| Waterloo, North .....82 | 16 Wellesley..... | Wellesley |
| Waterloo, South .....83 | Hespeler | Hespeler |
| Welland.....84 | 9 Bertie | Stevensville |
| Wellington, South .....85 | 6 Erin | Hillsburg |
| Wentworth .....86 | 5 Ancaster | Ancaster |
| 87 | 3 Binbrook | Binbrook |
| 88 | U 7 W & E Flamboro..... | Millgrove..... |
| 89 | 3 Saltfleet..... | Stony Creek..... |
| York, North .....90 | 23 King..... | King |
| 91 | 12 Whitchurch..... | Stouffville, R.R. No. 3.. |
| 92 | 9 Georgina..... | Pefferlaw..... |
| 93 | 2 King | King |
| York, West .....94 | Mimico | Mimico |
| 95 | Woodbridge..... | Woodbridge..... |
| R. C. Separate Schools— | | |
| Inspector Bennett..... 96 | 1 Brougham | Ashdad, R.R. No. 1..... |
| Inspector Finn 97 | Killaloe | Killaloe..... |
| 98 | Mattawa | Mattawa |
| 99 | 7 Bromley | Douglas..... |
| Inspector Jones.....100 | 16 Cornwall | St. Andrews West..... |
| 101 | 15 Charlottenburgh..... | St. Raphael West..... |
| 102 | 10 Lancaster..... | Dalhousie Sta. R.R. No. 1 |
| Inspector Lee, .....103 | 2 Ashfield | Goderich, R.R. No. 3.... |
| 104 | U 6 Ellice & Logan..... | Sebringville, R.R. No. 1. |
| 105 | U2 Hibbert, McKillop and Logan | Dublin..... |
| Inspector Sullivan .....106 | 7 Sandwich, S | Maidstone, R.R. No. 1... |
| Inspector Walsh.....107 | 7 E. Hawkesbury | St. Eugene..... |

1918-1919—Concluded

| Teachers | | | Pupils | | Grade of Fifth Class | | | Total Value of Approved Equipment | Legislative Grant |
|---|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-------|------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Name of Principal and Degree | Professional Certificate | Annual Salary, 1919 | No. of Pupils | Average Daily Attendance | A | B | C | | |
| 79 Annie K. Wismer..... | II | \$ 700 | 5 | 3 | .... | 1 | .... | \$ c. 162 50 | \$ 67 10 |
| 80 A. J. Fred. McEwen | II | 1,000 | 7 | 6 | .... | 1 | .... | 153 66 | 70 72 |
| 81 Chas. H. Lapp | II | 850 | 4 | 3 | .... | 1 | .... | 208 03 | 75 50 |
| 82 Helen MacGregor | II | 825 | 3 | 3 | .... | 1 | .... | 230 85 | 77 52 |
| 83 James D. Ramsay | II | 1,600 | 4 | 2 | 1 | .... | .... | 362 13 | 145 25 |
| 84 Irene F. Foster..... | I | 1,000 | 18 | 12 | .... | 1 | .... | 266 43 | 102 64 |
| 85 Ross R. McKay | II | 850 | 9 | 5 | .... | 1 | .... | 216 00 | 76 21 |
| 86 Robinson A. Hall..... | I | 1,000 | 7 | 6 | 1 | .... | .... | 290 71 | 143 72 |
| 87 Harriet G. Switzer | II | 700 | 6 | 5 | .... | 1 | .... | 204 77 | 73 56 |
| 88 John A. Dalton..... | II | 1,000 | 3 | 2 | .... | 1 | .... | 208 85 | 75 58 |
| 89 R. Lloyd Hyslop | II | 1,050 | 2 | 2 | 1 | .... | .... | 256 18 | 119 34 |
| 90 Walter Rolling..... | II | 800 | 6 | 5 | .... | .... | 1 | 220 84 | 67 83 |
| 91 Isaac Pike..... | II | 770 | 3 | 2 | .... | .... | 1 | 236 10 | 69 18 |
| 92 M. Isabelle Nickle..... | I | 700 | 6 | 5 | .... | 1 | .... | 209 03 | 68 44 |
| 93 Ethel G. Brown..... | II | 700 | 3 | 2 | .... | 1 | .... | 189 22 | 58 45 |
| 94 John W. English, B.A..... | I | 2,500 | 27 | 19 | 1 | .... | .... | 337 38 | 174 71 |
| 95 George W. Shore..... | II | 1,000 | 6 | 5 | 1 | .... | .... | 332 12 | 152 43 |
| 96 Sr. Rachel (Rachel Whelan) | II | 600 | 15 | 10 | 1 | .... | .... | 221 39 | 72 13 |
| 97 Sr. M. Nativity | II | 400 | 16 | 13 | 1 | .... | .... | 163 24 | 36 32 |
| 98 Sr. St. André Corsini..... | II | 700 | 7 | 5 | 1 | .... | .... | 428 91 | 280 00 |
| 99 Sr. M. Helen | I | 800 | 48 | 39 | 1 | .... | .... | 502 04 | 153 30 |
| 100 Sr. Camilla..... | II | 600 | 22 | 13 | 1 | .... | .... | 520 83 | 93 46 |
| 101 Sr. M. St. Florina..... | I | 500 | 16 | 11 | 1 | .... | .... | 488 30 | 105 68 |
| 102 Sr. M. Jerome | I | 600 | 48 | 42 | 1 | .... | .... | 1,090 85 | 125 00 |
| 103 Sr. Divine Heart..... | II | 750 | 6 | 5 | .... | 1 | .... | 394 68 | 99 29 |
| 104 Sr. M. Sebastian..... | II | 750 | 5 | 4 | .... | 1 | .... | 497 45 | 98 59 |
| 105 Sr. M. Delores | I | 1,000 | 42 | 32 | 1 | .... | .... | 523 86 | 176 74 |
| 106 Nellie L. Moynihan | II | 625 | 3 | 2 | .... | .... | 1 | 229 49 | 63 56 |
| 107 Sr. Frances Xavier (M. A. Bertrand) | II | 400 | 8 | 7 | .... | .... | 1 | 294 00 | 41 90 |
| Totals. 1918-1919..... | ..... | *851 | 962 | 685 | 48 | 44 | 15 | 29,315 29 | †12,876 97 |
| Totals, 1917-1918..... | ..... | *841 | 866 | 611 | 47 | 40 | 19 | 27,313 92 | 15,579 80 |
| Increases..... | ..... | 10 | 96 | 74 | 1 | 4 | .... | 2,001 37 | ..... |
| Decreases..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | 2,702 83 |

* Average salary.

† In addition there was paid on equipment, the sum of \$383.26 to schools that did not qualify as Fifth Classes in 1918-1919.

APPENDIX L

RURAL SCHOOL LIBRARIES, OCT. 1st, 1918, TO OCT. 1st, 1919

| Inspectorate | No. of schools purchasing books to the amount of \$10.00 dur- ing the year | Total amount expended by such schools during the year for books recommended | Total Govern- ment grant | No. of rural public school libraries in inspectorate | No. of libraries established during year |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|-----------------------------|---|--|
| | | \$ c. | \$ c. | | |
| Algoma..... | 3 | 76 21 | 25 51 | 40 | 1 |
| Brant, and Norfolk in part..... | 6 | 75 68 | 42 28 | 78 | ..... |
| Bruce, East..... | 17 | 186 42 | 104 39 | 83 | ..... |
| Bruce, West..... | 49 | 826 44 | 412 98 | 83 | ..... |
| Carleton East..... | 11 | 134 83 | 74 01 | 84 | ..... |
| Carleton West and Lanark East.... | 4 | 76 75 | 31 52 | 82 | ..... |
| Dufferin..... | 21 | 248 72 | 139 28 | 92 | ..... |
| Dundas..... | 8 | 136 62 | 60 68 | 74 | ..... |
| Elgin, East..... | 17 | 229 80 | 124 09 | 75 | ..... |
| Elgin, West..... | 1 | 10 00 | 5 60 | 29 | ..... |
| Essex..... | 21 | 405 63 | 165 64 | 97 | ..... |
| Essex, North in part..... | 2 | 20 00 | 11 20 | 8 | ..... |
| Frontenac, North, and Addington ... | 34 | 379 82 | 212 69 | 78 | 1 |
| Frontenac, South..... | 15 | 159 57 | 89 35 | 95 | ..... |
| Glengarry..... | 3 | 45 05 | 24 36 | 75 | ..... |
| Grey, East..... | 3 | 65 65 | 21 56 | 80 | 2 |
| Grey, South..... | 12 | 167 70 | 88 56 | 66 | ..... |
| Grey, West..... | 12 | 132 60 | 73 06 | 71 | ..... |
| Haldimand..... | 27 | 403 44 | 195 47 | 74 | 1 |
| Halton, and Wentworth in part | 33 | 427 37 | 233 61 | 69 | ..... |
| Hastings, Centre..... | 15 | 214 50 | 98 69 | 73 | ..... |
| Hastings, North, and Haliburton | 27 | 317 30 | 172 60 | 105 | ..... |
| Hastings, South..... | 15 | 181 70 | 100 59 | 51 | ..... |
| Huron, East..... | 17 | 202 83 | 113 64 | 84 | ..... |
| Huron, West..... | 12 | 149 50 | 76 92 | 99 | ..... |
| Kenora in part & Thunder Bay, East | 2 | 40 40 | 20 00 | 16 | 2 |
| Kent, East..... | 16 | 204 63 | 110 09 | 69 | ..... |
| Kent, West..... | 29 | 367 31 | 198 15 | 63 | ..... |
| Lambton, East..... | 15 | 162 66 | 91 10 | 87 | ..... |
| Lambton, West..... | 16 | 188 20 | 103 24 | 81 | ..... |
| Lanark, West..... | 14 | 173 62 | 92 74 | 68 | 3 |
| Leeds and Grenville, No. 1..... | 19 | 230 78 | 124 72 | 75 | ..... |
| Leeds and Grenville, No. 2..... | 39 | 448 58 | 244 63 | 72 | ..... |
| Leeds and Grenville, No. 3..... | 8 | 87 07 | 48 78 | 76 | ..... |
| Lennox..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 82 | ..... |
| Lincoln..... | 28 | 493 37 | 236 45 | 65 | ..... |
| Manitoulin, etc..... | 8 | 110 48 | 52 26 | 52 | 3 |
| Middlesex, East..... | 18 | 209 62 | 116 84 | 103 | ..... |
| Middlesex, West..... | 9 | 98 43 | 55 14 | 80 | ..... |
| Muskoka, South and West..... | 8 | 88 09 | 49 33 | 84 | ..... |
| Norfolk..... | 9 | 114 96 | 63 31 | 83 | 1 |
| Northumberland and Durham, No 1. | 3 | 30 20 | 16 92 | 63 | ..... |
| Northumberland and Durham, No. 2. | 12 | 147 65 | 80 00 | 72 | ..... |
| Northumberland and Durham, No. 3. | 12 | 175 77 | 94 55 | 65 | ..... |
| Ontario, North and Muskoka, East .. | 3 | 39 90 | 22 36 | 67 | ..... |
| Ontario, South..... | 26 | 358 36 | 198 64 | 65 | 2 |
| Oxford, North..... | 12 | 171 80 | 84 98 | 58 | ..... |
| Oxford, South..... | 8 | 101 29 | 56 73 | 48 | ..... |
| Parry Sound, East and Nipissing, S. | 3 | 31 00 | 17 39 | 75 | ..... |
| Parry Sound, South West..... | 15 | 187 74 | 102 99 | 69 | 2 |
| Peel..... | 8 | 83 84 | 46 95 | 73 | ..... |
| Perth, North..... | 8 | 97 58 | 54 65 | 68 | ..... |
| Perth, South..... | 4 | 41 95 | 23 50 | 44 | ..... |
| Peterborough, East..... | 26 | 297 72 | 163 22 | 71 | ..... |
| Peterborough, West, and Victoria, E. | 18 | 215 87 | 119 77 | 61 | ..... |
| Prescott and Russell..... | 12 | 149 64 | 81 84 | 83 | ..... |

RURAL SCHOOL LIBRARIES, OCT. 1st, 1918, TO OCT. 1st, 1919.—Concluded

| Inspectorate | No. of schools purchasing books to the amount of \$10.00 dur- ing the year | Total amount expended by such schools during the year for books recommended | Total Govern- ment grant | No. of rural public school libraries in inspectorate | No. of libraries established during year |
|--|---|--|-----------------------------|---|--|
| | | \$ c. | \$ c. | | |
| Prince Edward..... | 33 | 370 72 | 203 59 | 75 | ..... |
| Rainy River and Kenora in part.... | 1 | 16 29 | 9 12 | 47 | ..... |
| Renfrew, North..... | 7 | 93 97 | 52 62 | 76 | ..... |
| Renfrew, South..... | 9 | 118 63 | 66 46 | 81 | ..... |
| Simcoe, East..... | 2 | 41 60 | 20 00 | 56 | ..... |
| Simcoe, North | 16 | 206 46 | 109 62 | 59 | ..... |
| Simcoe, South West..... | 9 | 139 86 | 60 58 | 89 | ..... |
| Stormont | 1 | 34 00 | 10 00 | 75 | ..... |
| Sudbury, etc..... | 8 | 115 53 | 60 27 | 40 | ..... |
| Thunder Bay, West | 2 | 28 00 | 15 68 | 36 | ..... |
| Timiskaming, North, etc..... | 10 | 308 43 | 92 59 | 50 | ..... |
| Timiskaming in part and Nipissing in part | 5 | 94 01 | 41 36 | 35 | ..... |
| Victoria, West | 31 | 339 40 | 189 41 | 72 | ..... |
| Waterloo, North, No. 1 | 9 | 113 46 | 60 63 | 40 | ..... |
| Waterloo, South, No. 2 | 13 | 190 12 | 99 96 | 42 | ..... |
| Welland, North..... | 8 | 129 05 | 55 37 | 36 | 1 |
| Welland, South | 6 | 76 87 | 42 57 | 42 | ..... |
| Wellington, North | 4 | 82 02 | 35 89 | 62 | ..... |
| Wellington, South | 20 | 228 44 | 126 73 | 68 | ..... |
| Wentworth | 36 | 474 78 | 256 23 | 66 | ..... |
| York, East | 14 | 214 82 | 101 37 | 53 | ..... |
| York, North..... | 47 | 543 50 | 300 77 | 65 | ..... |
| York, West | 17 | 204 96 | 114 83 | 44 | 1 |
| R. C. Separate Schools: | | | | | |
| Inspector Bennett | 14 | 145 27 | 120 78 | 20 | 11 |
| “ Finn | 12 | 171 87 | 115 50 | 49 | ..... |
| “ Gratton | 1 | 32 00 | 10 00 | 5 | ..... |
| “ Jones..... | 4 | 60 11 | 38 98 | 17 | ..... |
| “ Lee | 27 | 350 74 | 256 57 | 43 | ..... |
| “ Power | 1 | 15 00 | 10 00 | 2 | 1 |
| “ Sullivan | 6 | 75 50 | 54 38 | 19 | 1 |
| “ Swift (Pub. and Sep.)..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 55 | ..... |
| “ Walsh..... | 2 | 21 37 | 18 16 | 12 | 1 |
| Totals, 1918-1919..... | 1,168.... | 16,159 42 | 8,219 57 | 5,514 | 34 |
| Totals, 1917-1918..... | 801 | 10,578 94 | 8,360 52 | 5,292 | 46 |
| Increases | 367 | 5,580 48 | ..... | 222 | ..... |
| Decreases..... | ..... | ..... | 140 95 | ..... | 12 |

APPENDIX M

CADET CORPS, 1919

Collegiate Institutes, High, Public and Separate Schools having Cadet Corps with at least twenty members between the ages of 12 and 18 years in the case of Public and Separate Schools, and between 16 and 18 years in other cases.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES: Barrie, Brantford, Brockville, Chatham, Collingwood, Fort William, Galt, Goderich, Guelph, Hamilton, Ingersoll, Kingston, Kitchener-Waterloo, London, Lindsay, Morrisburg, Napanee, Niagara Falls, North Bay, Orillia, Ottawa, Perth, Peterborough, Picton, Port Arthur, Renfrew, St. Catharines, St. Mary's, St. Thomas, Sarnia, Seaforth, Smith's Falls, Stratford, Strathroy, Toronto (Harbord, Humberside, Jarvis, Malvern, Oakwood, Parkdale), Vankleek Hill, Windsor and Woodstock. Total 43.

HIGH SCHOOLS: Almonte, Arnprior, Amherstburg, Athens, Aurora, Belleville, Brampton, Campbellford, Caledonia, Cornwall, Dutton, Fergus, Georgetown, Harriston, Kenora, Leamington, Listowel, Meaford, Midland, Mount Forest, Oshawa, Paris, Port Hope, Prescott, Tillsonburg, Toronto (Commerce, North, and Technical), Trenton, Uxbridge, Walkerton, Wallaceburg, Watford, Welland, Williams-town, Winchester. Total 36.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS: Ailsa Craig, U.4 Ancaster and Barton, 5 Ancaster, Aylmer, 8 Barton, Belleville (3), Brantford (7), Bridgeburg, Brockville, Chatham (3), Cobalt, Dundas, Durham, Elora, Fort Frances, Guelph, (2), Hamilton (18), Keewatin, Kenora, Kingston, London (7), Lakefield, Niagara Falls, North Bay, Orangeville, Ottawa (11), Paris, Peterborough (4), Port Arthur (4), Port Hope, St. Thomas (5), Sault Ste. Marie (3), Stratford (3), St. Mary's, Southampton, Tamworth, Teeswater, Tillsonburg, and Toronto (59). Total, 155.

R. C. SEPARATE SCHOOLS: Hamilton, Kingston and Toronto (12). Total, 14.

Total number of Cadet Corps, 248.

APPENDIX N

SUPERANNUATED TEACHERS

(Ryerson Superannuation Scheme)

* Allowance Granted during 1919

| Regis. No. | Name | Age | Post Office | Years of Service | Allowance |
|---------------|----------------------------|-----|---|------------------------|-------------|
| 1268... | Woods, Benjamin Wills..... | 80 | 274 Silver St., Sturgeon Creek, Man. | 11 | \$ 77 00 |

Summary for Years 1882-1919

| Year | Number of Teachers on List | Expenditure for the Year | Gross Contributions to the Fund | Amount Refunded to Teachers or to the Estates of Teachers |
|-----------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| | | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| 1882..... | 422 | 51,000 00 | 13,501 08 | 3,660 10 |
| 1887..... | 454 | 58,295 33 | 1,489 00 | 3,815 80 |
| 1892..... | 456 | 63,750 00 | 1,313 50 | 786 86 |
| 1897..... | 424 | 62,800 33 | 847 00 | 620 27 |
| 1902..... | 407 | 64,244 92 | 1,073 50 | 722 78 |
| 1907..... | 375 | 63,018 55 | 766 00 | 764 54 |
| 1912..... | 297 | †52,696 90 | †504 65 | †443 01 |
| 1917..... | 245 | †48,232 00 | †353 60 | †810 92 |
| 1918..... | 221 | †48,421 50 | †29 00 | †816 53 |
| 1919..... | 204 | †40,697 50 | †9 00 | †503 90 |

Two teachers' subscriptions were withdrawn from the fund during the year ending 31st October, 1919.

* As the sum of \$4 is deducted from each Superannuated Teacher's allowance as subscription to the fund, the payment was \$4 less than the amount stated.

†For fiscal year ending 31st October.

APPENDIX O

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE FACULTIES OF EDUCATION

I.—UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO FACULTY OF EDUCATION

Financial Statement for the Year Ended 30th June, 1919

Receipts

| | | |
|---|------------|-------------|
| Provincial Grant: | | |
| Received on account thereof during financial year | \$6,000 00 | |
| Balance for 1918-19 still due on 30th June | 9,000 00 | |
| | | \$15,000 00 |
| Fees: | | |
| Teachers in training | \$6,668 00 | |
| Pupils in University schools | 26,887 50 | |
| | | 33,555 50 |
| | | \$48,555 50 |

Expenditures

1. *Salaries.*

| | Payment to Officer. | Superannuation reservations under 7 Geo V. Cap. 58. |
|---|------------------------|---|
| Professors, each 12 mos. to 30th June: | | |
| W. Pakenham, History and Science of Education (also Dean of the Faculty), at \$4,000; bonus, \$400 | \$4,300 00 | \$100 00 |
| H. J. Crawford, Methods in Classics, also Headmaster of Schools, at \$3,500; bonus, \$340 | 3,752 50 | 87 50 |
| P. Sandiford, Associate Professor, 12 mos. to 30th June, at \$3,200; bonus, \$320 | 3,440 00 | 80 00 |
| Assistant Professors in Methods, also Chief Instructors, Schools, each 12 mos. to 30th June: | | |
| G. A. Cornish, Science, at \$2,800; bonus, \$270 | 3,000 00 | 70 00 |
| J. T. Crawford, Mathematics, at \$2,800; bonus, \$270 | 3,000 00 | 70 00 |
| G. M. Jones, English, at \$2,800; bonus, \$270 | 3,000 00 | 70 00 |
| W. C. Ferguson, French and German, at \$2,700; bonus, \$260 | 2,892 50 | 67 50 |
| F. E. Coombs, Elementary Subjects, at \$2,700; bonus, \$260 | 2,892 50 | 67 50 |
| S. W. Perry, Lecturer in Methods, also Chief Instructor, Schools, Art and Commercial Work, 12 mos. to 30th June, at \$2,500; bonus, \$240 | 2,677 50 | 62 50 |
| Lecturers: | | |
| W. J. Dunlop, Elementary Subjects, 12 mos. to 30th June, at \$2,300; bonus, \$210 | 2,452 50 | 57 50 |
| Mrs. Muriel Sinclair (Sessional), 9 mos. at \$250 | 2,193 75 | 56 25 |
| Instructors in Faculty and Assistant Instructors, Schools, each 12 mos. to 30th June: | | |
| A. N. Scarrow, Manual Training, at \$2,300; bonus, \$210 .. | 2,452 50 | 57 50 |
| G. N. Bramfit, Music, at \$2,100 (war service, half pay) .. | 1,023 75 | 26 25 |
| Special Instructors in Faculty (Sessional): | | |
| A. T. Cringan, Music, at \$600 | 585 00 | 15 00 |
| Mrs. M. V. Scott, Household Science (paid also in Household Science) | 100 00 | ..... |
| Miss Edith Findlay, Household Science | 100 00 | ..... |
| Miss A. E. Robertson, Sewing | 100 00 | ..... |
| Mrs. Mary Halbus, Reading and Voice Culture, at \$500 .. | 487 50 | 12 50 |
| Assistant Instructors, University Schools: | | |
| T. M. Porter, 12 mos. to 30th June, at \$2,500; bonus, \$240 .. | 2,677 50 | 62 50 |
| H. A. Grainger, 12 mos. to 30th June, at \$2,500; bonus, \$240 .. | 2,677 50 | 62 50 |

| | Payment to Officer. | Superannuation reservations under 7 Geo V. Cap. 58. |
|---|------------------------|---|
| J. A. Irwin, 12 mos. to 30th June, at \$2,400; bonus, \$230 .. | 2,570 00 | 60 00 |
| J. O. Carlisle, 12 mos. to 30th June, at \$2,300; bonus, \$220 | 2,462 50 | 57 50 |
| J. G. Workman, 12 mos. to 30th June, at \$2,300; bonus, \$220 | 2,462 50 | 57 50 |
| H. G. Manning, at \$2,100 (10 payments) war service, half pay to 31st January, \$525; full pay thereafter, \$1,050; less charged to Special Courses, Returned Soldiers, \$525 | 1,023 75 | 26 25 |
| F. Halbus, salary for 10 teaching mos., at \$170 per month; bonus, \$160 | 1,817 50 | 42 50 |
| G. A. Cline, at \$2,100 (war service, half pay) | 1,023 75 | 26 25 |
| J. G. Adams, salary for 10 teaching mos. at \$190 per month; bonus, \$180 | 2,032 50 | 47 50 |
| W. L. C. Richardson, 12 mos. to 30th June, at \$2,100; bonus, \$200 | 2,247 50 | 52 50 |
| H. B. Kilgour, salary for 10 teaching mos., at \$160 per month; bonus, \$150 | 1,710 00 | 40 00 |
| N. L. Murch, 12 mos. salary (10 payments), at \$2,000; bonus, \$190 | 2,140 00 | 50 00 |
| D. E. Hamilton, 12 mos. to 30th June, at \$2,000; bonus, \$180 | 2,130 00 | 50 00 |
| E. L. Daniher, 12 mos. salary (10 payments) at \$1,800; bonus, \$170 | 1,925 00 | 45 00 |
| W. H. Williams, 12 mos. salary (10 payments), at \$2,400; bonus, \$230 | 2,570 00 | 60 00 |
| W. J. Loughheed, 12 mos. salary (10 payments), at \$2,500; bonus, \$240 | 2,677 50 | 62 50 |
| David H. Axon (Sessional), salary for 10 teaching mos., at \$170 per month | 1,657 50 | 42 50 |
| Supply Teachers: | | |
| A. N. McTaggart, 12 days at \$3 | 36 00 | ..... |
| Miss Rita Fleming, 8 days at \$8. | 64 00 | ..... |
| Miss L. Swinarton, Secretary, Dean's Office, 12 mos. to 30th June, \$900; bonus, \$80 | 980 00 | ..... |
| Miss Gladys Cotter, Clerk, 12 mos. to 30th June, \$750; bonus, \$65. | 815 00 | ..... |
| | \$76,150 00 | \$1,745 00 |
| | | 76,150 00 |
| | | \$77,895 00 |
| 2. Education Building and Department. | | |
| (a) Maintenance of building: | | |
| Fuel | \$2,156 77 | |
| Light | 648 17 | |
| Water | 396 18 | |
| Caretaker's Supplies | 299 93 | |
| Cleaning | 1,634 39 | |
| Repairs and Renewals | 1,016 90 | |
| Engineer and caretaker, S. Hunter, 12 mos. to 30th June, \$1,225; bonus, \$120 | 1,345 00 | |
| Firemen: | | |
| J. Duffy, 2 mos. and 19 days at \$60.00 per mo. | 158 00 | |
| T. Duffy, 5 days, at \$70.00 per mo. | 11 67 | |
| E. A. Milner, 2 mos., at \$60.00 per mo. | 120 00 | |
| Walter Odd, 39 hours, at 42c per hour | 16 38 | |
| S. Simmons, 18 days, at \$70.00 per mo. | 39 67 | |
| R. Williamson, 2 mos. and 22 days, at \$70.00 per mo. | 189 00 | |
| Messenger service | 298 75 | |
| | | 8,330 81 |

| | | |
|--|----------|-------------|
| (b) Maintenance of Annex: | | |
| Fuel | 599 38 | |
| Light..... | 86 32 | |
| Water | 32 14 | |
| Caretaker's supplies | 49 75 | |
| Cleaning | 270 00 | |
| Repairs and renewals | 130 89 | |
| | | 1,168 48 |
| (c) Maintenance of Department: | | |
| Use of city and rural schools, Board of Education, City of Toronto, practice-teaching privileges under agreement | 6,550 00 | |
| Public School Trustees, Newtonbrook, do | 150 00 | |
| Clerical and laboratory assistance | 1,207 97 | |
| Office expenses, printing, postage, class-room supplies and apparatus, and sundries | 3,669 13 | |
| | | 11,577 10 |
| | | \$98,971 39 |

NOTE.—In the above statement no charge has been made upon the Faculty of Education for any portion of the general expenses of University administration, such as Library, Examinations, etc.

Certified correct.
F. A. MOURÉ, *Bursar*.

Toronto, 9th December, 1919.

II. UNIVERSITY OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE FACULTY OF EDUCATION
Financial Statement for the Year ending 31st December, 1919

| | | |
|--|------------|-------------|
| Receipts | | |
| Ontario Government | | \$6,000 00 |
| Fees | | 1,447 00 |
| Overdraft, 1919 | | 11,490 81 |
| | | \$18,937 81 |
| Expenditures | | |
| Overdraft, 1918 | | 2,319 03 |
| Salaries: | | |
| Dean Coleman | \$4,000 00 | |
| W. E. Macpherson | 3,200 00 | |
| Willa Atkins | 562 00 | |
| Victoria Wiltshire | 50 00 | |
| Alice King | 100 00 | |
| Arts Professors | 975 00 | |
| | | \$8,887 00 |
| Board of Education, as per agreement | | 6,230 00 |
| Travelling Expense: | | |
| Dean Coleman | 77 50 | |
| W. E. Macpherson | 77 00 | |
| | | 154 50 |
| Presiding Examiners | | 222 77 |
| Printing and Stationery: | | |
| Wormwith Co. | 50 00 | |
| Jackson Press | 289 50 | |
| McKinley Pub. Co. | 5 80 | |
| R. Uglow & Co. | 72 09 | |
| T. D. Wood | 7 22 | |
| Stamps | 75 00 | |
| M. Kirkpatrick | 2 25 | |
| Geo. M. Hendry Co. | 20 00 | |
| Hanson & Crozier | 1 70 | |
| Methodist Book Co. | 9 00 | |
| National Geol. Association | 3 09 | |
| | | 535 65 |

| | | |
|---|--------|-------------|
| Advertising, Queen's University | 250 00 | |
| Library, Miss L. Saunders | 150 00 | |
| Office Furniture & Equipment, R. McFaul | 4 40 | |
| Sundries: | | |
| Bell Telephone Co. | 108 00 | |
| Express and Telegrams | 6 46 | |
| John Rylie | 25 00 | |
| Ada L. Segsworth | 25 00 | |
| J. D. Godkin | 20 00 | |
| | <hr/> | |
| | 184 46 | 16,618 78 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$18,937 81 |

Audited and found correct,
R. EASTON BURNS, C.A.

28th December, 1919.

APPENDIX P

LIST OF INSPECTORATES AND INSPECTORS

| Inspectorates | Public School Inspectors | Post Office |
|---|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Algoma District in part; City of Sault Ste Marie; Town of Bruce Mines..... | L. A. Green, B.A. | Sault Ste. Marie. |
| Brant and Norfolk in part; Town of Paris; Village of Waterford; (Joint Inspectorate) | T. W. Standing, B.A..... | Brantford. |
| Bruce, East; Towns of Chesley, Walkerton, Wiarton; Villages of Hepworth, Lion's Head, Mildmay, Tara..... | John McCool, M.A. | Walkerton. |
| Bruce, West; Towns of Kincardine, Southampton; Villages of Lucknow, Paisley, Port Elgin, Teeswater, Tiverton | W. F. Bald, B.A., LL.B..... | Port Elgin. |
| Carleton, East; Town of Eastview..... | Thos. Jamieson, B.A..... | Ottawa, 115 Strathcona Ave. |
| Carleton, West, and Lanark, East; Towns of Almonte, Carleton Place; Village of Richmond (Joint Inspectorate).... | R. C. Rose, B.A. | Carleton Place. |
| Dufferin; Town of Orangeville; Villages of Grand Valley, Shelburne..... | W. R. Liddy, B.A. | Orangeville. |
| Dundas; Villages of Chesterville, Iroquois, Morrisburg, Winchester | H. B. Fetterly, M.A. | Winchester. |
| Elgin, East; Town of Aylmer; Villages of Springfield, Vienna | J. C. Smith, B.A..... | St. Thomas. |
| Elgin, West; City of St. Thomas; Villages of Dutton, Rodney, Port Stanley, West Lorne (Joint Inspectorate)..... | John A. Taylor, B.A. | St. Thomas. |
| Essex; Towns of Amherstburg, Essex, Ford, Kingsville, Leamington; Villages of Belle River, St. Clair Beach..... | D. A. Maxwell, B.A., LL.B., Ph.D. | Windsor. |
| Essex N. (in part only)..... | J. C. Walsh, B.A..... | Rockland. |
| Frontenac, South; Villages of Garden Island, Portsmouth | S. A. Truscott, M.A. | Kingston. |
| Frontenac, North; and Addington (Joint Inspectorate) | M. R. Reid, M.A. | Sharbot Lake. |
| Glengarry; Town of Alexandria; Villages of Lancaster, Maxville | J. W. Crewson, B.A. | Alexandria. |
| Grey, East; Towns of Meaford, Thornbury; Village of Flesherton | Samuel Huff, B.A. | Meaford. |
| Grey, West; Town of Owen Sound; Villages of Chatsworth, Shallow Lake.... | H. H. Burgess, B.A. | Owen Sound. |
| Grey, South; Towns of Durham, Hanover, Villages of Dundalk, Markdale, Neustadt | Robert Wright, B.A. | Hanover. |
| Haldimand; Town of Dunnville; Villages of Caledonia, Cayuga, Hagersville, Jarvis | J. L. Mitchener, B.A. | Cayuga. |
| Halton and Wentworth in part; Towns of Burlington, Milton, Oakville; Villages of Acton, Georgetown (Joint Inspectorate) | James M. Denyes, B.A. | Milton. |
| Hastings, Centre; Villages of Madoc, Marmora, Stirling, Tweed | J. E. Minns, B.A. | Tweed. |
| Hastings, South, and City of Belleville; Towns of Deseronto, Trenton (Joint Inspectorate) | H. J. Clarke, B.A. | Belleville. |
| Hastings, North; Haliburton; Village of Bancroft, (Joint Inspectorate) | Jas. Colling, B.A. | Bancroft. |
| Huron, East; Towns of Clinton, Seaforth, Wingham; Villages of Blyth, Brussels, Wroxeter | John M. Field, B.A., Ph.D..... | Goderich. |
| Huron, West; Town of Goderich; Villages of Bayfield, Exeter, Hensall..... | J. Elgin Tom | Goderich. |

List of Inspectorates and Inspectors—Continued

| Inspectorates | Public School Inspectors | Post Office |
|---|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| Kenora District, in part, Thunder Bay District (east) and Algoma District, in part; City of Fort William; Towns of Dryden, Sioux Lookout (Joint Inspectorate) | W. J. Hamilton, B.A. | Fort William. |
| Kent, East; Towns of Blenheim, Bothwell, Dresden, Ridgetown; Villages of Erieau, Highgate, Thamesville | Rev. W. H. G. Colles. | Chatham. |
| Kent, West, and City of Chatham; Towns of Tilbury, Wallaceburg, Village of Wheatley (Joint Inspectorate) | J. H. Smith, M.A. | Chatham. |
| Lambton, East (No. 2); Town of Petrolia; Villages of Alvinston, Arkona, Oil Springs, Watford | N. McDougall, B.A. | Petrolia. |
| Lambton, West (No. 1); City of Sarnia; Town of Forest; Villages of Court-right, Point Edward, Thedford, Wyoming (Joint Inspectorate) | Henry Conn, B.A. | Sarnia. |
| Lanark, West; Towns of Perth, Smith's Falls; Village of Lanark (Joint Inspectorate) | F. L. Michell, M.A. | Perth. |
| Lanark, East (see Carleton, West). | | |
| Leeds and Grenville (No. 1); Town of Gananoque; Villages of Newboro, Westport | James F. McGuire, M.A. | Westport. |
| Leeds and Grenville (No. 2); Town of Brockville; Village of Athens (Joint Inspectorate) | W. C. Dowsley, M.A. | Brockville. |
| Leeds and Grenville (No. 3); Town of Prescott; Villages of Cardinal, Kemptville, Merrickville (Joint Inspectorate) | T. A. Craig | Kemptville. |
| Lennox; Town of Napanee; Villages of Bath, Newburgh (see also Frontenac, N.) | E. J. Corkill, B.A. | Napanee. |
| Lincoln; Towns of Merriton, Niagara; Villages of Beamsville, Grimsby, Port Dalhousie | Geo. A. Carefoot, B.A., B.Pæd. | St. Catharines. |
| Manitoulin Dist.; Algoma Dist. in part; Sudbury Dist., in part; Towns of Blind River, Gore Bay, Little Current, Thessalon | James W. Hagan, M.A. | Gore Bay. |
| Middlesex, East; Village of Lucan | P. J. Thompson, B.A. | London. |
| Middlesex, West; Towns of Parkhill, Strathroy; Villages of Ailsa Craig, Glencoe, Newbury, Wardsville | H. D. Johnson | Strathroy. |
| Muskoka, South and West, District; Towns of Bala, Bracebridge, Gravenhurst; Village of Port Carling | H. R. Scovell, B.A. | Bracebridge. |
| Muskoka, East (see Ontario north). | | |
| Muskoka, North (see Parry Sound East). | | |
| Nipissing, North (see Sudbury Dist.). | | |
| Nipissing, South (see Parry Sound East). | | |
| Norfolk; Town of Simcoe; Villages of Delhi, Port Dover, Port Rowan (see Brant Co.) | H. Frank Cook, B.A. | Simcoe. |
| Northumberland and Durham, West, No. 1; Towns of Bowmanville, Port Hope; Village of Newcastle | E. E. Snider, B.A. | Port Hope. |
| Northumberland and Durham, Centre No. 2; Town of Cobourg; Village of Millbrook | J. W. Odell, B.A. | Cobourg. |
| Northumberland and Durham, East, No. 3; Town of Campbellford; Villages of Brighton, Colborne, Hastings | Robert Boyes | Campbellford. |

List of Inspectorates and Inspectors—Continued

| Inspectorates | Public School Inspectors | Post Office |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Ontario, North; Muskoka East; Towns of Huntsville, Uxbridge; Villages of Beaverton, Cannington (Joint Inspectorate) | T. R. Ferguson, M.A. | Uxbridge. |
| Ontario, South; Towns of Oshawa, Whitby; Village of Port Perry..... | R. A. Hutchison, B.A. | Whitby. |
| Oxford, North, and City of Woodstock; Villages of Embro, Tavistock (Joint Inspectorate) | J. M. Cole | Woodstock. |
| Oxford, South; Towns of Ingersoll, Tillsonburg; Village of Norwich (Joint Inspectorate) | R. A. Paterson, B.A. | Ingersoll. |
| Parry Sound, South, District; Town of Parry Sound; Village of Magnetawan.. | J. L. Moore, B.A..... | Parry Sound. |
| Parry Sound, East, District; Nipissing South and Muskoka North; Towns of Kearney, Powassan, Trout Creek; Villages of Burk's Falls, South River, Sundridge | R. O. White | North Bay. |
| Parry Sound, North-West (see Sudbury). Peel; Town of Brampton; Villages of Bolton, Port Credit, Streetsville..... | W. J. Galbraith, M.A. | Brampton. |
| Perth, North; Towns of Listowel, Mitchell, St. Mary's; Village of Milverton. | William Irwin, B.A. | Stratford. |
| Perth, South, and City of Stratford (Joint Inspectorate)..... | James H. Smith, B.A. | Stratford. |
| Peterborough, East; Villages of Havelock, Lakefield, Norwood | Richard Lees, M.A. | Peterborough. |
| Peterborough, West, and Victoria, East; Town of Lindsay; Villages of Bobcaygeon, Omemee (Joint Inspectorate).... | G. E. Broderick | Lindsay. |
| Prescott and Russell; Towns of Hawkesbury, Rockland, Vankleek Hill; Villages of Casselman, L'Orignal | John Nelson, B.A. | Vankleek Hill. |
| Prince Edward; Town of Picton; Villages of Bloomfield, Wellington | F. P. Smith, M.A. | Picton. |
| Rainy River District, and Kenora District (in part); Towns of Fort Frances, Keewatin, Kenora, Rainy River | C. McDowell, B.A. | Fort Frances. |
| Renfrew, North; Town of Pembroke; Village of Cobden | I. D. Breuls, B.A. | Pembroke. |
| Renfrew, South; Towns of Arnprior, Renfrew; Villages of Eganville, Killaloe Station | G. G. McNab, M.A. | Renfrew. |
| Simcoe, North; Towns of Barrie, Collingwood, Penetanguishene | Joseph L. Garvin, B.A. | Barrie. |
| Simcoe, South; Towns of Alliston, Stayner; Villages of Beeton, Bradford, Creemore, Tottenham | Edwin Longman | Barrie. |
| Simcoe, East; Towns of Midland, Orillia; Villages of Coldwater, Port McNicoll, Victoria Harbour | Isaac Day, B.A. | Orillia. |
| Stormont; Town of Cornwall; Village of Finch | James Froats, M.A., B. Pæd... .. | Finch. |
| Sudbury District in part, North Nipissing; Towns of Cache Bay, Capreol, Chelmsford, Copper Cliff, Massey, Sturgeon Falls, Sudbury, Webbwood | D. M. Christie, B.A. | Sudbury. |
| Thunder Bay District West; City of Port Arthur | John Ritchie | Port Arthur. |
| Timiskaming (North), Algoma (North); Towns of Charlton, Cochrane, Englehart, Iroquois Falls, Matheson, Timmins and Village of Thornloe | W. Asbury Wilson, B.A. ... | Haileybury. |

List of Inspectorates and Inspectors—Continued

| Inspectorates | | Public School Inspectors | Post Office |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Timiskaming District, in part; Nipissing, in part; Towns of Bonfield, Cobalt, Haileybury, Latchford, Mattawa, New Liskeard, North Bay | | John A. Bannister, B.A. | New Liskeard. |
| Victoria, West; Villages of Fenelon Falls, Sturgeon Point, Woodville | | W. H. Stevens, B.A. | Lindsay. |
| Victoria, East (see Peterborough, West). Waterloo, N. (No. 1); City of Kitchener; Town of Waterloo; Village of Elmira (Joint Inspectorate) | | F. W. Sheppard | Kitchener. |
| Waterloo, S. (No. 2); City of Galt; Towns of Hespeler, Preston; Villages of Ayr, New Hamburg (Joint Inspectorate) | | Lambert Norman, B.A. | Galt. |
| Welland, North; City of Welland; Town of Thorold; Village of Chippawa (Joint Inspectorate) | | John W. Marshall, B.A. | Welland. |
| Welland, South, Towns of Bridgeburg, Port Colborne; Villages of Fort Erie, Humberstone | | James McNiece, B.A. | Welland. |
| Wellington, North; Towns of Harriston, Mount Forest, Palmerston; Village of Clifford | | Robert Galbraith, B.A. | Mount Forest. |
| Wellington, South; Villages of Arthur, Drayton, Elora, Erin, Fergus..... | | J. J. Craig, B.A. | Fergus. |
| Wentworth; Town of Dundas; Village of Waterdown | | Jno. B. Robinson, B.A. B.Pæd. | Hamilton. |
| York, North; Towns of Aurora, Newmarket; Villages of Holland Landing, Sutton West | | C. W. Mulloy, B.A. | Aurora. |
| York, West; Towns of Mimico; Weston; Villages of New Toronto, Woodbridge. | | A. L. Campbell, M.A. | Weston. |
| York, East; Town of Leaside; Villages of Markham, Richmond Hill, Stouffville.. | | A. A. Jordan, B.A. | Toronto, 63 Orchard View Bd. |
| Brantford, | City of..... | E. E. C. Kilmer, B.A..... | Brantford. |
| Guelph, | do | Wm. Tytler, B.A..... | Guelph. |
| Hamilton, | do | W. H. Ballard, M.A..... | Hamilton. |
| do | do | Jas. Gill, B.A., B.Pæd..... | Hamilton. |
| Kingston, | do | J. Russell Stuart | Kingston. |
| London, | do | C. B. Edwards, B.A..... | London. |
| do | do | V. K. Greer, M.A., | London. |
| Niagara Falls, | do and St. Catharines | D. C. Hetherington | St. Catharines. |
| Ottawa, | do | J. H. Putman, B.A., D.Pæd.... | Ottawa. |
| do | do | E. T. Slemon, B.A., D.Pæd... | Ottawa. |
| Peterborough, | do | A. Mowat, B.A. | Peterborough. |
| Toronto, | do | R. H. Cowley, M.A., Cf. Insp.. | Toronto. |
| do | do | W. H. Elliott, B.A. | Toronto. |
| do | do | Jos. W. Rogers, M.A. | Toronto. |
| do | do | G. H. Armstrong, M.A., B.Pæd. | Toronto. |
| do | do | D. D. Moshier, B.A., B.Pæd... | Toronto. |
| do | do | N. S. MacDonald, B.A., D.Pæd. | Toronto. |
| do | do | Walter Bryce, B.A..... | Toronto. |
| do | do | Miss A. E. Marty, M.A., LL.D.. | Toronto. |
| Windsor | do | J. E. Benson, M.A. | Windsor. |
| Sandwich and Walkerville, Towns of ... | | Robt. Meade, M.A. | Windsor. |

List of Inspectorates and Inspectors—Concluded

R.C. Separate School Inspectors

J. F. Power, M.A.....Toronto, 33 Dalton Rd.
 J. F. Sullivan, B.A.London, 873 Hellmuth Ave.
 Jas. E. Jones, B.A.....Ottawa, 104 Henderson Ave.
 J. P. Finn, B.A.Peterboro.
 W. J. Lee, B.A.Toronto, 434 Brunswick Ave.
 J. M. Bennett, B.A.....Toronto, 694 Euclid Ave.

English-French Public and Separate School Inspectors

Thomas SwiftOttawa, 320 Cooper St.
 J. S. GrattonToronto, 77 McGill St.
 Jno. C. Walsh, B.A.Rockland.

Public and Separate Schools

John Waugh, M.A., D.Pæd., Chief Insp...Toronto, Parliament Buildings.
 W. I. Chisholm, M.A., Asst.Toronto, Parliament Buildings.
 J. B. MacDougall, B.A., D.Pæd., Gen. Insp. for the Districts.....North Bay.

Director of Industrial and Technical Education

F. W. Merchant, M.A., D.Pæd.Toronto, Parliament Buildings.

Director of Professional Training

S. A. Morgan, B.A., D. Paed.Toronto, Parliament Buildings.

Provincial School Attendance Officer

Major J. P. Cowles, B.A.Toronto, Parliament Buildings.

High School Inspectors

J. A. Houston, M.A.Toronto, 105 Roxborough St. West.
 I. M. Levan, B.A.Toronto, 144 Balmoral Ave.
 Geo. F. Rogers, B.A.....Toronto, 44 Roxborough St. West.

Continuation School Inspectors

G. K. Mills, B.A.Toronto, Parliament Buildings.
 J. P. Hoag, B.A.Toronto, Parliament Buildings.

Manual Training and Household Science Inspector

Albert H. Leake... ..Toronto, Parliament Buildings.

Inspector of Elementary Agricultural Education

J. B. Dandeno, B.A., Ph.D.....Toronto, 13 Hazelton Ave.

Inspector of 'Auxiliary Classes.

Miss Helen MacMurchy, M.D.Toronto, Parliament Buildings.

February, 1920.

APPENDIX Q

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1919

| Collegiate Institutes | Number granted certificates on Principal's re- commendation | Number taking Departmental Examination | Number passed Departmental Examination | High Schools—Con. | Number granted certificates on Principal's re- commendation | Number taking Departmental Examination | Number passed Departmental Examination |
|---------------------------|--|--|--|---------------------|--|--|--|
| Barrie..... | | 100 | 82 | Arnprior..... | | 82 | 68 |
| Brantford..... | | 217 | 187 | Arthur..... | | 48 | 21 |
| Brockville..... | | 167 | 132 | Athens..... | | 56 | 36 |
| Chatham..... | 72 | 111 | 59 | Aurora..... | | 55 | 39 |
| Clinton..... | | 58 | 56 | Avonmore..... | | 19 | 13 |
| Cobourg..... | | 88 | 57 | Aylmer..... | | 81 | 51 |
| Collingwood..... | | 75 | 72 | Beamsville..... | | 26 | 20 |
| Fort William..... | | 152 | 141 | Belleville..... | 52 | 38 | 31 |
| Galt..... | | 174 | 148 | Bowmanville..... | | 54 | 39 |
| Goderich..... | | 63 | 46 | Bracebridge..... | | 92 | 62 |
| Guelph..... | | 197 | 167 | Bradford..... | | 32 | 28 |
| Hamilton..... | 594 | 106 | 54 | Brampton..... | | 66 | 58 |
| Ingersoll..... | | 91 | 68 | Brighton..... | | 43 | 29 |
| Kingston..... | | 243 | 169 | Caledonia..... | | 46 | 28 |
| Kitchener-Waterloo..... | | 282 | 245 | Campbellford..... | | 80 | 53 |
| Lindsay..... | | 106 | 99 | Carleton Place..... | | 50 | 42 |
| London..... | 339 | 223 | 163 | Cayuga..... | | 39 | 25 |
| Morrisburg..... | | 35 | 26 | Chatsworth..... | | 39 | 28 |
| Napanee..... | | 78 | 54 | Chesley..... | | 45 | 35 |
| Niagara Falls..... | | 128 | 110 | Chesterville..... | | 41 | 24 |
| North Bay..... | | 146 | 123 | Colborne..... | | 28 | 20 |
| Orillia..... | | 131 | 104 | Cornwall..... | | 100 | 75 |
| Ottawa..... | 317 | 455 | 296 | Deseronto..... | 7 | 28 | 11 |
| Owen Sound..... | | 189 | 151 | Dundalk..... | | 30 | 24 |
| Perth..... | | 88 | 71 | Dundas..... | | 64 | 48 |
| Peterborough..... | 128 | 104 | 76 | Dunnville..... | | 71 | 50 |
| Picton..... | | 39 | 37 | Durham..... | | 65 | 57 |
| Port Arthur..... | | 170 | 125 | Dutton..... | | 65 | 38 |
| Renfrew..... | | 115 | 72 | Elora..... | | 31 | 15 |
| St. Catharines..... | | 182 | 141 | Essex..... | | 103 | 78 |
| St. Mary's..... | | 72 | 60 | Fergus..... | | 53 | 38 |
| St. Thomas..... | | 183 | 159 | Flesherton..... | | 24 | 21 |
| Sarnia..... | | 180 | 151 | Forest..... | | 44 | 24 |
| Seaforth..... | | 62 | 60 | Fort Frances..... | | 43 | 25 |
| Smith's Falls..... | | 107 | 89 | Gananoque..... | | 59 | 56 |
| Stratford..... | | 208 | 172 | Georgetown..... | | 38 | 34 |
| Strathroy..... | | 108 | 65 | Glencoe..... | | 40 | 31 |
| Toronto, Harbord St..... | | 165 | 61 | Gravenhurst..... | | 32 | 14 |
| Toronto, Parkdale..... | | 52 | 34 | Grimsby..... | | 51 | 38 |
| Toronto, Jarvis..... | | 80 | 41 | Hagersville..... | | 57 | 33 |
| Toronto, Humberside .. | | 112 | 61 | Haileybury..... | | 67 | 34 |
| Toronto, Malvern Ave..... | | 33 | 7 | Harriston..... | | 32 | 23 |
| Toronto, Oakwood..... | | 90 | 50 | Hawkesbury..... | | 41 | 34 |
| Toronto, Riverdale..... | | 125 | 65 | Iroquois..... | | 23 | 13 |
| Toronto..... | 2,414 | | | Kemptville..... | | 46 | 23 |
| Vankleek Hill..... | | 66 | 49 | Kenora..... | | 57 | 42 |
| Windsor..... | | 300 | 276 | Kincardine..... | | 64 | 47 |
| Woodstock..... | | 155 | 137 | Leamington..... | | 89 | 78 |
| Totals..... | 3,864 | 6,411 | 4,868 | Listowel..... | | 86 | 56 |
| High Schools | | | | Lucan..... | | 80 | 60 |
| Alexandria..... | | 77 | 55 | Madoc..... | | 50 | 38 |
| Alliston..... | | 43 | 28 | Markdale..... | | 32 | 20 |
| Almonte..... | | 50 | 36 | Markham..... | | 43 | 35 |
| Amherstburg..... | | 57 | 52 | Meaford..... | | 69 | 52 |
| | | | | Midland..... | | 74 | 50 |
| | | | | Mitchell..... | | 81 | 50 |

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1919.—Continued

| High Schools.—Con. | Number granted certificates on Principal's re- commendation | Number taking Departmental Examination | Number passed Departmental Examination | Other Places | Number granted certificates on Principal's re- commendation | Number taking Departmental Examination | Number passed Departmental Examination |
|------------------------|--|--|--|-------------------------|--|--|--|
| Morewood | | 17 | 4 | Aberfoyle..... | | 25 | 14 |
| Mount Forest | | 63 | 51 | Acton | | 55 | 42 |
| Newburgh | | 54 | 38 | Agincourt | | 31 | 21 |
| Newcastle | | 12 | 10 | Alvinston..... | | 27 | 24 |
| Newmarket..... | | 70 | 54 | Ameliasburg..... | | 19 | 12 |
| Niagara | | 18 | 16 | Ancaster | | 26 | 12 |
| Niagara Falls South... | | 56 | 41 | Angus..... | | 16 | 9 |
| Norwood | | 43 | 30 | Apsley | | 2 | 1 |
| Oakville | | 54 | 49 | Arkona..... | | 22 | 21 |
| Omeme | | 34 | 25 | Ashton..... | | 20 | 13 |
| Orangeville | | 33 | 30 | Aultsville | | 16 | 10 |
| Oshawa | | 80 | 71 | Ayr | | 18 | 14 |
| Paris | | 43 | 34 | Ayton | | 13 | 8 |
| Parkhill..... | | 64 | 43 | Bailieboro'..... | | 26 | 19 |
| Parry Sound | | 73 | 59 | Bancroft..... | | 42 | 23 |
| Pembroke | | 118 | 91 | Barriefield..... | | 32 | 18 |
| Penetanguishene..... | | 62 | 47 | Bath | | 18 | 14 |
| Petrolia | | 58 | 55 | Battersea | | 13 | 10 |
| Plantagenet | | 33 | 22 | Bayfield | | 10 | 7 |
| Port Dover | | 31 | 30 | Beachburg | | 34 | 17 |
| Port Elgin..... | | 31 | 24 | Beaverton | | 21 | 20 |
| Port Hope..... | | 61 | 53 | Beeton | | 14 | 9 |
| Port Perry | | 52 | 34 | Belleville, Co. Centre. | 20 | 42 | 20 |
| Port Rowan | | 17 | 14 | Belle River..... | | 12 | 10 |
| Prescott..... | | 60 | 47 | Belmont | | 10 | 8 |
| Richmond Hill | | 31 | 24 | Bethany | | 14 | 13 |
| Ridgetown..... | | 47 | 42 | Billings' Bridge..... | | 11 | 9 |
| Rockland | | 27 | 24 | Binbrook | | 11 | 6 |
| Sault Ste. Marie..... | | 169 | 131 | Bisco | | 5 | 2 |
| Shelburne | | 34 | 26 | Blackstock | | 30 | 14 |
| Simcoe | | 101 | 78 | Blenheim..... | | 66 | 52 |
| Smithville..... | | 18 | 14 | Blind River | | 18 | 15 |
| Stirling | | 47 | 28 | Bloomfield..... | | 20 | 19 |
| Streetsville | | 19 | 15 | Blyth | | 26 | 18 |
| Sudbury | | 85 | 57 | Bobcaygeon..... | | 16 | 14 |
| Sydenham..... | | 49 | 40 | Bolton | | 27 | 15 |
| Thorold | | 36 | 27 | Bothwell | | 16 | 14 |
| Tillsonburg..... | | 61 | 32 | Bowesville | | 12 | 10 |
| Toronto, North..... | | 17 | 2 | Bridgeburg | | 33 | 23 |
| Trenton | 25 | 18 | 1 | Brigden | | 22 | 11 |
| Tweed | | 61 | 40 | Bruce Mines..... | | 20 | 14 |
| Uxbridge | | 46 | 34 | Brussels..... | | 52 | 46 |
| Vienna | | 28 | 18 | Burford | | 30 | 11 |
| Walkerton..... | | 43 | 38 | Burk's Falls..... | | 21 | 12 |
| Wallaceburg..... | | 71 | 53 | Burlington | | 42 | 29 |
| Wardsville | | 14 | 12 | Burridge | | 7 | 3 |
| Waterdown | | 40 | 26 | Burritt's Rapids | | 9 | 1 |
| Waterford..... | | 71 | 41 | Byng Inlet | | 14 | 3 |
| Watford..... | | 51 | 47 | Caistor Centre | | 19 | 11 |
| Welland..... | | 67 | 56 | Callander | | 6 | 1 |
| Weston..... | | 100 | 81 | Cannington..... | | 18 | 18 |
| Whitby..... | | 64 | 47 | Cardinal..... | | 30 | 15 |
| Warton | | 32 | 21 | Cargill | | 22 | 14 |
| Williamstown..... | | 19 | 14 | Carp | | 25 | 22 |
| Winchester | | 61 | 31 | Castleton..... | | 11 | 7 |
| Wingham..... | | 53 | 39 | Cataraqui | | 43 | 18 |
| | | | | Chapleau | | 23 | 16 |
| Totals..... | 84 | 6,036 | 4,397 | Charleston | | 38 | 31 |

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1919—Continued

| Other Places—Con. | Number granted certificates on Principal's re- commendation | Number taking Departmental Examination | Number passed Departmental Examination | Other Places—Con. | Number granted certificates on Principal's re- commendation | Number taking Departmental Examination | Number passed Departmental Examination |
|------------------------|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| Claremont | | 18 | 16 | Fordwich | | 22 | 19 |
| Clifford | | 17 | 12 | Fournier | | 15 | 8 |
| Cobalt | | 39 | 26 | Frankford | 7 | 14 | 6 |
| Cobden | | 50 | 29 | Galetta | | 16 | 13 |
| Coboconk | | 11 | 5 | Glen Allan | | 8 | 6 |
| Cochrane | | 18 | 10 | Gore Bay | | 41 | 35 |
| Coldwater | | 21 | 14 | Grand Valley | | 26 | 22 |
| Comber | | 31 | 21 | Haliburton | | 12 | 5 |
| Coniston | | 5 | 3 | Hall's Bridge | | 9 | 7 |
| Cookstown | | 20 | 14 | Hamilton, Co. Centre .. | | 32 | 18 |
| Copper Cliff | | 30 | 26 | Hanover | | 38 | 33 |
| Courtright | | 17 | 11 | Harrington | | 11 | 11 |
| Crediton | | 12 | 12 | Harrow | | 27 | 21 |
| Creemore | | 19 | 16 | Harrowsmith | | 14 | 6 |
| Creighton Mine | | 11 | 10 | Hastings | | 20 | 14 |
| Crosshill | | 14 | 13 | Havelock | | 21 | 18 |
| Cultus | | 13 | 8 | Hawkestone | | 25 | 18 |
| Cumberland | | 13 | 8 | Hensall | | 14 | 9 |
| Dalkeith | | 12 | 11 | Hepworth | | 12 | 10 |
| Dashwood | | 15 | 10 | Highgate | | 43 | 22 |
| Delaware | | 18 | 13 | Highland Grove | | 6 | 3 |
| Delhi | | 41 | 35 | Hillsdale | | 12 | 9 |
| Delta | | 71 | 36 | Horning's Mills | | 24 | 13 |
| Demorestville | | 16 | 12 | Huntsville | | 43 | 26 |
| Denbigh | | 7 | 3 | Innerkip | | 11 | 8 |
| Desbarats | | 8 | 5 | Ivy | | 15 | 11 |
| Dickinson's Landing .. | | 18 | 9 | Janetville | | 10 | 7 |
| Dixon's Corners | | 16 | 12 | Jarvis | | 24 | 16 |
| Dorchester Station .. | | 36 | 22 | Jasper | | 9 | 7 |
| Douglas | | 17 | 15 | Jockvale | | 10 | 8 |
| Drayton | | 34 | 21 | Kars | | 6 | 4 |
| Dresden | | 41 | 32 | Kearney | | 13 | 6 |
| Dromore | | 15 | 13 | Keene | | 23 | 19 |
| Drumbo | | 22 | 16 | Keewatin | | 16 | 12 |
| Dryden | | 16 | 14 | Kenmore | | 11 | 9 |
| Dungannon | | 13 | 10 | Killarney | | 5 | 2 |
| Eastview | | 16 | 14 | Kilmaure | | 13 | 13 |
| Easton's Corners | | 9 | 1 | Kimberley | | 18 | 6 |
| Echo Bay | | 7 | 4 | Kinburn | | 17 | 16 |
| Echo Place | | 78 | 55 | King | | 6 | 5 |
| Edgar | | 15 | 11 | Kingsville | | 19 | 18 |
| Eganville | | 69 | 39 | Kinmount | | 8 | 7 |
| Elmira | | 38 | 31 | Kintail | | 16 | 16 |
| Elmvale | | 42 | 29 | Kirkfield | | 30 | 21 |
| Embro | | 15 | 15 | Kleinburg | | 10 | 5 |
| Embrun | | 14 | 10 | Lakefield | | 65 | 52 |
| Emo | | 15 | 7 | Lanark | | 52 | 46 |
| Englehart | | 22 | 4 | Lancaster | | 19 | 16 |
| Ennismore | | 18 | 4 | Lansdowne | | 29 | 18 |
| Erin | | 31 | 19 | Laurel | | 11 | 6 |
| Espanola | | 6 | 2 | Lemonville | | 11 | 4 |
| Exeter | | 42 | 35 | Lion's Head | | 13 | 10 |
| Fenelon Falls | | 35 | 30 | Little Britain | | 14 | 13 |
| Fenwick | | 7 | 3 | Little Current | | 18 | 12 |
| Feversham | | 15 | 10 | London East | | 134 | 96 |
| Fingal | | 31 | 20 | Lucknow | | 33 | 23 |
| Flinton | | 10 | 7 | Macdonald Consoli- dated, Guelph | | 30 | 16 |
| Florence | | 23 | 18 | Madawaska | | 7 | 6 |
| Fonthill | | 24 | 20 | | | | |

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1919—Continued

| Other Places—Con. | Number granted certificates on Principal's re- commendation | Number taking Departmental Examination | Number passed Departmental Examination | Other Places—Con. | Number granted certificates on Principal's re- commendation | Number taking Departmental Examination | Number passed Departmental Examination |
|------------------------|--|--|--|-----------------------------|--|--|--|
| Magnetawan..... | | 8 | 6 | Pefferlaw..... | | 10 | 5 |
| Malakoff..... | | 7 | 5 | Pelee Island..... | | 9 | 8 |
| Manitowaning..... | | 21 | 15 | Pickering..... | | 17 | 12 |
| Manotick..... | | 6 | 6 | Plattsville..... | | 21 | 14 |
| Maple..... | | 10 | 7 | Port Burwell..... | | 11 | 8 |
| Marmora..... | | 47 | 27 | Port Carling..... | | 17 | 9 |
| Marshville..... | | 17 | 13 | Port Colborne..... | | 46 | 36 |
| Marsville..... | | 8 | 6 | Port Credit..... | | 36 | 28 |
| Massey..... | | 24 | 16 | Port Dalhousie..... | | 48 | 27 |
| Matheson..... | | 13 | 1 | Port Stanley..... | | 15 | 9 |
| Mattawa..... | | 27 | 14 | Powassan..... | | 38 | 16 |
| Maxville..... | | 30 | 21 | Priceville..... | | 10 | 7 |
| Medina..... | | 8 | 6 | Princeton..... | | 9 | 5 |
| Melbourne..... | | 31 | 20 | Queensville..... | | 24 | 17 |
| Merivale..... | | 21 | 14 | Rainy River..... | | 17 | 8 |
| Merlin..... | | 48 | 31 | Ramsayville..... | | 10 | 4 |
| Merrickville..... | | 19 | 13 | Randwick..... | | 4 | 2 |
| Merritton..... | | 11 | 9 | Richard's Landing..... | | 12 | 12 |
| Metcalfe..... | | 24 | 12 | Richmond..... | | 29 | 13 |
| Mildmay..... | | 33 | 28 | Ridgeway..... | | 27 | 18 |
| Milford..... | | 27 | 18 | Ripley..... | | 34 | 26 |
| Millbrook..... | | 32 | 16 | Rockton..... | | 36 | 25 |
| Milton..... | | 76 | 50 | Rockwood..... | | 28 | 17 |
| Milverton..... | | 77 | 62 | Rodney..... | | 47 | 27 |
| Mimico..... | | 46 | 36 | Rosemont..... | | 14 | 8 |
| Minden..... | | 29 | 17 | Roseneath..... | | 9 | 4 |
| Minesing..... | | 14 | 10 | Russell..... | | 24 | 14 |
| Monklands..... | | 15 | 9 | St. David's..... | | 23 | 12 |
| Moorefield..... | | 21 | 16 | St. George..... | | 24 | 15 |
| Moose Creek..... | | 8 | 5 | St. Helens..... | | 11 | 8 |
| Mount Albert..... | | 28 | 24 | Sandwich..... | | 48 | 35 |
| Mount Brydges..... | | 15 | 11 | Schomberg..... | | 33 | 11 |
| Mount Elgin..... | | 12 | 10 | Schreiber..... | | 7 | 5 |
| Mount Hope..... | | 17 | 6 | Scotland..... | | 24 | 17 |
| Mount Pleasant..... | | 26 | 19 | Selkirk..... | | 24 | 11 |
| Mount St. Patrick..... | | 25 | 21 | Sharbot Lake..... | | 13 | 5 |
| Mountain Grove..... | | 10 | 8 | Secord School(York E.)..... | | 52 | 50 |
| Mountain Station..... | | 14 | 6 | Singhampton..... | | 9 | 6 |
| Navan..... | | 17 | 9 | Sioux Lookout..... | | 9 | 4 |
| Neustadt..... | | 11 | 11 | Solina..... | | 17 | 11 |
| Newboro..... | | 25 | 19 | Southampton..... | | 24 | 24 |
| New Hamburg..... | | 32 | 18 | South Finch..... | | 59 | 42 |
| Newington..... | | 12 | 9 | South Indian..... | | 12 | 8 |
| New Liskeard..... | | 47 | 19 | South Mountain..... | | 28 | 15 |
| New Toronto..... | | 15 | 13 | South Porcupine..... | | 12 | 7 |
| North Augusta..... | | 13 | 6 | South River..... | | 19 | 7 |
| North Gower..... | | 11 | 9 | Sparta..... | | 19 | 11 |
| North Lancaster..... | | 14 | 14 | Spencerville..... | | 20 | 13 |
| Norwich..... | | 49 | 39 | Springfield..... | | 28 | 15 |
| Oakwood..... | | 24 | 20 | Sprucedale..... | | 22 | 5 |
| Odessa..... | | 22 | 18 | Stayner..... | | 32 | 26 |
| Oil Springs..... | | 33 | 25 | Stella..... | | 13 | 8 |
| Orono..... | | 27 | 19 | Stevensville..... | | 16 | 8 |
| Ohswéken..... | | 6 | 2 | Stittsville..... | | 11 | 10 |
| Osgoode Station..... | | 9 | 6 | Stony Creek..... | | 27 | 13 |
| Otterville..... | | 12 | 11 | Stouffville..... | | 11 | 9 |
| Paisley..... | | 38 | 28 | Strabane..... | | 17 | 6 |
| Pakenham..... | | 35 | 20 | Stroud..... | | 35 | 26 |
| Palmerston..... | | 29 | 20 | Sturgeon Falls..... | | 35 | 28 |

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1919—Concluded

| Other Places—Con. | Number granted certificates on Principal's re- commendation | Number taking Departmental Examination | Number passed Departmental Examination | Other Places—Con. | Number granted certificates on Principal's re- commendation | Number taking Departmental Examination | Number passed Departmental Examination |
|--|--|--|--|--------------------------|--|--|--|
| Sunderland | | 30 | 22 | Westboro' | | 39 | 34 |
| Sutton | | 21 | 12 | West Lorne | | 39 | 19 |
| Tamworth | | 33 | 22 | Westport | | 25 | 15 |
| Tara | | 39 | 24 | Wheatley | | 39 | 25 |
| Tavistock | | 20 | 19 | White River..... | | 2 | 2 |
| Teeswater | | 50 | 38 | Whitevale | | 13 | 7 |
| Thamesford..... | | 21 | 16 | Wilkesport | | 18 | 12 |
| Thamesville | | 48 | 29 | Williamsburg..... | | 18 | 10 |
| Thedford | | 11 | 8 | Willowdale | | 14 | 13 |
| Thessalon | | 40 | 32 | Winona..... | | 9 | 9 |
| Thornbury | | 50 | 33 | Wolfe Island..... | | 23 | 14 |
| Thorndale | | 33 | 29 | Woodbridge | | 23 | 17 |
| Tilbury..... | | 25 | 20 | Woodville | | 41 | 25 |
| Timmins | | 14 | 13 | Wooler | | 35 | 21 |
| Tiverton..... | | 11 | 5 | Worthington | | 7 | 3 |
| Toronto, De La Salle Institute..... | | 103 | 63 | Wroxeter | | 22 | 14 |
| Tottenham..... | | 16 | 15 | Wyoming | | 29 | 16 |
| Uptergrove | | 35 | 25 | Yarmouth Heights..... | | 44 | 29 |
| Varna | | 9 | 6 | Zephyr | | 6 | 6 |
| Verona | | 19 | 10 | Zurich..... | | 14 | 11 |
| Victoria Harbour..... | | 15 | 6 | | | | |
| Vineland..... | | 32 | 21 | Totals..... | 27 | 7,826 | 5,312 |
| Warkworth | | 11 | 10 | Collegiate Institutes... | 3,864 | 6,411 | 4,868 |
| Webbwood | | 10 | 10 | High Schools..... | 84 | 6,036 | 4,397 |
| Wellandport | | 13 | 7 | Other Places..... | 27 | 7,826 | 5,312 |
| Wellington..... | | 26 | 16 | | | | |
| | | | | Grand Totals, 1919 .. | 3,975 | 20,273 | 14,577 |

APPENDIX R

JUNIOR PUBLIC SCHOOL GRADUATION DIPLOMA EXAMINATION, 1919

| Centre | Ex- amined | Passed | High School Entrance allowed | Centre | Ex- amined | Passed | High School Entrance allowed |
|-------------------|---------------|--------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|--------|---------------------------------------|
| Ancaster | 7 | 4 | ..... | Neustadt | 2 | 2 | ..... |
| Aurora | 4 | 4 | ..... | Oil Springs..... | 4 | 4 | ..... |
| Aylmer..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | Ottawa | 111 | 56 | 22 |
| Beachburg | 6 | 4 | ..... | Parry Sound..... | 2 | ..... | 1 |
| Bolton..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | Pefferlaw..... | 7 | 6 | ..... |
| Bowmanville | 5 | 5 | ..... | Plantagenet | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| Bracebridge | 9 | 4 | ..... | Port Carling..... | 10 | 8 | ..... |
| Brigden | 1 | 1 | ..... | Port Credit..... | 5 | 4 | ..... |
| Burford | 7 | 3 | ..... | Powassan | 2 | 2 | ..... |
| Callander..... | 7 | 4 | ..... | Priceville | 6 | 5 | ..... |
| Cochrane | 2 | 1 | ..... | Rainy River..... | 4 | ..... | ..... |
| Courtright | 1 | 1 | ..... | Renfrew | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| Crediton | 6 | 6 | ..... | Ripley | 2 | 2 | ..... |
| Cumberland | 8 | 6 | 2 | Rodney | 3 | 3 | ..... |
| Dashwood | 4 | 4 | ..... | St. Helen's..... | 6 | 6 | ..... |
| Dundalk | 5 | 2 | ..... | Schreiber | 9 | 8 | ..... |
| Dungannon | 4 | 4 | ..... | Selkirk..... | 2 | 2 | ..... |
| Dutton | 3 | 2 | ..... | South River..... | 8 | 4 | ..... |
| Eastview | 2 | 1 | ..... | Sparta | 5 | 4 | ..... |
| Echo Bay..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | Sprucedale..... | 5 | 2 | ..... |
| Emo | 5 | 2 | ..... | Stony Creek..... | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| Exeter | 2 | 1 | 1 | Strabane | 5 | 3 | ..... |
| Florence | 9 | 8 | ..... | Sunderland | 2 | 1 | ..... |
| Fordwich | 5 | 4 | ..... | Thamesville | 3 | 3 | ..... |
| Goderich | 4 | 4 | ..... | Tillsonburg | 5 | 2 | ..... |
| Gore Bay..... | 8 | 2 | 1 | Tiverton..... | 3 | 3 | ..... |
| Hensall | 8 | 6 | ..... | Vineland | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| Kingsville | 16 | 14 | ..... | Waterdown..... | 2 | 1 | ..... |
| Kinmount | 5 | 2 | ..... | Woodstock..... | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Kintail..... | 7 | 4 | 3 | Wooler | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| London | 8 | 5 | 1 | Wroxeter..... | 6 | 5 | ..... |
| Marmora | 7 | 5 | ..... | Zephyr | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| Milverton..... | 8 | 6 | ..... | Zurich..... | 10 | 10 | ..... |
| Minden | 5 | 3 | ..... |  |  |  |  |
| Navan | 3 | 3 | ..... | Totals, 1919... | 431 | 281 | 34 |

APPENDIX S

LIST OF CERTIFICATES ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION, 1919

I. High School Principals' Certificates

Adams, John G., B.A. (Science.)
 Archibald, Robert H., B.A.
 Arnold, Hubert G., B.A. (Science.)
 Beck, Clinton G., B.A. (Eng. and Hist.)
 Bowden, William L., B.A.
 Boyle, Edna M., B.A. (Math. and Phys.)
 Cameron, John Herbert, M.A. (Classics.)
 Cameron, Murray, B.A.
 Douglas, Adam C., B.A.
 Eadie, William M., B.A.
 Erwin, Willis M., B.A. (Science.)
 Ferguson, Arthur W., B.A. (Math.)
 Forbes, William B., B.A. (Science.)
 Gilchrist, John, B.A.
 Graham, Thomas S. H., M.A. (Math. & Phys.)
 Greig, Earl H., B.A.
 Hanna, William E., B.A. (Mods. & Hist.)
 Hardy, John H., B.A. (Classics.)
 Higginson, Maria A., B.A. (Math.)
 Iveson, Sadie E., B.A.

Judge, Albert E., B.A.
 Kinnee, Herbert Clarence, B.A. (Math. & Phys.)
 Lockett, Horace G., M.A. (Classics, Eng. & Hist.)
 Macdonald, Frederick J., M.A. (Math. & Phys.)
 Martin, William H., B.A. (Science.)
 McFadden, Robert W. E., B.A.
 McKenzie, Russell N., B.A. (Math. & Phys.)
 O'Neill, Morgan J., M.A.
 Ramage, George E., B.A.
 Ross, Margaret C., B.A.
 Shorey, Percival M., B.A.
 Simpson, John M., B.A.
 Smith, Hilda C. H., B.A.
 Stewart, James H., B.A.
 Trace, Cephas M., M.A.
 Willoughby, Henry A. G., M.A. (Science.)
 Willson, Alice M., B.A. (Fr. & Ger.)

II. High School Assistants' and Specialists' Certificates

Adams, Edith I.
 Archer, Nessie N.
 Asbury, Frank C., M.A. (Math. & Phys.)
 Austin, Grace C. (Phys. Cult.)
 Balfour, Agnes W. F., B.A. (Eng. & Hist.)
 Ball, Alice I. N., B.A. (Phys. Cult. and Math. & Phys.)
 Bell, Lily M., M.A.
 Blake, Richard J. (Commercial.)
 Blayney, Lela F.
 Breslove, David, M.A. (Classics.)
 Brimicombe, Bessie M. F. (Commercial.)
 Brokenshire, Melville C., B.A.
 Bryan, Laura M.
 Bull, Mary Jean, B.A. (Eng. & Hist.)
 Campbell, Eunice V.
 Carbert, Robert H.
 Cawsey, Clara E., B.A. (Art.)
 Chambers, Josephine, B.A.
 Cinnamon, Mabel A., B.A.
 Clark, Ira E. (Phys. Cult.)
 Clement, Isabel.
 Clothier, Bessie (Art.)
 Collins, James, B.A. (Art.)
 Cook, Byron L.
 Costin, Carrie L., B.A.
 Dorrance, Annie V.
 Davis, Eleanor A., B.A.
 Dengate, Esther W., B.A. (Mods. & Hist.)
 Dickenson, Edgar U., B.A. (Phys. Cult.)
 Donnelly, Mina, B.A. (Classics.)
 Dowkes, William J. (Phys. Cult.)
 Durnin, Vera B.

Edwards, Mabel C. (Phys. Cult.)
 Elliot, Jessie C.
 Elmer, Margaret T., B.A.
 Entwistle, Merton L.
 Farmer, Bessie S., B.A.
 Fenwick, Elizabeth A., B.A.
 Ferris, Kathleen B., B.A. (Art.)
 Garbutt, Ruby R.
 Gardiner, Eatha H.
 Gillan, Kathleen M.
 Gillard, Leah A. (Art.)
 Gillham, Estella M.
 Glasgow, Marion I.
 Gliddon, Mildred E.
 Gould, Elva (Art.)
 Govenlock, Janet S. (Art.)
 Graham, Thomas S. H., M.A. (Phys. Cult.)
 Grant, Dorothy J., B.A. (Mods. & Hist.)
 Gregory, Alice E., B.A. (Classics.)
 Grenville, Lucy H., B.A.
 Guthrie, Ethel R., B.A. (Mods. & Hist.)
 Hall, Grace Florence, B.A. (Mods. & Hist.)
 Halpenny, D. Milton. (Phys. Cult.)
 Hanbidge, Frances J.
 Hanna, Lorna, B.A. (Eng. & Hist., Phys. Cult.)
 Hanna, William E., B.A. (Phys. Cult.)
 Hardy, John H., B.A. (Phys. Cult.)
 Hart, Luther S.
 Hartman, Helen.
 Haycock, Margaret A. G., B.A. (Art.)
 Henry, Esther A., B.A.

II. High School Assistants' and Specialists' Certificates.—Continued

- Herington, Bertha C., B.A. (Mods. & Hist.)
 Hiscock, Mary B., B.A. (Phys. Cult.)
 Hitchon, A. Claire H., M.A. (Eng. & Hist.)
 Horan, J. Cecilia (Art.)
 Horne, Mrs. Laura E., B.A.
 Houser, Evelyn G.
 Hubbs, Mary W., B.A. (Fr. & Ger.)
 Hudson, Annie L. (Art.)
 Hunter, Lily P., B.A.
 Hutchinson, Gladys M. (Phys. Cult.)
 Hutchinson, John I., B.A. (Eng. & Hist.)
 Hyde, Catherine I., B.A. (Phys. Cult.)
 Jackson, Katherine M., B.A. (Phys. Cult.)
 Johnston, Leila G. (Art.)
 Johnston, Mabel C., B.A.
 Jones, Rachel L. L., M.A.
 Keegan, Joseph D. (Commercial.)
 Kelly, Mary, B.A.
 Kennedy, Jessie, B.A. (Phys. Cult.)
 Keough, Maggie.
 Keys, George P. (Phys. Cult.)
 King, Myrtle I.
 Kirby, Luther H., B.A. (Science.)
 Laughlin, Ruby J.
 Lawr, J. Melvin, M.A. (Math.)
 Lees, Margaret A., B.A. (Mods. & Hist.)
 MacGregor, Annie K., B.A. (Phys. Cult.)
 MacIntyre, Lillian (Art.)
 Mackintosh, Agnes W., B.A. (Eng. & Hist., Mods. & Hist.)
 MacNaughton, Evelyn.
 Madigan, Ellen I., B.A.
 Mahon, Nellie L. (Art & Phys. Cult.)
 Marwick, Bruce D.
 Matthews, Alma M., B.A. (Art.)
 Maxwell, Mabel I., B.A.
 McCamus, William R., B.A. (Classics.)
 McDiarmid, Etta M., B.A. (Math.)
 McDonald, Evelyn, B.A. (Eng. & Hist., Phys. Cult.)
 McIntosh, Jean.
 McKillop, Jessie (Phys. Cult.)
 McKinnon, Charles, B.A. (Phys. Cult.)
 McLeod, Mary A., B.A. (Science.)
 McMaster, Maude H., B.A.
 McRae, Alice A., B.A.
 Medd, Josie B. H. (Art.)
 Melvin, Hazel L., B.A.
 Merry, Nellie P., B.A. (Eng. & Hist.)
 Miller, Gladys M. (Art.)
 Mills, Jennie. (Art.)
 Morris, Winifred.
 Morrison, Selkirk A., B.A. (Phys. Cult.)
 Murday, Arthur M.
 Newton, Amy A., B.A. (Phys. Cult.)
 Nichol, Christene. (Phys. Cult. & Art.)
 O'Donoghue, Mary H., M.A. (Phys. Cult.)
 O'Reilly, Bridget T., B.A.
 O'Shaughnessy, Kathleen, B.A.
 Pacey, Mabel I. (Phys. Cult.)
 Park, Leonora, B.A.
 Pirie, Lizzie B. (Com.)
 Powell, Alice V., B.A.
 Powell, Mabel, B.A. (Mods. & Hist.)
 Pridham, C. Irene. (Art.)
 Quinlan, Frances M., B.A. (Mods. & Hist.)
 Quinlan, Violet M.
 Quinn, Mamie G.
 Rice, Elsie M. (Art.)
 Rodger, Mary L.
 Rose, Kathleen M., B.A. (Math.)
 Runians, Minnie C., B.A.
 Russell, James W. (Art.)
 Rutherford, Myrtle. (Art.)
 Rutledge, Evelyn M. (Art.)
 Sailsbury, M. Orethia. (Art.)
 Sanderson, Lenore A., B.A. (Phys. Cult.)
 Saunders, Lucy, M.A. (Art.)
 Scanlon, Mary G. (Phys. Cult.)
 Scott, Rena C. (Phys. Cult.)
 Shaver, Charles A., B.A. (Classics.)
 Shepley, Addie M.
 Sinclair, Margaret. (Art.)
 Smith, Henry L. (Com.)
 Smith, James T.
 Stanley, Fredrica. (Phys. Cult.)
 Steele, Walter S.
 Stewart, Bertha R.
 Stewart, Eva G., B.A.
 Stewart, Ruth, B.A.
 Stinson, Mildred E., B.A. (Mods. & Hist.)
 Switzer, Neva.
 Tanner, Annie M.
 Thompson, Alva E., B.A.
 Thompson, Harry C.
 Thrasher, Albert E.
 Tierney, Olive. (Art.)
 Tovell, Alene M., B.A. (Eng. & Hist.)
 Twiss, Countess L., B.A.
 Urlin, William R., B.A. (Math.)
 Walker, Alexina A. (Art.)
 Wark, Amy L.
 Warren, Violet, B.A. (Eng. & Hist.)
 Weir, Martha F., B.A.
 White, Edna M.
 White, Lloyd.
 White, Lloyd J.
 Wilson, James J., B.A.
 Worden, Ernest H. G.
 Young, Gordon.

III. Permanent Elementary Certificates

- Abel, Margaret H. (Phys. Cult.)
 Bell, Jessie M., B.A. (Art & Phys. Cult.)
 Bell, Mary. (Phys. Cult.)
 Bell, Walter N., B.A., D.Pæd. (Phys. Cult.)
 Booth, Winnie K. (Agr. & Hort.)
 Bowden, William L., B.A. (Phys. Cult.)
 Boyle, Edna M., B.A. (Phys. Cult.)
 Brimicombe, Bessie M. F. (Art.)
 Bryan, Laura M. (Art & Phys. Cult.)
 Bull, Mary Jean, B.A. (Phys. Cult.)
 Cameron, Murray, B.A. (Phys. Cult.)

III. Permanent Elementary Certificates.—Continued

- Campbell, Eunice V. (Art & Phys. Cult.)
 Cattanach, Jessie S., B.A. (Phys. Cult.)
 Cavanagh, Theresa P. (Art & Phys. Cult.)
 Chambers, Josephine, B.A. (Art & Phys. Cult.)
 Chisholm, Renwick J. (Phys. Cult.)
 Clark, Ira E. (Commercial.)
 Clement, Isabel. (Phys. Cult.)
 Clothier, Bessie. (Phys. Cult.)
 Comfort, Clementina. (Agr. & Hort.)
 Costin, Carrie L., B.A. (Phys. Cult.)
 Courtman, Mary C. (Sr. Margaret of S. H.) (Art.)
 Crummer, Eva M. (Phys. Cult.)
 DeCou, Nellie, B.A. (Art.)
 Delmage, Edith R., B.A. (Phys. Cult.)
 Dorrance, Annie V. (Phys. Cult.)
 Doupe, Henry A. (Art.)
 Eaton, Ethel C. (Phys. Cult.)
 Elliot, Jessie C. (Phys. Cult.)
 Entwistle, Merton L. (Phys. Cult.)
 Fenn, Lloy E., B.A. (Phys. Cult.)
 Ford-Firby, Mrs. Emma. (Phys. Cult.)
 Forester, Margaret, B.A. (Art & Phys. Cult.)
 Foster, Jessie, B.A. (Phys. Cult.)
 Fothergill, Ethel L. (Art.)
 Gardiner, Mae, B.A. (Phys. Cult.)
 Gilchrist, John. (Agr. & Hort.)
 Gillham, Blanche. (Art.)
 Gillham, Estella M. (Art.)
 Gilmour, Allan, B.A. (Phys. Cult.)
 Glass, William A., B.A. (Phys. Cult.)
 Graham, Laura E. (Agr. & Hort.)
 Grant, Dorothy J., B.A. (Phys. Cult.)
 Grenville, Lucy H., B.A. (Phys. Cult.)
 Groh, Almeda L. (Agr. & Hort.)
 Groh, Mary E. (Agr. & Hort.)
 Guthrie, Ethel R., B.A. (Phys. Cult.)
 Habkirk, Mary B. (Phys. Cult.)
 Harrison, Charles W., M.A. (Phys. Cult.)
 Harrison, Estelle M. (Agr. & Hort.)
 Hartman, Helen (Art & Phys. Cult.)
 Hicks, E. Meryl. (Art & Phys. Cult.)
 Hobbs, Thomas, B.A. (Phys. Cult.)
 Houston, Edna L. (Agr. & Hort.)
 Howey, Kathleen E. (Agr. & Hort.)
 Hudson, Annie L. (Phys. Cult.)
 Hulse, Clara (Art & Phys. Cult.)
 Hume, Annie I., B.A. (Art & Phys. Cult.)
 Hunter, Lily P., B.A. (Phys. Cult.)
 Innes, Alexander R. (Phys. Cult.)
 Iveson, Sadie E., B.A. (Phys. Cult.)
 James, George M., B.A., LL.B. (Phys. Cult.)
 Johnston, Leila G. (Phys. Cult.)
 Keenan, Edward J., B.A. (Phys. Cult.)
 Kelly, Mary, B.A. (Art.)
 King, Myrtle I. (Phys. Cult.)
 Lees, Margaret A., B.A. (Phys. Cult.)
 Lennox, Grace M. (Vocal Music.)
 Lockett, Horace G., M.A. (Phys. Cult.)
 MacColl, Margaret. (Agr. & Hort.)
 Macintyre, Elizabeth. (Sr. M. Dolores.) (Art.)
 Mackintosh, Agnes W., B.A. (Phys. Cult.)
 MacNaughton, Evelyn. (Phys. Cult.)
 Maher, Margaret. (Sr. M. Aurelia.) (Phys. Cult.)
 Marchand, Adèle. (Art.)
 Matthews, Jessie E., M.A. (Phys. Cult.)
 McBratney, E. Ruby. (Agr. & Hort.)
 McCord, Ethel A. (Agr. & Hort.)
 McDonald, Mary J. (Agr. & Hort.)
 McGillis, Ella. (Mother M. Bernard.) (Art.)
 McGregor, Milton. (Agr. & Hort.)
 McKnight, Mary G., B.A. (Art.)
 McNab, Alberta, B.A. (Art.)
 McNamara, Elizabeth. (Art.)
 Medd, Josie B. H. (Phys. Cult.)
 Menzies, Leslie P., B.A. (Phys. Cult.)
 Millar, Frederick G., B.A. (Phys. Cult.)
 Miller, Ada A. (Art.)
 Miller, Erle G. (Phys. Cult.)
 Miller, Gladys M. (Phys. Cult.)
 Mitchell, Isabel C. (Phys. Cult.)
 Murphy, Edith A., B.A. (Art.)
 O'Connor, Alice. (Sr. M. Catherine.) (Vocal Music.)
 O'Reilly, Bridget T., B.A. (Phys. Cult.)
 O'Shaughnessy, Kathleen, B.A. (Phys. Cult.)
 Ovens, Winifred E. L., B.A. (Phys. Cult.)
 Peregrine, H. May. (Art.)
 Powell, Alice V., B.A. (Phys. Cult.)
 Powell, Mabel, B.A. (Phys. Cult.)
 Pringle, Gertrude, B.A. (Phys. Cult.)
 Quigley, Ila. (Agr. & Hort.)
 Quigley, Waitie L. (Agr. & Hort.)
 Quinlan, Frances M., B.A. (Phys. Cult.)
 Quinlan, Violet M. (Art.)
 Quinn, Mamie G. (Phys. Cult.)
 Redburn, Myrtle L. (Art.)
 Reinke, Clara A. (Agr. & Hort.)
 Rochat, Mrs. Norma D., M.A. (Phys. Cult.)
 Rodger, Mary L. (Art & Phys. Cult.)
 Ross, Margaret C., B.A. (Art & Phys. Cult.)
 Scott, Annie E. (Agr. & Hort.)
 Shaw, Roswell J. (Agr. & Hort.)
 Smith, Annie A. (Art & Phys. Cult.)
 Smith, Cora E. (Agr. & Hort.)
 Smith, James M. (Phys. Cult.)
 Smith, James T. (Phys. Cult.)
 Smith, May. (Phys. Cult.)
 Stevenson, Marjorie T. (Art.)
 Stewart, Bertha R. (Phys. Cult.)
 Stewart, E. Grace, B.A. (Phys. Cult.)
 Stewart, Ida M. (Agr. & Hort.)
 Stewart, Ruth, B.A. (Phys. Cult.)
 Traver, Edith A. (Phys. Cult.)
 Twiss, Countess L., B.A. (Phys. Cult.)
 Ward, William G. (Phys. Cult.)
 Warren, Violet, B.A. (Art.)
 Weatherill, Nellie. (Agr. & Hort.)
 Weir, Martha F., B.A. (Phys. Cult.)
 White, Olive W. (Agr. & Hort.)

III. Permanent Elementary Certificates.—Continued

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Wilkie, Marion F., B.A. (Phys. Cult.) | Wright, David T. (Phys. Cult.) |
| Wilson, Anna W. (Agr. & Hort.) | Young, Clara. (Phys. Cult.) |
| Woodger, Ruth M. (Agr. & Hort.) | |

IV. Permanent Supervisors' and Intermediate Certificates

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Andrews, Marjorie. (Art.) | Haviland, Hugh, B.A. (Agr.) |
| Austin, Jean S. (Art.) | Lennox, Grace M. (Vocal Music.) |
| Copeland, George E., M.A. (Agr.) | Marentette, Louise. (Sr. John Berch- |
| Dertinger, Alice. (Sr. M. Anastasia.) | mans.) (Art.) |
| (Vocal Music.) | Porter, William A. (Agr.) |
| Grindlay, Joseph M. (Phys. Cul.) | Ward, William G. (Phys. Cult.) |

V. Permanent First Class Certificates

| | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Aitchison, Russel James. | Gibson, Frances Elizabeth. | O'Connor, Alice. (Mother M. Ambrose.) |
| Alderson, Bessie. | Giffen, Robert James. | O'Reilly, Madeleine A. (Sr. M. St. Eugene.) |
| Alger, Elsie Marion. | Gilkinson, Mabel Annie. | Orr, Mary Caroline. |
| Alkerton, Nancy E. | Gillham, Blanche. | Parker, Olive E. |
| Allan, Janet Louise. | Gilson, George Henry. | Pearson, Elva M. |
| Allen, Eula. | Grady, Laura Margaret. | Prout, Dora Mary. |
| Archibald, Arthur. | Halliday, Margaret M. | Purvis, Jean. |
| Arlidge, Eula B. | Hanley, Clare Everett. | Robinson, Robert Henry. |
| Atkinson Walter L. | Harkley, Helen S. | Rosenfield, Rose. |
| Barber, Laura Mary. | Harley, Mildred E. E. | Rowntree, Florence E. A. |
| Barrans, Elsie. | Harnwell, Annie I. | Roy, Edna G. |
| Baxter, Margaret B. | Harris, Ethel M. | Ruse, Lila G. |
| Bechard, Joseph (B.A.). | Hassard, Mary G. | Scott, Jean Lawson. |
| Berry, Wenonah V. | Heather, Lois Marianne. | Scott, John H. |
| Blake, Annie M. Pauline. | Hewitt, Myda E. E. | Scott, Mary Elizabeth. |
| (Sr. M. Dominica.) | Hodgins, Muriel Lola. | Sellens, Clara. |
| Borho, William G. | Holden, Kedith May. | Shearer, Charles Cecil. |
| Bragg, Leta L. L. | Holland, Edna M. (B.A., Western.) | Shields, Lillian K. |
| Brand, Olive C. | Howitt, Charles. | Showers, Inez N. |
| Bullock, Victor E. | Jenkins, Helen A. | Shrum, Laura E. |
| Burke, May Elizabeth. | Johnston, Norma M. A. | Simmie, Jean. |
| Burton, Olive W. | Johnstone, Lloyd. | Sinclair, Daniel John. |
| Candler, Grace. | Jolley, Gertrude L. | Sonley, Llewella M. |
| Clark, Colina M. | Kartzmark, Amy Lillian. | Squair, Margaret Ruth. |
| Clark, Edith M. | Kehoe, Francesca G. | Squire, George C. |
| Clarke, Harry Vernon. | Kell, Clara Lovina. | Stephens, James E. |
| Clarke, Margaret Emma. | Kelly, Fred. M. | Stephenson, Phyllis Maud Elizabeth. |
| Climie, Maude Annetta. | Kerr, Dorothy Serena. | Stillwell, Bertha E. |
| Colling, Minnie Ethel. | King, Evelyn. | Sutcliffe, Ruby A. |
| Cook, Ida May. | King, Hazel V. | Talbot, Charles Alfred. |
| Cronk, Myra White. | Laidley, Edna. | Templar, Norah G. |
| Darroch, Ella. | Lendon, Mary Edna. | Thompson, Grace Margaret. |
| Dewar, Roy E. | Macdonald, Adrian. | Toll, Charles Edgar. |
| Dixon, Edna M. | MacKersie, William George. | Tolmie, Eachern. |
| Doran, Mrs. Mary Frances, | Macklem, Claribel M. (Mrs.) | Trout, Marion E. |
| (Nee Caldwell.) | Magee, Myrtle. | Twomey, Mary. |
| Duignan, Jennie M. | Mathers, Stephen James. | Tyrrell, Marion Allan. |
| Dunlop, Marjorie L. | Matthews, Harold Lloyd. | Vasey, John Barrett. |
| Dunn, Gertrude. | McConnell, Charles Alex. | Walker, Laura Madalene. |
| Elliott, Frederick William. | McConnell, Martha V. | Watts, Mabel L. |
| Ellis, Neta May. | McCormack, Vivian M. M. | Webber, Charlotte Isabella. |
| Erb, William O. (B.A., Queen's.) | McGee, Florence. | Weir, Marguerite I. P. |
| Evans, Frances E. | McGugan, Mabel C. | Welsh, Harold E. |
| Falkner, Katharine M. | McLean, Lea Nora. | Weylie, Claire. |
| Farrow, Lillian Lorne Louise. | Meeker, Hazel Beatrice. | Whitson, Deane. |
| Fenning, Hilda Mary. | Moore, Marion Annette. | Wilson, Muriel K. |
| Field, Jean, (B.A., Toronto.) | Moyrihan, Elinor. | Wright, Elsie Jennie. |
| Foster, Isabella H. | Munro, Winifred Janet. | Yates, Clara v. |
| Garbutt, Ruby R. | Nagle, Bernadette. (Sr. M. Moira.) | |
| Geiger, Sidney. | Nelson, Dorothy Amelia. | |

VI. Permanent Second Class Certificates

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| Abbott, Mrs. Beatrice J. (Nee Bloodsworth.) | Bower, Lucy Winifred. | Clark, Lillie Rosabelle. |
| Acheson, Catherine Flossie. | Boyd, Marion E. | Clarke, Alice Teresa. |
| Adams, Mary S. | Boyd, Rilla M. | Cleary, Kathleen M. (Sr. St. John of the Rosary.) |
| Adams, Myrtle H. | Bradford, Riley A. | Clydsdale, Winnifred I. |
| Adams, Rotha E. | Bradley, Mary A. | Cochrane, Sarah Mae. |
| Adamson, John Frederick. | Bradley, Vivian G. | Cole, Irene. |
| Affleck, Annie W. | Bradley, Wesley Ernest. | Coleman, Alice Gwendoline. |
| Agar, Margaret. | Bradshaw, Ethel Hazel. | Collins, Doris E. |
| Airriess, Constance Sadie. | Brannen, Helen K. | Collins, Genevieve. |
| Allan, Flora Jean. | Bray, Emma L. | Collins, Hugh Meredith. |
| Allan, Isabel. | Brigginshaw, Mary H. (B.A.) | Collins, Jessie Rhodes. |
| Aldred, Hazel Fairbairn. | Brinsden, Mabel Arina. | Colwell, Ella Jean. |
| Allely, Alice M. Marion. | Brown, Bertha Frances. | Comfort, Florence Almina. |
| Allison, Edith Evelyn. | Brown, Ethel Louise. | Connell, Douglas F. |
| Ament, Laura Gertrude. | Brown, Eva Lillian. | Conroy, Christina. (Sr. M. of St. Columban.) |
| Amey, Florence L. | Brown, Greta Marguerite. | Constable, Irene M. |
| Anderson, Katie. | Brown, Levarre Florence. | Coombe, Alice C. |
| Anderson, William Gordon. | Brown, Margaret Luella. | Corman, Gladys. |
| Andrews, Marjorie. | Brown, Marie E. | Corry, Letta M. |
| Andrews, Mary Ethel. | Brown, Muriel. | Coulson, Edythe F. |
| Anglin, Sadie. | Brownsberger, Samuel. | Coulter, Ethel Jean. |
| Ardiell, Reuben. | Bruin, Cora Beatrice. | Coyne, Margaret B. |
| Argue, Clara M. | Bryce, Margaret Rose. | Crane, Annie J. |
| Aris, Eliza. | Brydon, Ruth C. | Crawford, John G. |
| Armstrong, Barbara Hunter. | Buck, Carrie Gertrude. | Crawford, Margaret Allan. |
| Armstrong, Olga Mary. | Budden, Evelyn. | Creasor, Estelle M. |
| Arnold, Amber G. | Burger, Mrs. Muriel E. (Nee Nichols.) | Creasor, Mary Pearl. |
| Asmussen, Venona M. | Burling, Mildred Olive. | Cree, Laura R. |
| Atkinson, Bertha. | Burns, Edna Myrtle. | Crichton, Emma Belle. |
| Atkinson, George G. | Burns, Francis Leo. | Cringan, Annie Clark. |
| Austin, Muriel Irene. | Burrows, Lilyas L. | Crookshanks, Carrie E. |
| Back, Emily A. | Burt, Ethel B. | Cross, Violet B. Lillian. |
| Bailey, Ruth G. | Buzza, Florence L. | Cully, Mary J. |
| Bain, Lulu Gladys. | Calhoun, Bessie. | Cummings, Eleanor M. |
| Baldwin, Jessie G. | Cameron, Gertrude M. | Cunningham, Ferol Juanita. |
| Banks, Annie Isabel Cor- mack. | Cameron, Mrs. Jean. (Nee Campbell.) | Curran, Mary A. |
| Barkley, Florence Olive. | Cameron, Jessie Maude. | Curran, Myra Theresa Gwendolyn. |
| Barnett, Robert M. | Campbell, Alice. | Dalton, Myrtle Alice Matilda. |
| Bauslaugh, Florence Jean. | Campbell, Anna. | Danby, Florence Ethel. |
| Baxter, Annie M. | Campbell, Beatrice. | Danek, Josephine. |
| Beacon, Lulu M. | Campbell, Jean Elizabeth. | Davey, Edith Gertrude. |
| Beatty, Mary Helen. | Canning, Gladys M. | Davey, Leona L. |
| Beecroft, Margaret Effie. | Canning, Pearl L. | Davidson, Arthur Robert. |
| Bell, Emma. | Cannon, Gladys A. | Davidson, Josie C. |
| Bell, Eva Annie. | Capstick, Blanche. | Davidson, Mary A. |
| Bell, Gladys M. | Card, Hazel A. | Davis, Kathleen. |
| Bell, Kathleen Marion. | Carey, Emily Bertha. | Davis, Katie M. |
| Bellamy, Helen Mabel. | Carleton, Edith. | Deck, M. Olive. |
| Bennett, Deborah V. Ruth. | Carson, Edwin J. | Deneau, Nina M. |
| Berdan, Margaret K. | Carswell, Kathrine Edith. | Denman, Winnie H. |
| Betterley, Alexander C. | Carter, George Wray. | Derbyshire, Nina Alberta. |
| Bick, Ruth M. | Carter, Rosibel. | Deshaw, Annie M. (Sr. M. Frederick.) |
| Bigford, Ina B. | Caverhill, Frances Willard. | Dewar, Edith. |
| Birrell, Eva L. | Chamney, Pearl R. | Deyell, Mary Kathleen. |
| Black, Gordon F. | Cheer, Bessie M. | Dickson, Sadie A. |
| Black, Theodora A. | Chidley, Elma May. | Dillon, Mary E. |
| Blackburn, Florence May. | Childs, Alva M. | Dingle, Lena Maude. |
| Blakely, Clara Bernice. | Chisholm, Gordon A. | Dinner, Margaret. |
| Bock, Cecil Madeleine. | Christian, Beatrice I. | Dixon, Gladys G. |
| Boese, Esther. | Clark, Bertha A. | Dixon, Marion Elizabeth. |
| Botting, Hazel Irene. | Clark, Doris K. | |
| Bouck, Florence Mae. | Clark, Florence Mabel. | |
| Bowen, Helen M. | Clark, Hazel Isabel. | |

VI. Permanent Second Class Certificates.—Continued

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|---|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Doak, Marion D. | Francis, Jennie C. | Halpin, Amy Ann. |
| Doan, Lila M. | Fraser, Jean R. | Hamilton, Annis Amelia. |
| Dobson, Agnes Marjorie Reid. | Fraser, Mabel Margaret. | Hamilton, Elinor S. M. |
| Dobson, Lucy Alberta. | Freestone, Clara Edna. | Hammill, Olga L. |
| Doherty, Anastasia. (Sr. St. James.) | Frejd, Agnes V. | Hammond, Evelyn Frances. |
| Dolmage, Vera B. | Fusee, Viola Hazel Eulalie. | Hanbidge, Annie M. |
| Donaldson, Ethel. | Futcher, Frances E. Willard. | Hance, Irving James. |
| Donley, Catharine M. | Galbraith, Flossie. | Hanley, Vera M. |
| Doubt, Lila M. | Gardiner, Edith Pearl. | Hanlon, Grace. |
| Douglas, Marguerite. | Gardiner, Gladys I. | Hansford, Marjorie M. |
| Douglas, M. Leona. | Gardiner, Mary E. | Harding, Annie Maude. |
| Dow, Anna L. | Gardner, Catherine Edna. | Harding, Laura Myra. |
| Downey, Evelyn Lenore. | Garry, Grace Aileen. | Harding, Richard C. |
| Downey, Florence Gertrude. | Gauld, Agnes Rome Ellen. | Hare, Bertha C. |
| Downey, Rose. | Gayfer, Ruth E. | Harn, Ethel I. |
| Doyle, Ida Rose. | Gaynor, Marjorie P. | Harrison, Frances. |
| Doyle, Mary Dorothy. | Geeson, Ada. | Harrison, Mary. |
| Dundas, Isabella. | Gemmill, Claude Douglas. | Harwood, Lydia Ferris. |
| Dunn, Genevieve. | George, Alberta Marguerite. | Haskett, Jennie. |
| Dunnet, Isabella A. | Getty, Harriet Irene. | Haskett, Neva I. |
| Dunning, Gertrude A. | Gibson, Samantha Margaretta. | Hayes, Ruth C. |
| Durkin, Mabel Elizabeth. | Giffen, Elva. | Haynes, Mabel A. |
| Dyer, Edith H. | Gignac, Yvonne. | Heaslip, Marjorie Noryne. |
| Dyer, George Ephraim. | Gilbert, Lois H. I. | Heddle, Constance. |
| Eagleson, Ellen. | Gillespie, Janet. | Heeney, Nora E. |
| Eakins, Georgina. | Gillespie, Milton. | Heipel, Martha Catherine. |
| Edge, Edith A. | Given, Elizabeth K. | Henderson, Anna L. |
| Edwards, Ethel V. | Glancey, Clara May. | Henderson, Christina Agnes. |
| Elliot, Jessie. | Glenn, Rose A. | Henderson, Grace Marion. |
| Erwin, Erie Helen. | Glennie, Erle W. | Henderson, Myrtle E. |
| Esterbrook, Thelma Hazel. | Goddard, Flora M. | Henry, Mildred Evelyn. |
| Evans, Gladys Wanless. | Gorman, Gladys Irene. | Herries, Sarah S. |
| Everett, Georgina Decima. | Gostlin, Mary A. | Hewitt, Z. Violet. |
| Fallon, Florence M. (Sr. M. Victorine.) | Gothorpe, Margaret A. | Hicks, Florence Louise. |
| Farrow, Beatrice I. | Gough, Erva M. | Hicks, Mary Louisa. |
| Faulkner, Elba M. | Gove, Flossie E. | Hill, Flovica. |
| Faulkner, Iona Olive. | Graham, Stewart Armour. | Hill, Jennie Mildred. |
| Fawcett, Margaret Alice. | Grant, Cherry. | Hillier, Lillian Alice. |
| Fee, Naomi Alice. | Grant, Esther C. P. | Hitchon, Breta Matilda. |
| Fegan, James M. | Grant, Inez J. | Hobbs, Elsie May. |
| Ferguson, Elsie May. | Grant, Lavina Gertrude. | Hodgson, Nellie Louise. |
| Findlay, Mary M. | Grass, Alice Louise. | Hoffman, Marjorie Louise. |
| Finkbiner, Leona W. | Gray, Alma. | Hoffman, Ora Burnese. |
| Fitzgerald, Frances. | Gray, Olive Christina S. | Hogan, Loretta M. |
| Fitzgerald, Josephine R. | Gray, Vera Gladys. | Hogarth, Mary Annetta. |
| Flavelle, Gertrude Elizabeth. | Gray, William Goldwin. | Hogg, Elizabeth I. |
| Fleetham, Rachel Pearl. | Green, George A. | Holmes, Hazel C. |
| Fleming, Abigail Weir. | Green, Hilda M. | Hooper, Eunice L. |
| Fleming, Samuel Love. | Greenan, Etheldreda. | Horning, Ada Louise. |
| Fletcher, Fredrea E. | Grenville, Ada G. | Hough, Leah I. |
| Flewellyn, Evelyn May. | Groh, Della Irene. | Houston, Jessie Louise L. |
| Fligg, Gladys Irene. | Grohovsky, Myrtle Marie. | Houston, Mary B. |
| Floyd, Evelyn M. G. | Grose, Mabel Irene. | Houston, Mildred. |
| Ford, Frances E. W. | Grosskurth, Idell. | Howey, Lottie M. |
| Forder, Madge Anna. | Groves, Mabel. | Hubbert, Maimie O. |
| Forth, Gertrude E. | Gunn, Nettie. | Hudson, Mrs. Mary E. (Nee Purvis.) |
| Foster, Thomas Richard. | Gunter, Gertrude M. | Huether, Anna J. |
| Fox, Anna Bernadetta. | Haddock, Beatrice Irene. | Huffman, Nellie I. |
| Foxton, Candace Elizabeth Jean. | Haddow, Marie Grace. | Hugh, Elsie M. |
| Foy, Ina M. | Haig, Hazel A. | Hughes, Marguerite Winifred. |
| | Haley, Alice M. | Hull, Evelyn M. |
| | Hall, Lyla E. | Hull, Ruth. |
| | Hall, Margery L. | Hurd, Annie B. |
| | Hallman, Sylvia B. | |

VI. Permanent Second Class Certificates.—Continued

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| Hurst, Gladys Isabella. | Little, Margaret. | McDerment, Joan M. |
| Hyland, Edith Elma. | Little, Margaret M. | McDermid, Jessie W. |
| Hyland, Madeline T. | Litwiller, David M. | McDonald, May. |
| Inglis, Jean W. | Lloyd-Jones, Grace E. | McDonald, Minnie E. |
| Isard, Mabel Gertrude. | Locke, Frances E. | McDougall, Adelaide Ger- |
| Jameson, Dorothy W. | Logan, Margery Ethel. | aldine. |
| Jamieson, Carrie M. | Loney, Myrtle E. | McDougall, Edith M. |
| Jamieson, Edna M. | Long, Maria Sybella. | McEachern, Mary A. |
| Jardine, Sadie A. | Longman, Lillian O. | McEachern, Teresa P. |
| Jefferson, Gordon. | Lord, Ada Marjorie Eleanor. | McEwan, Mrs. Lena E. (Nee |
| Johnson, Ethel Lydia. | Lowrie, Jennie Ellen. | Malcolm.) |
| Johnston, Vera A. | Loyst, Amanda E. | McEwan, Mabel Gladys. |
| Jones, Ida L. | Lunney, Alexander P. | McEwen, Hazel Alleana. |
| Joy, Eleanor F. | Luton, Shirley Irene. | McEwen, Mamie Elizabeth. |
| Judd, Chester R. | Lyle, Orethia. | McGiffin, Ina Corrienne. |
| Kehoe, Mary Loretto. | Lynch, Agnes B. | McGill, Flora. |
| Keith, Edna. | Lyons, Clara M. | McGinn, Blanche C. |
| Kellington, Lottie M. | Mabee, Hattie B. | McGinnis, Mary E. |
| Kemp, Clara May. | MacCallum, Joanna Wilson. | McGuire, Emma C. |
| Kennedy, Blanche K. | MacCartney, Carrie M. | McGuire, Margaret Eulalie. |
| Kennedy, Leonard B. | MacCuaig, Gertrude Flor- | McGuire, Sara M. |
| Kennedy, Pearle Evangeline. | ence. | McIndoo, Florence Corainne. |
| Kenny, Mary Brown. | Macdonald, John Allan. | McIntyre, Dilla Matheson. |
| Kerr, Florence Jane. | Macfie, Jessie M. | McIntyre, Mary. |
| Kerr, Gladys W. | MacGregor, Elizabeth D. | McKay, George. |
| Kerr, Jennie E. | Macintyre, Margaret Dell. | McKee, Thomas A. S. |
| Kerr, Sarah Milne. | MacKay, Annie Mattie. | McKennirey, Johanna M. |
| Keyes, Marie G. | Mackey, Mary L. | McKeon, Mary A. |
| Keyes, Mayme C. | MacLaren, Jeanette. | McKinley, Grace Josephine. |
| Keyes, Mary Ellen. (Sr. | MacLean, Annie J. | McKune, Edna. |
| M. Adelaide.) | MacLeod, Irene F. | McLachlan, Grace Elizabeth. |
| Kidd, Mary E. C. | Macmillan, Mary Katharine. | McLauchlin, Martha Irene. |
| King, Annie B. | MacNamara, Muriel. | McLean, Hazel M. |
| King, Annie L. | MacPhail, Lillian Jean. | McLean, Marjorie. |
| Kinkade, William W. | Madill, Irene Ethel. | McLean, Martha. |
| Kirk, Agnes Macel. | Magee, Edna. | McLeish, Harriet I. |
| Kiteley, Naomi. | Magee, Jessie H. | McLellan, Floro. |
| Klink, Laurina M. | Magill, Lorna A. | McLelland, Mary Alma. |
| Knapp, Muriel Gertrude. | Mainprize, Annie May. | McLennan, Elizabeth. |
| Kneeshaw, Lulu Irene. | Makins, Edith P. | McLennan, Margaret Isabel. |
| Koenig, John William. | Malcolm, Jean P. | McNain, Margaret H. |
| Krug, Jean M. | Maley, Edna Isobel. | McNamara, Laura Mildred. |
| Kuntz, Ida Mae. | Malkin, Victoria. | McNaughton, Jessie E. |
| Kuntz, Lily J. | Malone, Callista. | McNeil, Mary. |
| Laidley, Maude. | Marcellus, Ella Inez. | McNiece, Norma. |
| Laird, Greta. | Martin, Elizabeth. | McPhail, Mrs. Beulah M. |
| Lang, Mrs. Jean Brown. (Nee | Martin, Lillian M. | (Nee Shaver.) |
| Hendry.) | Mason, Frederick W. | McQuaig, Nellie M. |
| Lang, Nancy. | Matthews, Dora Evelyn. | McSorley, Zeta A. |
| Lang, Susie. | May, Gladys E. | McVeety, Marion J. |
| Langmaid, Vida A. R. | Mazinke, Edith L. | McWebb, Aileen. |
| Laning, Clara. | McAlister, Mary Margaret. | Megraw, Gertrude. |
| Lassmann, Agnes A. H. | McBeath, Jessie Isabel. | Meldrum, Mary I. |
| Lawrence, Moorenetta Caro- | McBrady, Camilla D. | Mercer, Ruth Asbell. |
| line. | McBrady, Mary. | Merkley, Gladys Charlotte. |
| Lee, Abbie Victoria. | McBride, Isabelle E. | Messenger, William J. |
| Lee, Rheta Edith. | McCallum, Ella. | Middlemiss, Eva Campbell. |
| Leitch, Margaret. | McCarthy, Anna. (Sr. | Miller, Edward Allan. |
| Leslie, Ella Gertrude. | Thomas Aquinas.) | Miller, Margaret H. |
| Liddle, Dora B. | McClean, Lulu M. C. | Miller, McLaren. |
| Liddle, Violet. | McConkey, Leonora E. | Milloy, Norine K. |
| Lidstone, Lyla B. | McConnell, Grace Helen. | Mills, Bessie I. |
| Linghorne, Mabel Lillian. | McConnell, Ivy A. | Mills, Bessie K. |
| Lippert, Wilbert J. | McCulloch, Elinor L. | Mills, Myrtle Josephine. |
| Lishman, Ella M. | McCullough, Ruth C. | Milne, Kenneth C. |
| | | Mitchell, Claretta W. |

VI. Permanent Second Class Certificates.—Continued

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| Mitchell, Marjorie Dorothy. | Parrott, Roberta Alice. | Robotham, Manfred B. |
| Molony, Mary E. | Parry, Florence Ellen. | Roddick, Mary I. |
| Moloy, Lulu M. | Parsons, Dorothy A. | Ronson, Mary Berniece. |
| Montgomery, Ethel V. | Parsons, Iva. | Rorke, J. Arthur. |
| Mooney, Grace Samuelita. | Partridge, Annie V. L. | Rose, Mrs. Ruby E. (Nee Thompson.) |
| Moore, Charlene E. | Patterson, Helen Gordon. | Ross, Gretta Grey. |
| Moran, Lorena A. | Paxman, Margaret Thelma. | Ross, Helen Catherine. |
| Morgan, Isabel Myrtle. | Pedersen, Ingeborg. | Ross, Olive F. |
| Morgan, Myra E. | Peebles, Jemima Blanche. | Rowe, Dorothy Helena. |
| Morris, Marie Alice. | Pentland, Lillian E. | Ruddy, Veronica Alice. |
| Morrison, Beatrice Louise. | Perdue, Margaret V. | Rumble, Viva L. |
| Morrison, Elsie Vada. | Perkin, Muriel E. | Rundle, Ruby. |
| Morrissey, Margaret G. | Perry, Norma Beatrice. | Russell, Arley M. |
| Morrow, Patricia. | Peters, Mrs. Sadie Marguerite (Nee Fennell.) | Russell, Kathleen B. |
| Morrow, Ruby Letitia. | Petrie, Pearl Helene. | Rutherford, Mabel E. |
| Morton, Augusta. | Philp, Marjorie R. | Rutherford, Madalen M. |
| Mott, Evelyn F. | Pigott, Bessie Colley. | Salisbury, Alvie Ephraim A. |
| Mowry, Iva Forth. | Pilling, Doris G. | Sammon, Hannah. |
| Moyer, Shirley Olive Marguerite. | Playfair, Emmaline G. | Scarlett, Josie A. |
| Mulcaster, Lillie. | Pleith, Laura. | Schilling, Albertina M. |
| Mundle, Blanche Edna. | Polley, Eva Mae. | Schmidt, Ruby Eleanor. |
| Munro, Annie M. | Pomeroy, Dora A. | Scobie, F. Nettie. |
| Munro, Robina M. | Poole, Jennie N. | Scobie, Susie E. |
| Nagle, Alice M. | Poole, Wynifred. | Scott, Agnes L. |
| Nairn, Ethel G. | Porteous, Margaret H. | Scott, Helen F. |
| Nault, Ethel. | Porter, Muriel Pixton. | Scott, Lillian Jeannette. |
| Needham, Harriet F. | Post, Maidie Kathleen. | Scott, Mabel Louise. |
| Neill, Jessie E. | Potter, Bertha Maude. | Semple, Nina. |
| Neill, Millard Lincoln. | Potter, Gladys I. E. | Sexsmith, Ada M. |
| Nelles, Jessie E. | Potvin, Mary Sarah. | Sexton, Mary Ann. |
| Nesbitt, Margaret Blanche. | Pratt, Margaret Grace. | Shackleton, May. |
| Neville, Lulu G. | Pressey, Shirley May. | Shantz, Olive. |
| Newton, Amy Cains. | Proctor, James Newton. | Shaw, Hattie Bernice. |
| Nicholson, Lois J. W. | Prud'homme, Clare. | Shaw, Reta Isobel. |
| Nickell, Marjorie Frazer. | Pulling, Annie L. | Sheppard, Maude Elizabeth. |
| Nicol, Ida Merne. | Putnam, Annie Vera. | Sherlock, Annie E. |
| Nixon, Mabel Mary Lillian. | Quandt, Neva. | Sherman, Elizabeth A. |
| Noble, Hazel A. | Quinn, Agnes. | Shortt, Erma L. |
| Nolan, Catherine E. | Rainey, Florence Hazel Irene. | Simmons, Pearl M. |
| Norris, Idella M. | Ralston, Bessie. | Sinclair, Margaret May. |
| Northey, Myrtle Hazel. | Rannie, Ruth F. | Singer, Edna Mary. |
| Nugent, Ellen. | Ratz, Amy L. | Skelly, Mary. |
| Nugent, Hattie E. | Rawson, Clarke Michell. | Skuce, Lorne. |
| Nurse, William Ivan. | Rayfield, Mabel L. | Slimmon, Gladys A. |
| O'Brien, Annie M. | Raymer, Fannie E. | Sloan, Rachel J. |
| O'Connor, Anna Elizabeth. | Read, Beatrice Millicent. | Smith, Alice Fern. |
| O'Connor, Blanche G. | Reid, Mabel E. | Smith, Beatrice M. |
| O'Connor, Mary Amelia. | Reid, Mary I. | Smith, Berta Marguerite. |
| O'Connor, Norma Anna. | Reith, Flora R. | Smith, Leah Estella. |
| O'Dell, Helen Louise. | Reynolds, J. Fleming N. | Smith, Lydia B. |
| Oldham, Annie May. | Reynolds, Mary Katherine. | Smith, Mary Catherine. |
| Oldham, Wilhelmine. | Richards, Mrs. Alice Isobel (Nee Foran.) | Smith, Morley Egerton. |
| Oliver, Mary I. | Richards, Lillian. | Smith, Nellie Beatrice. |
| Oliver, Ruth E. | Riddell, Isabel. | Smith, Sarah Adeline. |
| Ord, Ida Mary. | Ritchie, Gladys F. | Smyth, Edna A. |
| O'Reilly, Mary V. | Roadhouse, Mildred. | Snure, Mura E. |
| Osborne, Janet Keefer. | Roberts, Adele Marguerite. | Spencer, Ruth. |
| Oswald, Ina M. | Robertson, Mamie F. | Springett, Walter B. |
| Otto, Leonor M. | Robinson, Amy J. | Sponenburgh, Grace. |
| Oulton, Annie Kathleen. | Robinson, Jean Eleanor. | Stacey, Ellen P. |
| Owens, Eva. | Robinson, Miriam Verna. | Standing, Marjorie Eleanor. |
| Pamphilon, Isabelle. | Robinson, Ruth Hammond. | Stanfield, Verna Irene. |
| Parkinson, Clair Audrey. | | Starr, Mary Evelyn. |
| Parks, Alice N. | | Stephan, Gladys Elen. |

VI. Permanent Second Class Certificates.—Continued.

| | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Stephens, Doris H. | Tindale, Laura E. | Welsh, Christine Neillson. |
| Stephens, Katie M. | Tindall, Ida Evelyn. | Welsh, Kathleen M. |
| Steven, Nettie Rachael. | Toppings, Margaret D. | Welsh, Utha. |
| Stevenson, Florence M. | Tranter, Gladys. | West, Alice Irene. |
| Stewart, Alexander. | Trestain, Florence Kathleen. | Whan, Lily M. |
| Stewart, Elizabeth Jane. | Troyer, Mrs. Mary Gough. | Wharry, Georgina. |
| Stewart, Isabel M. | Truan, Jessie Sloan. | White, Margaret. |
| Stewart, Jean C. | Turner, Alice M. | Whiteside, Myrtle A. |
| Stewart, Margaret. | Uffelman, Anna Gladys. | Whyte, Lorna A. |
| St. Louis, Lucy M. | Vallance, Jessie I. | Wiggins, Florence. |
| Stocker, Daisy. | VanSyckle, Wilfred L. | Wiggins, Margaret L. |
| Stoddart, Mary Ruby. | Veitch, Estelle. | Wigle, Mrs. Jennie A. (Nee Jones.) |
| Strang, Mary Ethel. | Voaden, Ella M. | Wilcocke, Violet Josephine. |
| Stuart, Beatrice. | Wagner, Florence M. | Williams, Grace D. |
| Sullivan, Elizabeth M. | Walker, Grace Isabelle. | Williams, Helen B. |
| Sutherland, Marguerite. | Walker, Maxwell A. | Wills, Blanche. |
| Sweet, Irno H. | Wallace, Beryl E. | Wills, Laura Belle. |
| Syer, Jean Ethel. | Wallace, Frances. | Willson, Norman Edward. |
| Tackaberry, Flossie M. | Wallace, Margaret Lillian. | Wilson, Anna I. |
| Taggart, Renette Gertrude. | Wallis, Elsie Abigail. | Wilson, Marguerite Annie. |
| Talbot, Elizabeth Gladys. | Walsh, Anna J. | Wilson, Nina Eleanor. |
| Taylor, Annie Sinclair. | Walsh Euarda M. | Wilson, Victor Stewart. |
| Taylor, Ethel Lovenia. | Walsh, Margaret E. | Winder, Ethel Pauline. |
| Taylor, Josie Belle. | Walsh, Mary Estella. | Windover, Alice G. |
| Taylor, Lillias Edna. | Walton, Ethel A. | Wishart, George. |
| Terry, Norah M. | Ward, Frances K. | Wood, Agnes. |
| Thaler, August Franklin. | Ward, Frederick Charnock. | Woodruff, Jessie Elizabeth. |
| Thompson, Edith. | Warnica, Roy Washington. | Woolley, Loraine K. |
| Thompson, Edna Mary. | Watt, Verna M. | Wootton, Grace Evangeline. |
| Thompson, Joseph W. | Watterworth, Marjory. | Work, William Harold. |
| Thompson, Lena Irene. | Webb, Mary. | Wray, Marion M. |
| Thompson, Sarah Jane. | Webb, Robina A. | Wright, Artle. |
| Thomson, Annie Isabel. | Webber, Jessie Monica. | Wright, Mabel E. |
| Thomson, Elma M. | Webster, Ada M. | Younghusband, Muriel G. |
| Tieman, Addison Vane. | Webster, Helen Ross. | Yule, Mary Evelyn. |
| Tiffin, Joseph Andrew. | Webster, Pearle C. | Zavitz, Arliens. |
| Tilden, Winnifred M. | Weir, Sarah Ethel. | |
| Timm, Marie L. | | |

VII. Kindergarten Directors' Certificates

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Barge, J. Lauretta. | Legate, Gertrude R. | Stafford, Mildred. |
| Butchart, Marguerite R. | McLauchlan, Norah G. | Steele, Marion C. |
| Cole, Marguerite, Prentiss. | Newton, Dorothy A. | Wade, Charlotte Dorothy. |
| Creelman, Lucy J. | Russell, Birdie Mildred | Williamson, Ina. |
| Knowles, Winnifred. | Olive. | Whitelaw, Jean E. |

VIII. Permanent Kindergarten-Primary Certificates

| | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Black, Alice Marguerite. | Hay, Florence Jean. | Rea, Alice Houston. |
| Black, Rena M. | Hughson, Lizzie R. | Sault, Margaret E. |
| Blackburn, Amy L. | Kilbourn, Annie B. | Sinclair, Mary E. |
| Cameron, Alison Hamilton. | Kilbourn, Sara M. | Snider, Emily M. |
| Clarke, Alice A. | Legate, Frances Eleanor. | Tattersall, Ethel G. |
| Cooke, Kathleen. | McCall, Eva A. | Taylor, Hazel E. |
| Daly, Georgina J. | McLauchlan, Norah G. | Ward, Susie E. |
| Davidson, Annie S. | Miller, Mary B. | Widdifield, Marjorie C. |
| Fair, Euphemia. | Park, Mary E. | Wray, Isabel M. |
| Gerrard, Helen. | Pickels, Edith M. | |

IX. Manual Training Certificates*Permanent Ordinary*

| | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Geiger, Edmund. | Pomeroy, R. Howard. | Shackleton, Albert V. |
| Gillies, David W. | Rowe, George F. | |

Permanent Intermediate

Thompson, Charles D.

Permanent Specialist

Close, James A.

Styles, Arthur

X. Household Science Certificates

Permanent Ordinary

Dawson, Ida M.

Mackenzie, Helena I.

Wilson, Annie M.

Permanent Specialist

Holmes, Mary J.

XI. Professional Certificates, 1919

| | No. of Candidates | Extra Mural Students | High School Permanent Certificates | High School Interim Certificates | Permanent Provincial First Class Certificates | Interim First Class Certificates | Permanent Second Class Certificates | Interim Second Class Certificates | Limited Third Class Certificates, valid for five years | District Certificates, valid for one or two years | Extended District Certificates (Academic Course) | Total number of Certificates |
|---|-------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|--|------------------------------|
| Faculties of Education.... | 301 | 58 | ..... | 89 | ..... | 212 | .... | 44 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 345 |
| Normal Schools..... | 1097 | 255 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | 1101 | 77 | ..... | ..... | 1178 |
| Autumn Model Schools ... | 81 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 82 | 3 | ..... | 85 |
| English-French Model Schools..... | 103 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50 | ..... | ..... | 50 |
| Summer Model Schools .. | 320 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 65 | 146 | 89 | 300 |
| Certificates issued on <i>pro tanto</i> standing ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 13 | ..... | ..... | 17 |
| Interim First Class Certificates, issued on reaching 20 years of age..... | *18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 |
| Interim Certificates made permanent ..... | ..... | ..... | 198 | ..... | 146 | ..... | 862 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1206 |
| Total number of newly certificated teachers.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 89 | ..... | 212 | .... | 1149 | 287 | 149 | ..... | 1886 |

*These previously held Interim II Class Certificates.

Household Science

| | |
|--|----|
| Number of Interim Ordinary Certificates | 14 |
| Number of Interim Specialist Certificates..... | 11 |
| Number of Permanent Ordinary Certificates..... | 3 |
| Number of Permanent Specialist Certificates..... | 1 |

Manual Training

| | |
|--|---|
| Number of Interim Ordinary Certificates | 6 |
| Number of Interim Specialist Certificates..... | 2 |
| Number of Permanent Ordinary Certificates..... | 5 |
| Number of Permanent Intermediate Certificates..... | 1 |
| Number of Permanent Specialist Certificates | 2 |

Kindergarten Certificates

| | |
|--|----|
| Number of Interim Kindergarten-Primary Certificates..... | 16 |
| Number of Permanent Kindergarten-Primary Certificates..... | 29 |
| Number of Kindergarten Directors' Certificates..... | 14 |

Physical Culture Certificates

| | |
|---|----|
| Number of Interim Elementary Physical Culture Certificates (Faculty of Education) | 67 |
|---|----|

Summer School Certificates

| | | | |
|---|-----|---|----|
| Elementary Agriculture and Horticulture (Interim) | 164 | Elementary Commercial Subjects(Interim) | 2 |
| Intermediate Agriculture and Horticulture (Interim) | 22 | Specialists in Commercial Subjects(Interim) | 3 |
| Intermediate Agriculture and Horticulture (Permanent) | 72 | Farm Mechanics (Interim) | 10 |
| Specialist in Agriculture and Horticulture (Interim) | 2 | Elementary Household Science | 20 |
| Elementary Art (Interim) | 43 | Kindergarten-Primary (Interim) | 51 |
| Supervisors in Art (Interim) | 28 | Elementary Manual Training (Interim) .. | 8 |
| Specialists in Art (Interim) | 23 | Elementary Vocal Music (Interim) | 25 |
| Auxiliary Classes (Interim) | 32 | Supervisors in Vocal Music (Interim) | 9 |
| | | Elementary Physical Culture (Interim) .. | 83 |
| | | Supervisors in Physical Culture (Interim) .. | 43 |
| | | Specialists in Physical Culture (Interim) .. | 61 |

NOTE—In addition to the above, twenty Interim Certificates in Elementary Physical Culture were granted on *pro tanto* standing.

XII. Temporary Certificates Issued in 1919

| Inspectorate | Number during 1st half year | Number during 2nd half year | Inspectorate | Number during 1st half year | Number during 2nd half year |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Brant and Norfolk, N. | 2 | 2 | Peterborough, E. | 14 | 11 |
| Bruce, E. | 4 | 8 | Prescott and Russell | 9 | 36 |
| Bruce, W. | | 1 | Prince Edward | 3 | ..... |
| Carleton, E. | 4 | 1 | Renfrew, N. | 4 | 6 |
| Carleton, W & Lanark, E. | 9 | 20 | Renfrew, S. | 10 | 9 |
| Dufferin | | 2 | Simcoe, E. | 2 | 3 |
| Dundas | 4 | 6 | Simcoe, N. | 1 | 1 |
| Elgin, E. | 2 | ..... | Stormont ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Essex, S. | | 1 | Victoria, W. | 5 | 10 |
| Frontenac, N., & Addington. | 13 | 39 | Waterloo, S (No. 2) | 1 | ..... |
| Frontenac, S. | 11 | 24 | | | |
| Glengarry | 9 | 5 | District Divisions: | | |
| Grey, E. | 1 | 5 | No. I | 7 | 1 |
| Grey, S. | | 2 | No. II | 5 | 4 |
| Grey, W. | 4 | 5 | No. III | 3 | 9 |
| Guelph | | 2 | No. IV | 6 | 12 |
| Haldimand | 1 | ..... | No. V | 12 | 4 |
| Hastings, Centre | 6 | 6 | No. VI | 7 | 22 |
| Hastings, N. | 3 | 10 | No. VII | 17 | 12 |
| Hastings, S. | 1 | 4 | No. VIII | 17 | 8 |
| Huron, W. | 2 | ..... | No. IX | 23 | 20 |
| Kent, E. | 1 | ..... | No. X | 9 | 17 |
| Kent, W. | | 1 | No. XI | 7 | 25 |
| Lambton, W. (No 1) | 1 | 1 | No. XII | 7 | 11 |
| Lambton, E. (No. 2) | 1 | ..... | No. XIII ..... | ..... | 13 |
| Lanark, W. | 12 | 22 | | | |
| Leeds and Grenville, No. 1. | 4 | 2 | English-French Divisions: | | |
| Leeds and Grenville, No. 2. | 2 | 3 | No. IIA | 33 | 7 |
| Leeds and Grenville, No. 3. | 1 | 10 | No. IB | 1 | 1 |
| Lennox | 8 | 21 | No. IIB | 37 | 14 |
| Middlesex, W. | 1 | ..... |  |  |  |
| Norfolk | 2 | 1 | R.C. Separate Sch. Divisions: | | |
| Northumberland & Durham | | | No. I | 5 | 4 |
| West, No. 1 | 4 | 1 | No. II ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Centre, No. 2 | 3 | ..... | No. III | 2 | 3 |
| Ontario, S. | 2 | ..... | No. IV | 5 | 11 |
| Oxford, N. | 1 | ..... | No. V | 6 | 53 |
| Oxford, S. | 2 | ..... | No. VI | 1 | 3 |
| Peel | 1 | ..... |  |  |  |
| | | | Totals | 381 | 537 |

NOTE—As a result of a redistribution among the district inspectorates, the numbers for the second half of the year do not necessarily indicate the same divisions as the corresponding numbers for the first half.

APPENDIX T

ORDERS-IN-COUNCIL

Section 3 of Circular 27, embodying the regulations for the release of school pupils for farm work rescinded. Approved 4th Jan., 1919.

Circular 27, "The War and the Schools," and examination Circular 87, "Junior, High School Entrance and Junior Public School Graduation Diploma examinations, 1919," approved 21st Jan.

Mr. Kellogg S. MacLachlan, appointed organizer of Industrial and Technical education. Approved 17th Feb.

Instructions to inspectors, presiding officers and candidates in connection with Junior High School Entrance and Junior Public School Graduation examinations, 1919, as contained in Circular 57, approved 15th March.

Subsection 1 of section 19 of the Public and Separate School regulations regarding Cadet Corps amended so as to read: "There shall be at least twenty pupils in the corps who shall be at least twelve years of age and not over eighteen." Approved 15th March.

Special list of schools as contained in Circular 142 approved 12th April.

Mr. George Walton appointed Delivery Clerk and Mr. Joseph Thompson appointed Storekeeper in the Department of Education, said appointments to take effect from 1st May, 1919. Approved 28th April.

Miss N. E. Irene McBride appointed Stenographer and Clerk at the Ontario School for the Deaf. Approved 30th April.

Summer courses and examinations in 1919 for teachers approved 9th May.

"Annals of Valour" as printed in the Empire Day pamphlet of 1919, for distribution in the schools, approved 13th May.

Regulations amended in reference to the certificates of teachers who have been on active service in the great war. Approved 13th May.

The book "The Great War in Verse and Prose" for use in the schools approved 19th May.

The following persons appointed for the purpose of carrying on a survey of the medical and dental inspection of the schools of Ontario:

Fred Conboy, D.D.S., Dental Inspection Officer.

Medical Inspection Officers,—Letitia K. Sirrs, M.D.; Mary McKenzie Smith, M.D.; Elizabeth Grey, M.D.

School Nurses,—Miss Ethel Campbellford, Miss E. J. Jamieson, Miss Harriette Graydon. Approved 23rd May.

Major John P. Cowles, B.A., appointed Provincial School Attendance Officer, said appointment to date from June 1st, 1919. Approved 28th May.

Miss Louise Gahan and Miss Jean Merchant appointed Librarians of the Normal Schools at London and Toronto, respectively. Approved 4th June.

Mr. Malcolm Parks, re-appointed as Foreman Carpenter at the School for the Deaf. Approved 4th June.

Miss Jessie T. Burden appointed Stenographer at the School for the Blind. Approved 4th June.

Regulations and courses for the Summer Model Schools as stated in Circular 4B approved 4th June.

Amendments to the Regulations as contained in Circular 34, 1918, further amended in reference to the examination fees of returned soldiers. Approved 11th June.

Text-book regulations as contained in Circular 14, and the particulars regarding Departmental examinations of 1920 as contained in Circular 58, approved 25th June.

J. B. McDougall, B.A., appointed General Inspector of Schools in the Districts. Approved 2nd July.

Courses and conditions in connection with the professional training of veterans approved 2nd July.

Regulations, Courses of Study and Examinations of the Normal Schools for 1919-20, approved 7th July.

Agreements regarding regulations for academic standing for teachers' certificates as arranged between the Department of Education and the Western University approved 7th July.

Regulations, Courses of Study and Examinations of the Autumn Model Schools, 1919, as contained in Circular 4, approved 11th July.

Agreements with The Copp Clark Company Limited, respecting the right to print, publish and supply Hill's and Ford's First Spanish Course and Branspy's Spanish Reader for use in the schools of Ontario, approved 11th July.

Agreement with the Educational Book Company, Limited, respecting the right to print, publish and supply the Ontario School Bookkeeping Blank and the Ontario Pupils' Outfit in Business Papers for use in the schools, approved 11th July.

Duties of the Registrar with respect to examinations and other provisions of the regulations as stated in Instructions 7 of June, 1919, approved 15th July.

Faculties of Education Regulations, as contained in Circular 15 of 1914, amended. Approved 15th July.

Mr. W. Asbury Wilson, B.A., appointed an Inspector of Schools in the Districts. Approved 29th July.

The following appointments made in connection with the Department of Education:

Dr. J. C. Miller, Assistant Director of Industrial and Technical Education.

Mr. S. J. Radcliffe, Principal of Toronto Normal and Normal Model Schools.

Dr. S. A. Morgan, Director of Professional Training Schools.

Mr. John Dearness, Principal of London Normal School.

Mr. F. F. Macpherson, Principal of Hamilton Normal School.

Miss Laura Argue, Miss E. M. Munro, Miss Beatrice Allan and Miss Agnes J. Johnson, Librarians of the Normal Schools at Ottawa, Peterborough, Hamilton and Stratford, respectively. All of above appointments to take effect from 1st Sept., 1919, excepting those of Messrs. Morgan and Macpherson, which shall take effect 1st August 1919. Approved 29th July.

Miss Annie Stirk, appointed teacher in the School for the Deaf, the appointment to take effect 1st Sept. 1919. Approved 7th Aug.

Regulations and Courses for the English-French Model Schools for 1919-20, as contained in Circular 4½, approved 19th Aug.

Regulations for Summer School for School Nurses approved 19th Aug.

Miss Gladys M. Breed and Miss Frances McNally, appointed Household Science teachers in the Normal Schools at Toronto and Stratford, respectively, said appointments to take effect 1st Sept. Approved 21st Aug.

Mr. Leo. L. Langan appointed Literary teacher and Mr. Paul Greenwood appointed Boys' Supervisor (for nine months) at School for the Blind, said appointments to date from 25th Sept. 1919. Approved 26th Aug.

Miss Annie P. Scott appointed Domestic Science teacher and Assistant Matron at School for the Deaf, said appointment to date from 1st Sept. 1919. Approved 2nd Sept.

The following persons appointed teachers at School for the Deaf for one year to date from 1st Sept., 1919: Misses I. Sherin, Bertha Sunter, Ida G. Malcolm, E. Panter, B. Rierdon, V. Hamley, E. Nurse, L. Carroll, F. Curry, G. Springer, K. Scott and N. Brown. Approved 5th Sept.

Mr. Wilfred Smith appointed Boys' Supervisor for one year, and Mr. Fred White, appointed Messenger at School for the Deaf. Approved 5th Sept.

Miss A. Elsie Sherrin appointed teacher in Ottawa Normal School. Approved 12th Sept.

Mr. Horace G. Lockett, M.A., appointed Departmental Master at North Bay Normal School. Approved 18th Sept.

Miss Hazel Lowry appointed teacher at the School for the Blind. Approved 18th Sept.

Mr. H. Gordon Manning, B.A., appointed Departmental Master at Stratford Normal School and Harold E. Amos, B.A., D. Paed., appointed Departmental Master at Hamilton Normal School. Approved 18th Sept.

Mr. T. T. Carpenter appointed to take general charge of the Manual Training Course for returned soldiers for one year. Approved 23rd Sept.

Miss Charlotte Vining appointed Secretary of the Toronto Normal School. Approved 23rd Sept.

"Changes in the Courses of Study in the Continuation Schools, High Schools and Collegiate Institutes," approved 27th Sept.

Miss M. E. McEwen appointed Household Science teacher at the Ottawa Normal School. Approved 30th Sept.

Regulations and Courses of Study in Elementary Agriculture and Horticulture, as contained in Circular 13, 1919, approved 3rd Oct.

List of notable new books as contained in school libraries pamphlet approved 16th Oct.

Regulations and Courses of Study for Consolidated Schools approved 22nd Oct.

Recommendations and Regulations for the establishment, organization and management of Industrial, Technical and Art Schools and departments in High and Continuation Schools and Collegiate Institutes, approved 24th Oct.

Agreements with the Educational Book Company, Limited, respecting the right to print, publish and supply the Ontario Public School Geography and the Ontario School Geography, approved 31st Oct.

Circular 39, containing the regulations amending the courses in History, Geography, Grammar and Arithmetic for the Junior High School Entrance examination, approved 6th Nov.

Amendments to the Regulations of 1918, amended in reference to High School Assistants' certificates. Approved 10th Dec.

Mr. Frederick Gillespie appointed Engineer at Peterborough Normal School. Approved 24th Dec.

Miss D. A. Thompson appointed Assistant in the Public Libraries Branch of the Department of Education. Approved 24th Dec.

Amendment to regulation 12 of Circular 14, in reference to the price of annotated editions of the Literature Texts in French and German for the Lower and Middle Schools of the High Schools, approved 29th Dec.

APPENDIX U

PROVINCIAL NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS

I. Normal School, Hamilton

Staff, January, 1920.

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| F. F. Macpherson, B.A. | Principal: English and History. |
| E. T. Seaton, B.A. Pæd | Master: Mathematics and School Management. |
| G. O. McMillan, M.A., B. Pæd | Master: Science, Nature Study and Agriculture. |
| Frank E. Perney, B.A., B. Pæd | Master: Composition, Grammar and Hygiene. |
| Harold E. Amoss, B.A., D. Pæd. | Master: Science of Education, Geography and Spelling. |
| A. J. Painter | Instructor: Manual Training. |
| Julien R. Seavey | Instructor: Art. |
| Miss Clara E. Elliott | Instructor: Household Economics. |
| H. A. Stares, Mus. Bac. | Instructor: Music. |
| Oscar Main | Instructor: Writing. |
| Miss Beatrice Allan | Librarian. |

Students admitted, Session 1919-1920

| | |
|--------|-----|
| Male | 24 |
| Female | 158 |
| Total | 182 |

II. Normal School, London

Staff, January, 1920.

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| John Dearness, M.A. | Principal: School Management and Science, |
| A. Stevenson, B.A., B. Pæd. | Master: Science of Education and Literature |
| E. T. White, B.A., B. Pæd | Master: Mathematics and History. |
| G. W. Hofferd, M.A. | Master: Science and Geography. |
| T. E. Clarke, B.A., B. Pæd. | Master: English. |
| Sugden Pickles | Instructor: Manual Training. |
| S. K. Davidson | Instructor: Art. |
| Miss A. B. Neville | Instructor: Household Economics. |
| C. E. Percy | Instructor: Music. |
| Albert Slatter | Instructor: Physical Culture. |
| J. W. Westervelt | Instructor: Writing. |
| Miss L. Gahan | Librarian. |

Students admitted, Session, 1919-1920

| | |
|--------|-----|
| Male | 17 |
| Female | 176 |
| Total | 193 |

III: Normal School, North Bay

Staff, January, 1920

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| A. C. Casselman | Principal: History, History of Education, Reading, and Geography. |
| J. C. Norris, M.A., B. Pæd. | Master: Mathematics, School Management, and Science of Education. |
| H. G. Lockett, M.A. | Master: Composition, Grammar, and Literature. |
| H. E. Ricker, M.A. | Master: Science, Nature Study, and Agriculture. |
| J. E. Chambers | Instructor: Manual Training, and Writing. |
| C. Ramsay | Instructor: Art. |
| Miss Mayme C. Kay | Instructor: Household Economics. |
| Herbert Wildgust, L.L.C.M. | Instructor: Music. |

Students admitted, Session, 1919-1920

| | |
|--------|-----|
| Male | 17 |
| Female | 104 |
| Total | 121 |

IV. Normal School, Ottawa

1. Staff, January, 1920

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| J. F. White, LL.D..... | Principal : School Management and English. |
| W. J. Karr, B.A., D.Pæd..... | Master : Science of Education and English. |
| J. W. Forbes, B.A. | Master : Mathematics, History, and Hygiene. |
| G. A. Miller, M.A..... | Master : Science and Nature Study. |
| F. A. Jones, M.A., D.Pæd | Master : Grammar, Geography, and History of Education |
| J. S. Harterre | Instructor : Manual Training. |
| Roy F. Fleming | Instructor : Art. |
| Miss C. E. Green | Instructor : Household Economics. |
| Miss M. G. McEwen..... | Instructor : Household Economics. |
| T. A. Brown..... | Instructor : Music. |
| C. Emery..... | Instructor : Physical Culture. |
| E. Laura Argue, B.A..... | Librarian. |

Students admitted, Session, 1919-1920

| | |
|-------------|-----|
| Male | 18 |
| Female..... | 139 |
| Total..... | 157 |

2. Staff of Normal Model School, Ottawa, January, 1920

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| C. E. Mark, B.A., D.Pæd..... | Headmaster, IV Form, Boys. |
| H. M. Leppard, B.A..... | Sr. III Form, Boys. |
| C. P. Halliday..... | Jr. III Form, Boys. |
| Miss Rose Lynch..... | II Form, Boys. |
| Miss Elsie Sherin..... | I Form, Boys. |
| Miss A. G. Hanahoe..... | IV Form Girls. |
| Miss J. Foster | III Form, Girls. |
| Miss A. M. Delaney | II Form, Girls. |
| Miss E. Cluff, B.A..... | Pt. II, Girls. |
| Miss M. R. Elliott..... | I Form, Girls. |
| Miss Liliias M. Henderson | Kindergarten-Primary. |
| Miss A. H. Baker..... | Kindergarten Directress. |
| Miss Gladys McClenaghan..... | Kindergarten Assistant. |
| J. S. Harterre..... | Instructor : Manual Training. |
| Roy F. Fleming | Instructor : Art. |
| Miss M. G. McEwen | Instructor : Household Economics. |
| T. A. Brown..... | Instructor : Music. |
| C. Emery | Instructor : Physical Culture. |
| J. M. Fleury..... | Instructor: French. |

| | |
|--|-----|
| Number of pupils, 1919 | 344 |
| Number of Kindergarten pupils, 1919..... | 44 |
| Total | 388 |

V. Normal School, Peterborough

Staff, January, 1920

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Duncan Walker, B.A..... | Principal : Mathematics. |
| Henry G. Park, B.A., D. Pæd | Master : Science of Education and English. |
| Adrian Macdonald, M.A..... | Master : English. |
| Alonzo J. Madill, B.A..... | Master : Science. |
| Elmer E. Ingall, B.A..... | Master : English. |
| A. F. Hagerman | Instructor : Manual Training. |
| Miss Jessie C. McRae | Instructor : Art. |
| Miss Elizabeth MacVannell | Instructor : Household Economics. |
| Miss Marion R. Rannie | Instructor : Music and Physical Culture. |
| John A. McKone..... | Instructor : Writing. |
| Miss Effie M. Munro | Librarian. |

Students admitted, Session 1919-1920

| | |
|--------------|-----|
| Male | 16 |
| Female | 138 |
| Total | 154 |

VI. Normal School, Stratford

Staff, January, 1920

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| S. Silcox, B.A., D.Pæd..... | Principal: Science of Education, Hygiene and Spelling. |
| J. W. Emery, B.A., D. Pæd..... | Master: Science, Nature Study and Agriculture. |
| J. D. Campbell, B.A. | Master: Mathematics, School Management. |
| H. G. Martyn, B.A. | Master: Grammar, Literature and Reading. |
| G. H. Manning, B.A. | Master: Composition, Geography, and History. |
| Sugden Pickles..... | Instructor: Manual Training. |
| Mrs. Helen Mayberry..... | Instructor: Art. |
| Miss F. McNally, B.A..... | Instructor: Household Economics, and Hygiene (girls only). |
| J. Bottomley, A.R.C.O. | Instructor: Music. |
| Miss E. M. Cottle | Instructor: Physical Culture, and Writing. |
| Miss A. J. Johnson..... | Librarian. |

Students admitted, Session 1919-1920

| | |
|--------------|-----|
| Male | 28 |
| Female | 165 |
| Total..... | 193 |

VII. Normal School, Toronto

1. Staff, January, 1920

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| S. J. Radcliffe, B.A. | Principal: School Management and Literature. |
| Wm. Prendergast, B.A., B.Pæd..... | Master: Mathematics and History of Education. |
| David Whyte, B.A. | Master: Science. |
| R. H. Walks, B.A. | Master: English. |
| S. J. Keyes, B.A., B.Pæd. | Master: Science of Education and Reading. |
| S. J. Stubbs, B.A. | Master: Grammar and Geography. |
| Miss Mary E. Macintyre..... | Instructor: Kindergarten Principles. |
| Miss Ellen Cody | Instructor: Kindergarten Assistant. |
| Jas. H. Wilkinson..... | Instructor: Manual Training. |
| Miss A. Auta Powell | Instructor: Art. |
| Miss Nina A. Ewing | Instructor: Household Economics. |
| Miss Gladys M. Breed | Instructor: Household Economics. |
| A. T. Cringan, Mus. Bac..... | Instructor: Music. |
| Miss Miriam Thompson..... | Pianist. |
| Mrs. Jean Somers..... | Instructor: Calisthenics. |
| Capt. E. H. Price, S. of M | Instructor: Drill. |
| A. F. Hare | Instructor: Writing. |
| Mrs. M. W. Brown..... | Instructor: Reading. |
| Miss Jean Merchant..... | Librarian. |

Students admitted, Session 1919-1920

| | |
|------------------------------------|------|
| Male | 83 |
| Female | 143 |
| | —226 |
| Kindergarten-Primary Students..... | 22 |
| Total..... | 248 |

2. Staff of Normal Model School, Toronto, January, 1920

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Milton A. Sorssoleil, B.A. | Head Master. |
| Miss M. K. Caulfeild | First Female Assistant. |
| Thornton Mustard..... | First Male Assistant. |
| Miss A. F. Laven | Assistant. |
| Francis M. McCordic..... | Assistant. |
| Miss C. E. Kniseley | Assistant. |
| John E. Montgomery, B.A. | Assistant. |
| Miss Jessie I. Cross | Assistant. |
| Miss Isabella Richardson | Assistant. |
| Miss Alice A. Harding..... | Assistant. |
| Miss Lilian B. Harding..... | Kindergarten-Primary. |
| Miss Mary E. Macintyre..... | Kindergarten Directress. |
| Miss Ellen Cody | Kindergarten Assistant. |
| Jas. H. Wilkinson..... | Instructor: Manual Training. |
| Miss A. Auta Powell..... | Instructor: Art. |
| Miss Nina A. Ewing | Instructor: Household Economics. |
| Miss Gladys M. Breed | Instructor: Household Economics. |
| A. T. Cringan, Mus. Bac..... | Instructor: Music. |
| Miss Miriam Thompson..... | Pianist. |
| Mrs. Jean Somers..... | Instructor: Calisthenics. |
| Capt. E. H. Price, S. of M | Instructor: Drill. |
| Mrs. G. de Lestard..... | Instructor: French. |

| | |
|---|-----|
| Number of pupils in 1919 | 450 |
| Number of Kindergarten pupils in 1919 | 38 |
| Total..... | 488 |

VIII. Summary of Attendance at the Normal Schools

| Normal Schools | Male students | Female students | Total attendance |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Hamilton | 24 | 158 | 182 |
| London | 17 | 176 | 193 |
| North Bay..... | 17 | 104 | 121 |
| Ottawa | 18 | 139 | 157 |
| Peterborough | 16 | 138 | 154 |
| Stratford..... | 28 | 165 | 193 |
| Toronto | 83 | 143 | 226 |
| Totals..... | 203 | 1,023 | 1,226 |

Kindergarten-Primary students, Toronto 22
NOTE.—A Model School is also conducted in the North Bay Normal School building.

APPENDIX V
AUTUMN MODEL SCHOOLS, 1919

| School | Principal | Attendance | | | Extra Mural | Limited Third Class Certificates | District Certificates |
|---------------|--------------------|------------|------|--------|-------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | Total | Male | Female | | | |
| Clinton | C. D. Bouck..... | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Cornwall..... | G. R. Theobald.... | 21 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 19 | 2 |
| Kingston | W. F. Inman..... | 18 | 2 | 16 | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| Madoc | R. A. A. McConnell | 7 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Orillia..... | C. L. T. McKenzie. | 9 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 11 | 0 |
| Port Arthur . | J. H. W. McRoberts | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Renfrew..... | W. T. Baker | 17 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 16 | 1 |
| Totals..... | ..... | 81 | 4 | 77 | 4 | 82 | 3 |

APPENDIX W

LIST OF ASSOCIATE EXAMINERS AND CONTINUATION AND HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPALS AND ASSISTANTS

I. Associate Examiners, 1919.

Model Entrance, Lower School, Senior High School Entrance and Senior Public School Graduation Diploma

Spelling: J. H. Adams, Laura J. Berney, Gladys I. Brewster, J. W. Day, Mae M. Gardiner, Annie H. Giles, F. M. Hicks, Margaret Holmes, Edith A. Lott, R. G. McConochie, E. F. Milburn, Mrs. Norma Rochat, Orethia Sailsbury, Josie E. Switzer, Helen F. Symons, Edith A. Traver.

Geography: Etta L. Barber, Mary Bell, G. A. Campbell, Ettie Clark, Georgia Davidson, A. C. Douglas, A. H. Dunnett, Mary A. Fraser, Leah A. Gillard, S. H. Henry, A. Hisey, S. A. Hitsman, J. Cecilia Horan, J. R. Howie, Maude Hubbs, A. R. Innes, Margaret A. Ionson, Alice C. Kelso, L. H. Kirby, Gladys R. Kirk, R. J. McMillan, Lena Millard, M. J. O'Neill, H. C. Pugh, J. W. Russell, Roberta M. Sillers, W. S. Steele, L. Stevenson, Mary Strathdee, Alice Tierney, M. J. Wilker, E. H. G. Worden.

Art: H. E. Bicknell, C. S. Buck, Grace Burns, Vivian E. Clayton, Irene P. Davis, Emelyn E. Delmage, C. W. Horton, Leila G. Johnston, Elva Locklin, Lillian MacIntyre, Helen J. McGregor, Nellie L. Mahon, Tena Martyn, Maude Millar, Elvira E. Nicholson, Ida E. Norton, S. W. Perry, Elsie M. Rice, Mabel Roberts, Mae H. Ryan, Lenore A. Sanderson, Eva M. Somerville.

Writing: Lillie C. Anderson, J. J. Bailey, Sarah J. Baker, Bessie I. Brimicombe, Hazel I. Elcoat, Myrtle E. Fritz, A. F. Hare, Hilda M. Hindson, Annie L. Hudson, Bertie L. Lindsay, Jennie Mills, Edith Parlee, C. Irene Pridham, W. J. Squire, Alice M. Tanner, C. M. Trace.

Book-keeping and Writing: Ruth B. Heather, J. A. Ramsay, Kate Richardson, Margaret Smith, Alice B. Stone, D. M. Walker.

Arithmetic: J. M. Adams, Alice I. N. Ball, R. F. Bennett, Edna M. Boyle, C. S. Browne, J. Cameron, B. W. Clarke, M. L. Cornell, J. T. Curtis, H. G. Feasby, E. H. Glenn, Mary M. Gordon, R. B. Goring, E. J. Keenan, K. A. MacKenzie, E. D. Manning, Ada A. Millar, Elizabeth A. Tomkins, L. J. White.

Algebra and Geometry: F. B. Clarke, D. R. Fletcher.

Household Science: Marion K. Boyd, Clara E. Elliott, Mary C. Macpherson, Frances P. Prichard.

Elementary Science: Mrs M. A. Acres, A. E. Allin, J. A. Anderson, J. M. Bell, G. W. Bunton, R. H. Carbert, C. S. Carter, Muriel Daley, C. H. Danard, H. W. Gerhardt, R. S. Hamilton, V. R. Henry, Evelyn G. Hicks, E. P. Hodgins, W. A. Jennings, W. L. Kidd, R. W. E. McFadden, T. W. Martin, Mabel I. Maxwell, Flora E. Morgan, C. I. Nelson, Katie B. O'Connor, Mabel I. Pacey, D. E. Smith, Sadie L. Smith, Bertha R. Stewart, C. Summers, H. E. Thompson, Susan A. Van Alstyne, Margaret E. White, O. R. White, Clara Young.

English Grammar: W. J. C. Barrett, C. G. Beck, D. Breslove, L. H. Corbett, Eva M. Cumming, W. F. Darroch, J. J. Edwards, Florence Ellerby, Ruth W. Haines, Agnes I. Hamilton, J. Hammond, Mary A. Hill, Clara Hulse, G. P. Keys, F. J. MacDonald, Pearl MacPherson, Evelyn McDonald, Pearl McGregor, Jessie A. Mitchell, Lillian G.

Mitchell, Winnifred Morris, Lizzie Pirie, Helena G. Raitt, Wilhelmina D. Rutherford, Evelyn M. Rutledge, Mary G. Scanlon, Annie A. Smith, Annie J. Stewart, Rose I. Strang, Marion F. Wilkie.

Literature: Nellie L. Anderson, Theresa P. M. Cavanagh.

Composition: Laura M. Stillwell.

History: Edith L. Atkin, Mary Bain, Elsie K. Beaman, R. J. Blake, J. Collins, Eva M. Coulter, Margaret M. Dawson, Magdalene De La Mater, S. G. Devitt, Mabel C. Edwards, I. Mae Finch, Evelyn C. Garrett, Philippa A. V. Hickey, E. Meryl Hicks, J. I. Hutchison, Florence B. Ketcheson, Eva M. King, Sada MacIntyre, Hazel McGibbon, Elizabeth McNamara, Henrietta E. Mazinke, Stella K. Mott, Louise E. Ney, Camilla H. Park, Maud L. Rose, O. N. Sanderson, Lucy Saunders, Ruth E. Spence, Allie Stinson, Ina M. Turvey, Mabel Van Duzer.

Middle School

Geometry: L. H. Clarke, E. W. Durnin, Wilhelmina M. Humphries, Frances V. Johnston, H. C. Kinnee, Marie E. Laird, R. N. Merritt, G. E. Pentland, J. H. Philp, C. W. Robb, J. F. Ross, B. E. Thackeray, E. B. Wood.

Algebra: W. R. Bocking, N. E. Challen, D. H. Coates, A. B. Cooper, J. L. Cornwell, J. Davidson, J. D. Dickson, C. F. Lawrence, F. McNabb, W. E. Rand, E. J. Wethey, A. Young.

Physics: J. E. Burchell, J. G. Cameron, H. Davidson, F. A. Flock, H. H. Graham, W. H. H. Green, J. R. Hamilton, A. C. Hazen, Catherine I. Hyde, R. D. Keefe, H. Loucks, M. Augusta MacLeod, L. R. McCrimmon, J. E. Marcellus, A. Pearson, Nellie M. Philp, A. H. D. Ross, W. J. Saunders, F. Sine, T. C. Smith, W. D. Wyndham.

Chemistry: E. T. Bell, E. M. Bigg, G. L. Brackenbury, G. E. Copeland, R. D. P. Davidson, T. W. Elliott, J. W. Firth, E. J. Halbert, H. J. Heath, G. E. Kennedy, W. H. Martin, J. L. Medcof, L. P. Menzies, G. A. Robertson, W. R. Saunders, W. E. Shales, D. T. Walkom, D. A. Welsh, S. Wightman, A. Williams, Edna J. Williams, R. H. Young.

English Composition: W. N. Bell, Mrs. Ethel M. Cameron, Winnifred Dengate, M. Ada Dickey, T. E. Elliott, Jessie Foster, Luella Grainger, Christina C. Grant, W. E. Hanna, E. A. Hardy, A. E. MacLean, Margaret C. McGregor.

English Literature: Lillian M. Allen, H. W. Brown, J. A. Cooke, Viola J. Dobson, M. Erb, W. J. Feasby, Margaret Forester, Christine Fraser, D. A. Gilchrist, May B. Hiscock, J. Jeffries, E. W. Jennings, Isabella J. MacDougall, Jessie Maitland, Margaret C. Ross, T. C. Somerville, Annie M. A. Taylor, Muriel J. W. Wallace.

Art: H. W. Brown, A. Edith Giles, T. W. Kidd, S. W. Perry.

Ancient History: A. W. Althouse, Marjorie M. Colbeck, Carrie L. Costin, Euphemia J. Cowan, Nora G. Dewar, J. H. Dolan, Mabel Farrington, Viola Gilfillan, Grace A. Gillespie, Helen M. Gundry, F. Grace T. Hall, Harriett Ingham, Stella A. Jordan, J. D. McEachern, J. M. McKinley, A. W. Morris, S. Winnifred Nichol, Janet L. Penfold, G. H. Reed, R. Ross, Myrtle H. Stevens, Minerva E. Stothers.

British and Canadian History: E. E. Ball, Mrs. C. T. Casselman, May Cryderman, Nellie DeCou, Kathleen B. Ferris, W. K. Foucar, A. Gilmour, W. A. Glass, Mabel M. Graeb, Lottie E. Hamer, J. Keillor, M. Irene McCormack, W. G. McNeil, Rose J. McQueen, A. McVicar, S. A. Morrison, A. E. O'Neill, Frances A. Robinson, Laura A. Smithson, Winona Stewart, C. G. Yorke.

Latin: C. L. Barnes, F. H. Butcher, Lena I. Dufton, Rosalie Dugit, G. E. Evans, F. W. French, D. A. Glassey, P. K. Hambly, J. A. Hamilton, A. G. Hooper, R. S. Jenkins, H. W. Kerfoot, Carrie M. Knight, W. D. Lowe, W. R. McCamus, Jessie E. Matthews, E. A. Miller, Amy A. Newton, Winnifred Ovens, C. A. Shaver, B. A. Upshall.

Upper School

English Composition: T. Carscadden, Eleanor D. Odlum, E. H. A. Watson.

English Literature: Margaret Clifford, Ethel O. Scott, Kate C. Skinner, Gladys S. Story, Ada L. Ward.

History: J. A. Carlyle, J. W. Charlesworth, Mary A. McCallum, Mary H. O'Donoghue, W. N. Sexsmith, Mildred E. Stinson.

Classics: A. E. Combs, I. Kathleen Cowan, C. S. Kerr, C. McKinnon, P. F. Munro, F. J. Thompson, W. J. Twohey, Mrs. E. K. Urquhart.

French: A. W. Baird, E. S. Hogarth, Katherine M. Jackson, Mary V. McWhorter, L. R. Whitely,

German: Pearl B. Faint, H. W. Irwin.

Science: Annie A. Boyd, P. W. Brown, J. F. Calvert, S. J. Courtice, J. C. Doherty, T. Firth, H. A. Grainger, A. E. Jewett, P. C. MacLaurin, W. J. McMillan, A. M. Paterson, E. Pugsley, J. H. Sexton, A. Smith.

Mathematics: O. Asselstine, T. Kennedy, T. A. Kirkconnell, J. M. Lawr, S. Martin, G. W. Rudlen, T. E. Spiers, J. S. Wren.

Junior Matriculation

Literature: W. G. Anderson, J. D. Christie, J. Louise Galloway, Donella M. McRae, H. G. Manning, J. P. S. Nethercott, D. S. Paterson.

Composition: Beatrice Gilhooly, Geraldine N. Irving, G. L. MacDonald, Enid A. McGregor, J. H. Mowat.

British and Canadian History: J. O. Carlisle, Florence Corkery, Helen A. Franklin, A. Johnson, Maybelle G. Kerr, A. I. Ogilvie, J. W. Treleaven, J. F. Van Every.

Ancient History: H. Bonis, C. J. Burns, Bertha F. Fraser, Mary A. Harris, H. G. Lockett, Hilda C. Smith, W. W. A. Trench.

Physics: J. G. Adams, M. Cameron, J. L. MacLaurin, Mary McEachran, H. R. Rowan.

Chemistry: F. J. Barlow, W. M. Erwin, F. A. Stuart, Mary C. Tucker.

Algebra: C. F. Ewers, T. M. Henry, W. H. Houser, F. R. Lishman, J. McQueen, W. Taylor.

Geometry: Frances M. Ashall, J. S. Bell, G. S. Campbell, J. Elliott, U. J. Flach, Jennie A. Kinnear, E. G. Powell, A. L. Stilwell.

Classics: A. A. Affleck, R. T. Andrews, L. Brown, H. W. Bryan, C. H. Carruthers, R. M. Chase, Jessie E. Eckhardt, W. A. Graham, W. Hardie, J. H. Hardy, Hazel F. Hay, Annie Hume, Katie B. Johnston, G. E. Mabee, Frances D. Morden, Gertrude Pringle, Elsie S. Tighe.

French: Leita E. Arnold, Harriet E. Black, Annie B. Brain, Kathleen A. Byram, Lillian M. Campbell, L. J. Clark, Laura B. De Guerre, Muriel Duncan, Annie B. Francis, Elizabeth Henstridge, Alexandra Howson, Mary W. Hubbs, J. S. Lane, C. A. Latour, W. J. McAndrew, Hester E. A. McCaw, H. S. McKellar, Alberta McNab, Edith A. Murphy, G. S. Otto, J. D. Robins, Margery E. Ross, Harriette M. Solmes, Lottie M. Tapscott, Mary H. Wallace, W. H. Williams.

German: G. E. Beaman, Mrs. L. M. Jamieson, Francis Owen, R. Reid.

II. List of Principals and Assistants of Continuation Schools, January, 1920

| Post Office and Name of School | Names and professional quali- fications of Teachers (Unless otherwise stated, the teacher is the holder of a Per- manent First Class or a High School Assistant's certificate.) | Degrees | Specialists | Elementary and Intermediate Certificates (In the case of Agr. & Hor. the Certificate is In- termediate.) | Date of appointment | No. of years' experience in a High or Continuation Sch. | No. of years in a Public School | Salaries | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|---------------------|--|------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | | | | | | | Principal | Male Assistants | Female Assistants |
| Acton | Roszel, John M. McLaren, Minnie E.. (Int.) *** | ..... ..... | ..... ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1919 1920 | 5½ ... | 15 1½ | \$ 1,800 | \$ | \$ 1,000 |
| Agincourt, 14 Scarboro'.. | Elmer, Margaret T. * | B.A., Queen's.. | Art (Int.) | ..... | 1918 | 4 | 1½ | 1,100 | ..... | ..... |
| Alvinston | McDowell, Jennie Dolbear, Calla C. .... | ..... ..... | ..... Art (Int.) | Phys. Cul., Art | 1919 1919 | 4½ 1½ | 10 2 | 1,300 ..... | ..... ..... | ..... 850 |
| Arkona | Johnston, Helena E. .... * | ..... | ..... | Art | 1919 | 8½ | ½ | 1,100 | ..... | ..... |
| Ayr | Chisholm, Renwick J. * Wells, Dorothy D.... (Int.) | ..... ..... | ..... ..... | Phys. Cul. Phys. Cul. | 1915 1919 | 6½ 1 | 1 | 1,300 ..... | ..... ..... | ..... 875 |
| Bancroft | Keenan, Edward J. MacDonald, Jessie H.. (Int.) | B.A., Queen's.. B.A., Queen's.. | ..... ..... | Phys. Cul. Phys. Cul. | 1914 1919 | 13 ½ | 2½ 1½ | 1,700 ..... | ..... ..... | ..... 900 |
| Bath | Stewart, Ruth Twomey, Mary | B.A., Queen's.. ..... | ..... ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1919 1919 | 3½ 1½ | 1 3 | 1,100 ..... | ..... ..... | ..... 850 |
| Beaverton | Ireland, Norval J. McRae, Alice A. | B.A., Tor. B.A., Tor. .... | ..... ..... | ..... Art | 1919 1917 | 1½ 2½ | 4 | 1,500 ..... | ..... ..... | ..... 800 |
| Beeton | King, Annie A. Muckie, Leata W.... (Int.) | ..... ..... | ..... ..... | Art, Phys. Cul... Phys. Cul. | 1918 1920 | 1½ ... | 2 | 1,100 ..... | ..... ..... | ..... 1,100 |
| Belmont, U 11, S. Dorches- ter | MacKillop, Oliver M. Moore, Kathleen V. ... (Int.) | B.A., Queen's.. | Mods. & Hist., Art. | Phys. Cul. | 1913 1918 | 6½ 2 | 4 | 1,700 ..... | ..... ..... | ..... 800 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Blenheim | Gould, Ford M. | B.A., Queen's. | ..... | ..... | 1920 | .... | 41 | 1,200 | ..... | ..... | 1,100 |
| | Currie, Mrs. Ethelwyn | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1920 | .... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Blind River | McGibbon, Hazel M. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1916 | 6 | 1 | 1,200 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Woodcock, Mary | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1919 | 1 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,000 |
| †Blyth | Bell, Mary | * | ..... | ..... | 1919 | 41 | 1 | 1,200 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Bothwell | Stevenson, Marjorie T. | * | ..... | ..... | 1919 | 51 | .... | 1,200 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Campbell, John J. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1918 | 2 | .... | ..... | 1,050 | ..... | ..... |
| Bowesville, 5 Gloucester. | Clement, Isabel | * | ..... | ..... | 1918 | 3 | 1 | 950 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Bridgeburg | Thompson, Howard E. | ..... | Phys. Cul. (Int.) | ..... | 1917 | 51 | 2 | 1,900 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Chambers, Josephine.. (Int.) | B.A., Tor. | Art | ..... | 1914 | 6 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,200 |
| Bruce Mines | Joynt, James H. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1917 | 6 | 41 | 1,325 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Powell, James A. (Int.) | B.A., Queen's. | ..... | ..... | 1918 | 11 | .... | ..... | 1,100 | ..... | ..... |
| Brussels | Scott, Benjamin S. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1914 | 9 | 3 | 1,500 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Morris, Winifred | ..... | Art | (Int.) | 1918 | 51 | 41 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,000 |
| Burk's Falls | Millard, Lena | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1919 | 51 | 3 | 1,200 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | McDonagh, Charlotta | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1919 | 1 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,000 |
| Cannington | Bigg, Edmund M. | ‡ M.A., Tor. | Sci. | ..... | 1917 | 46 | .... | 1,400 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Little, Evelyn M. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1919 | 1 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 800 |
| Cardinal | Aylsworth, Bessie C. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1919 | 11 | 3 | 1,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Strong, Harriet E. (Int.)*** | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1919 | 1 | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 800 |
| Carp, 3 Huntley | McTurk, Isabel | B.A., Queen's. | ..... | ..... | 1919 | 31 | .... | 1,300 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Gillan, Kathleen M. | ..... | Art | (Int.) | 1917 | 21 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,000 |
| Chapleau, 1 Chapleau | Wallen, Wilfrid B. | * | ..... | ..... | 1918 | 41 | .... | 1,700 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Ryan, Gertrude | B.A., Tor. | ..... | ..... | 1918 | 31 | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,300 |
| Claremont, 15 Pickering.. | Wilker, Milton J. | ..... | Phys. Cul. (Int.) | ..... | 1914 | 51 | 2 | 1,250 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Foster, Mary M. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1919 | 1 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 850 |
| Clifford | Switzer, Josie E. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1918 | 81 | 4 | 1,200 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Edge, Alix M. (Int.) | ..... | Art, Phys. Cul. | ..... | 1918 | 11 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 800 |

***Temporary certificate as Assistant.

‡High School Principal's certificate.

†One teacher devotes full time and one, half time to Continuation School work

List of Principals and Assistants of Continuation Schools, January, 1920—Continued

| Post Office and Name of School | Names and professional quali- fications of Teachers (Unless otherwise stated, the teacher is the holder of a Per- manent First Class or a High School Assistant's certificate.) | Degrees | Specialists | Elementary and Intermediate Certificates (In the case of Agr. & Hor. the Certificate is In- termediate.) | Date of appointment | No. of years' experience in a High or Continuation Sch. | No. of years in a Public School | Salaries | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|-------------------|-------------------|--|---------------------|--|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | | | | | | | | Principal | Male Assistants | Female Assistants |
| Cochrane | Might, Lincoln | * M.A., Queen's.. | Art, Science..... | Ph. Cl., F. M. | 1920 | 22 | 2 | \$ 2,000 | \$ | \$ |
| | McEown, Ruth | B.A., McM. .... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 1 | ... | ..... | ..... | 1,100 |
| Coldwater | Henderson, James C. G. | M.A., McM. | Math.&Phy.(Int.) | ..... | 1919 | 21 | 3 | 1,500 | ..... | ..... |
| | Hair, Margaret J. | B.A., McM. | Eng.&Hist.(Int.) | ..... | 1919 | 1 | 3½ | ..... | ..... | 1,100 |
| Comber, 4 Tilbury W. ... | Hicks, E. Meryl ..... | * ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul., Art.. | 1919 | 4 | 1 | 1,000 | ..... | ..... |
| | Adams, Edith I. .... | ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 2½ | 1 | ..... | ..... | 850 |
| Cookstown, 5 Essa | Maxwell, Mabel I. | B.A., Queen's.. | ..... | Art, Phys. Cul.. | 1917 | 31½ | 2 | 1,300 | ..... | ..... |
| | McKechnie, Catriona S. .... | ..... | Phys. Cul. (Int.) | ..... | 1919 | 1½ | 3 | ..... | ..... | 900 |
| Creemore | MacNaughton, Evelyn I. .... | ..... | Art.....(Int.) | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 21½ | 2 | 1,250 | ..... | ..... |
| | McIntosh, Jean ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1919 | 21½ | ... | ..... | ..... | 1,000 |
| Delaware, 2 Delaware ... | Conway, Irene E. .... | ..... | ..... | Art | 1916 | 10 | 3 | 1,200 | ..... | ..... |
| | Fox, James H. | (Int.)*** | ..... | ..... | 1919 | ½ | ... | ..... | 800 | ..... |
| Delhi | McConnell, Mrs. Jessie C. .... | ..... | ..... | Art, Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 7 | 2 | 1,100 | ..... | ..... |
| Drayton | Clark, George A. .... | ..... | ..... | Ag. & H., F. M.. | 1913 | 14½ | 6 | 1,600 | ..... | ..... |
| | Grant, Cora ..... | ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 1½ | 3 | ..... | ..... | 900 |
| | Gillham, Estelle M. .... | ..... | ..... | Art | 1919 | 2½ | 1 | ..... | ..... | 950 |
| Dresden | Hicks, Evalyn G. .... | * ..... | ..... | Art, Phys. Cul.. | 1917 | 41½ | ... | 1,100 | ..... | ..... |
| | Wilson, Jean R. .... | ..... | ..... | Art, Phys. Cul.. | 1918 | 1½ | 3 | ..... | ..... | 900 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|-----------------|----------------------|----------------------|------|-----|-------|-------|-------|
| †Drumbo, 11 Blenheim .. | Cowan, Margaret T.† | B.A., Tor. | Classics ..... | ..... | 1919 | 12½ | ..... | 1,300 | ..... |
| Dryden | Roberts, Mabel E. | B.A., Queen's.. | Art ..... | ..... | 1918 | 3½ | 3 | 1,400 | ..... |
| | Coolican, Elsie T. | B.A., Queen's.. | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | ½ | ..... | ..... | 1,000 |
| Eganville | Stapleton, Louis J. .... | ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 2½ | 2 | 1,200 | ..... |
| | Giles, Annie H. .... | ..... | ..... | Art | 1918 | 6½ | 3½ | ..... | 775 |
| Eganville (R. C. S. Sch.) .. | Maher, Margaret (Sr. Mary Aurelia) ..... | ..... | Art | Phys. Cul. | 1914 | 5½ | 12½ | 800 | ..... |
| | Griffin, Elizabeth H. (Sr. St. Dorothy) ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1918 | 1½ | 9 | ..... | 700 |
| Elmira | Rendall, Stanley D. ....* | ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 4 | ..... | 1,875 | ..... |
| | Abel, Margaret H. .... | ..... | ..... | Art, Phys. Cul. | 1917 | 10 | 2½ | ..... | 1,250 |
| Elmvale, 5 Flos | Miller, Erle G. .... | ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1918 | 2½ | 4 | 1,200 | ..... |
| | Laughlin, Ruby J. .... | ..... | ..... | Art, Phys. Cul. | 1918 | 2½ | ..... | ..... | 950 |
| Ennismore, 4 Ennismore .. | McQuade, Gertrude V. (Int.) ** | B.A., Tor. | Mods. & Hist. .... | ..... | 1919 | 2 | ..... | 1,050 | ..... |
| | Crough, Beatrice E. ... (Int.) | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1919 | 2½ | 1½ | ..... | 850 |
| †Erin | Guilfoyle, Annie ..... | .....* | ..... | Art | 1917 | 9½ | 1 | 1,150 | ..... |
| Espanola | Norton, Ida E. .... | ..... | Art | Phys. Cul. | 1920 | 12 | 5 | 1,500 | ..... |
| Fenelon Falls | Nesbitt, Mabel E. | B.A., Queen's.. | Phys. Cul. (Int.) .. | ..... | 1917 | 7½ | 1 | 1,430 | ..... |
| | Taylor, Pearl M. (Int.) | ..... | ..... | Art | 1918 | 1½ | 1 | ..... | 935 |
| Finch | Armstrong, Eunice ..... | ..... | ..... | Art | 1911 | 10½ | 2½ | 1,150 | ..... |
| | Daley, Muriel M. .... | ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1913 | 6½ | 1½ | ..... | 1,025 |
| Fingal, 12 Southwold ... | Hicks, Viva M. .... | .....* | ..... | Art | 1915 | 11½ | 1 | 1,200 | ..... |
| | Gliddon, Mildred E. .... | ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1918 | 2½ | 3 | ..... | 1,000 |
| Frankford, 11 Sidney ... | Bell, John M. .... | ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1915 | 4½ | 31 | 1,400 | ..... |
| | Barfoot, Mary E. (Int.) | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1919 | ½ | 1½ | ..... | 750 |
| Gore Bay | Brunkard, Ethel ..... | ..... | ..... | Art, Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 6½ | 4½ | 1,200 | ..... |
| | Start, Isabel S. (Int.) *** | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1920 | ½ | ..... | ..... | 1,000 |

*Endorsed for Principalship.

**Temporary certificate as Principal.

***Temporary certificate as Assistant.

†One teacher devotes full time and one, half time to Continuation School work.

†High School Principal's certificate.

List of Principals and Assistants of Continuation Schools, January, 1920--Continued

| Post Office and Name of School | Names and professional quali- fications of Teachers (Unless otherwise stated, the teacher is the holder of a Per- manent First Class or a High School Assistant's certificate.) | Degrees | Specialists | Elementary and Intermediate Certificates (In the case of Agr. & Hor. the Certificate is In- termediate.) | Date of appointment | No. of years' experience in a High or Continuation School | No. of years in a Public School | Salaries | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------|-----------------|--|---------------------|--|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | | | | | | | | Principal | Male Assistants | Female Assistants |
| Grand Valley | Glenn, Everett H. Grindell, Hazel (Int.) | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1919 | 4 | 2 | \$ 1,500 | \$ | \$ |
| Hanover | Magee, James A. Curtin, Miss F. B. .... *** | ..... | ..... | Art | 1919 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | ..... | ..... | 900 |
| Harrow, 9 S. Colchester... | Beaman, Elsie K. .... * | ..... | Phys. Cul. | Phys. Cul. | 1905 | 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 1,750 | ..... | 900 |
| | Gillham, Blanche ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1920 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Havelock | Davidson, John ..... * | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1917 | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | 1,100 | ..... | ..... |
| | Brewster, Gladys I. .... | ..... | Classics | Art | 1919 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1,000 |
| Hepworth | Goldblatt, Ray (Int.) ** | M.A., LL.B., Tor ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul., Art... .. | 1917 | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 1,600 | ..... | 840 |
| | Burke, Alex. .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1914 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Highgate | Eagleson, Robert L. (Int.) *** | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1919 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | 900 | ..... | ..... |
| | Bernath, Alfred C. .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1913 | 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 13 | 1,500 | ..... | ..... |
| Huntsville | Peregrine, H. May ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1919 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | 1,050 | ..... |
| | Ross, Pearl (Int.) | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1900 | 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1,800 | ..... | ..... |
| Jarvis | Smith, Annie A. .... | ..... | ..... | Art | 1912 | 12 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 1,000 |
| | O'Donohue, John A. .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1920 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 900 |
| Jockvale, 10 Nepean | MacNabb, Christina A. | B.A., Queen's... .. | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1917 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1,300 | ..... | ..... |
| | Carson, Edna J. .... *** | ..... | Art ..... | ..... | 1917 | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 950 | ..... | ..... |
| Kars, U. 3 North Gower.. | ..... | B.A., Queen's... .. | ..... | ..... | 1919 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 1,100 | ..... | ..... |
|  | ..... | B.A., McM. .... | ..... | ..... | 1919 | ..... | $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | 800 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|-----------------|-------|--------------------|------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Keewatin | Adams, John M. | ..... | ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1918 | 8 | 8 | 1,800 | ..... | ..... |
| | MacPherson, Rose | ..... | ..... | ..... | Art, Phys. Cul. | 1918 | 1½ | 2 | ..... | ..... | 1,150 |
| Kenmore, 15 Osgoode | Fraser, Christine M. | ..... | ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 5½ | 5 | 1,400 | ..... | ..... |
| | Coumans, Melinda M. | (Int.) *** | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1919 | 1½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 850 |
| †Kinburn, 11 Fitzroy | Craven, Henry | (Int.) ** | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1919 | 1½ | ..... | 1,100 | ..... | ..... |
| Lakefield | Simpson, John M. | ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | ..... | 1916 | 10½ | 9 | 1,450 | ..... | ..... |
| | Wood, Hilda F. | (Int.) | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1919 | 2½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 900 |
| Lanark | Payette, Henry J. | (Int.) ** | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1919 | 1 | ..... | 1,100 | ..... | ..... |
| | McLean, Helen G. | (Int.) | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1919 | 1½ | 1½ | ..... | ..... | 850 |
| Lansdowne, 9 Leeds and Lansdowne Front | Garbutt, Ruby R. | ..... | ..... | ..... | Art | 1919 | 2½ | 1 | 1,100 | ..... | ..... |
| Lion's Head | Simmie, Jean | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1920 | ..... | 2½ | 1,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Little Current | Schofield, Muriel M. | (Int.) ** | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1920 | ..... | 1½ | 1,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Lucknow | Money, Mabel | ..... | ..... | Art | (Int.) | 1919 | 3½ | 5 | 1,450 | ..... | ..... |
| | Spence, Frances M. | (Int.) | ..... | Phys. Cul. | ..... | 1919 | 1½ | 3 | ..... | ..... | 975 |
| †Malakoff, 3 Marlborough | Reid, Emmett C. | (Int.) ** | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1919 | 1½ | 4 | 1,100 | ..... | ..... |
| Manitowaning, 2 Assignack | Hart, Luther S. | ..... | ..... | Art | (Int.) | 1919 | 2½ | 4 | 1,050 | ..... | ..... |
| Manotick, 18 Osgoode | McGee, Florence | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1920 | 1½ | 2 | 1,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Massey | Allen, Eula P. | ..... | ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 3½ | 2 | 1,200 | ..... | ..... |
| Maxville | Keough, Margaret | ..... | ..... | Art (Int.) H. Sci. | ..... | 1919 | 3½ | 5½ | 1,100 | ..... | ..... |
| | McDougall, Jean L. | (Int.) | ..... | Eng. & Hist. | ..... | 1919 | 1½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 900 |
| Melbourne, U. 16 Caradoc | Robinson, Wm. G. | (II Cl.) | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1900 | 19½ | 5 | 1,100 | ..... | ..... |
| | Bole, Abbie M. | ..... | ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul., Art. | 1918 | 2½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 900 |
| Merlin, U. 5 Raleigh | Marwick, Bruce D. | ..... | ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 3 | 2 | 1,000 | ..... | ..... |
| | Marwick, Mrs. Allie | ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | Art | 1918 | 5 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 1,000 |

*Endorsed for Principalship. **Temporary certificate as Principal. ***Temporary certificate as Assistant.
†High School Principal's certificate. †One teacher devotes full time and one, half time to Continuation School work.

List of Principals and Assistants of Continuation Schools, January, 1920—Continued

| Post Office and Name of School | Names and professional quali- fications of Teachers (Unless otherwise stated, the teacher is the holder of a per- manent First Class or a High School Assistant's certificate.) | Degrees | Specialists | Elementary and Intermediate Certificates (In the case of Agr. & Hor. the Certificate is In- termediate.) | Date of appointment | | No. of years' experience in a High or Continuation Sch. | No. of years in a Public School | Salaries | | |
|--|--|-----------------|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------|------------------|--|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Principal | Male Assistants | Female Assistants |
| Merrickville | Mazinke, Henrietta E. ....* | ..... | ..... | Art | 1919 | 6 | 6 | 1 | \$ 1,100 | ..... | ..... |
| | Garvey, Leo Jos. ....(Int.) | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1919 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | ..... | 800 | ..... |
| Metcalfe, 11 Osgoode | Bryan, Cameron A. .... | ..... | ..... | Art, Phys. Cul.... | 1919 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1,200 | ..... | ..... |
| | Leavitt, Irene.....(Int.)*** | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1919 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 800 |
| Millbrook | Ranson, Eva Maude ..... | ..... | ..... | Art | 1919 | 9 | 9 | 3 | 1,350 | ..... | ..... |
| | Talbot, Constance M. ..(Int.) | B.A., Tor..... | Eng. & Hist. ... | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 900 |
| Milverton | Carbert, Robert H. .... | ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 1,600 | ..... | ..... |
| | Meldrum, Florence C...(Int.) | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1919 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | ..... | ..... | 750 |
| Mount Albert, 13 East Gwillimbury | Barron, Robert A. | B.A., Tor..... | Eng., Fr., Ger., Cl. Art ..... | ..... | 1920 | 36 | 36 | 5 | 1,400 | ..... | ..... |
| | Switzer, Neva ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1919 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 900 |
| Mount Brydges | Davidson, Georgia | B.A., West.... | ..... | Art, Phys. Cul.... | 1918 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 1,100 | ..... | ..... |
| | O'Brien, Wilfrid E. ... (Int.) | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1919 | 1 | 1 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | 1,000 | ..... |
| †Navan, 3 Cumberland ... | McKenna, Jessie | B.A., Queen's.. | Eng. & H. (Int.) | Phys. Cul. | 1918 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1,100 | ..... | ..... |
| New Hamburg | Bowden, Wm. L. | B.A., Queen's | ..... | Ph. Cl., A. & H.... | 1919 | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 | 1,600 | ..... | ..... |
| | Quinlan, Violet May ..(Int.) | ..... | ..... | Art | 1917 | 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | ..... | ..... | 900 |
| New Liskeard | Dobbie, Isabella E. .... | ..... | ..... | Agr. & H., F.M. | 1911 | 11 | 11 | 18 | 1,500 | ..... | ..... |
| | Brown, Mona ..... | ..... | ..... | Art | 1919 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1,000 |
| New Toronto | Mole, William H. | B.A., Tor..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1917 | 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2,100 | ..... | ..... |
| | Holley, Anna M. ....(Int.) | ..... | ..... | Art | 1918 | 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | ..... | ..... | 850 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|--------------|-------|-------------------|------|-------------------|------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| North Augusta, 17 Augusta. | Shaw, Mrs. Edna G. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1919 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1,350 | ..... | 900 |
| | Howitt, Mary | (Int.) | ..... | ..... | 1919 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| North Gower | White, Edna M. | .....* | ..... | Art | 1919 | 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | 1,050 | ..... | ..... |
| | Abbott, Florence M. | (Int.) | ..... | ..... | 1919 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | ..... | ..... | 850 |
| Norwich | Young, Gordon | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1917 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 8 | 1,400 | ..... | ..... |
| | Templar Nora G. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1919 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | ..... | ..... | 1,000 |
| Odessa, 13 Ernestown | Judge, Albert E. | .....† | ..... | ..... | 1916 | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | 1,100 | ..... | ..... |
| | Warren, Cecille V. | ..... | ..... | Art | 1919 | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 800 |
| Oil Springs | Smith, S. Louise | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1919 | 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 1,200 | ..... | ..... |
| | Geddes, Mary M. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1918 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | ..... | ..... | 900 |
| Orono, 12 Clarke | Costin, Carrie L. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1918 | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 1,050 | ..... | ..... |
| | McMahon, Laura | (Int.) | ..... | ..... | 1919 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | ..... | ..... | 900 |
| Paisley | Sillers, M. Roberta | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1919 | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 | 1,400 | ..... | ..... |
| | Rodger, Mary L. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1917 | 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | ..... | ..... | 900 |
| Pakenham, 4 Pakenham. | White, Mabel R. | .....* | ..... | ..... | 1918 | 8 | ..... | 1,400 | ..... | ..... |
| | Wallace, Minnie G. | (Int.) | ..... | ..... | 1919 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | ..... | ..... | 900 |
| Palmerston | Anglin, Sara | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1913 | 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 10 | 1,500 | ..... | ..... |
| | Houze, Margaret | (Int.) | ..... | Art | 1919 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | ..... | ..... | 900 |
| Plattsville, 24 Blenheim. | Collins, James | ..... | ..... | Art | 1919 | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1,350 | ..... | ..... |
| | Darby, Laura W. | (Int.) | ..... | ..... | 1919 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 850 |
| Port Burwell, 2 Bayham. | Stewart, Bertha R. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1920 | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 7 | 1,500 | ..... | ..... |
| | Stewart, Margaret E. | ..... | ..... | Art | 1918 | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | 850 |
| Port Colborne | Cameron, Allan A. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1915 | 141 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 1,800 | ..... | ..... |
| | Cowan, Anna K. | (Int.) | ..... | Art | 1918 | 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1,200 |
| Port Credit | Doupe, Henry A. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1919 | 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1,600 | ..... | ..... |
| | Harris, E. Beatrice | (Int.) | ..... | Art | 1919 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | ..... | ..... | 1,025 |
| Powassan | Johnston, Mabel C. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1918 | 3 | 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1,050 | ..... | ..... |
| †Princeton, U. 21, Blenheim | Barnby, Vera E. | ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. (Int.) | 1917 | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 1,150 | ..... | ..... |

***Endorsed for Principalship.**

‡High School Principal's certificate.

***Temporary certificate as Assistant.

†One teacher devotes full time and one, half time to Continuation School work.

List of Principals and Assistants of Continuation Schools, January, 1920—Continued

| Post Office and Name of School | Names and professional qual- ifications of Teachers (Unless otherwise stated, the teacher is the holder of a Per- manent First Class or a High School Assistant's certificate.) | Degrees | Specialists | Elementary and Intermediate Certificates (In the case of Agr. & Hor. the Certificate is In- termediate.) | Date of appointment | No. of years' experience in a High or Continuation Sch. | No. of years in a Public School | Salaries | | |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------|--|---------------------|--|------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | | | | | | | | Principal | Male Assistants | Female Assistants |
| Richard's Landing | White, Mary E. (Int.) ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1919 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | \$ 1,000 | \$ | \$ |
| Ridgeway, 11 Bertie | Woodley, Arthur M. Houser, Evelyn G. .... | ..... | ..... | Agr. & Hor. Phys. Cul. | 1913 1917 | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 7 3 | 1,900 ..... | ..... | 1,100 |
| Ripley, 10 Huron | Strathdee, Mary Gilfillan, Viola | M.A., Tor. .... | ..... | Art | 1914 1914 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 18 | 1,100 ..... | ..... | 1,000 |
| Rodney | Yorke, Chas. G. Ryckman, Irene M. (Int.) | B.A., Queen's | Phys. Cul. .... | ..... | 1914 1919 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1,450 ..... | ..... | 1,000 |
| Russell | MacIntyre, Lillian Maitland, Jessie H. | B.A., Queen's .. | Art | Phys. Cul. Phys. Cul. | 1919 1917 | 6 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 1,200 ..... | ..... | 1,000 |
| St. George | Gilchrist, John Allen, Vera G. | B.A., Queen's .. B.A., Queen's .. | ..... | ..... Phys. Cul. | 1916 1919 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 | 1,650 ..... | ..... | 1,000 |
| Schomberg, 14 King | Miller, Mary A. .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1919 | ..... | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1,000 ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Scotland, U. 18 Burford and 3 Oakland | Turvey, Ina Merle Dykes, Vera K. .... | ..... | Art | Phys. Cul. | 1919 1919 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 | 2 | 1,100 ..... | ..... | 800 |
| Southampton | Douglas, Adam C. Snider, Madeleine G. .. (Int.) .. | B.A., Queen's .. B.A., Tor. .... | ..... | Phys. Cul. Phys. Cul., Art. .. | 1916 1919 | 7 1 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1,625 ..... | ..... | 1,250 |
| South Mountain, 1 Moun- tain | Smith, James T. Elliott, Marion B.. (Int.) ..... | ..... ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1919 1919 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... ..... | 1,050 ..... | ..... | 725 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| South Porcupine, U. 1 A | Knox, Mary E..... (Int.)** | ..... | Phys. Cul..... | 1920 | ..... | 1,250 | ..... |
| Tisdale | Burton, Violet (Int.)* | Class. | ..... | 1918 | 1 1/2 | 1,050 | ..... |
| Spencerville, 15 Edwards- | Alkerton, Nancy E. | B.A., Queen's | Art | 1918 | 1 1/2 | ..... | 800 |
| burg | McKillop, Jessie A. .... | ..... | ..... | 1917 | 2 1/2 | 1,350 | ..... |
| Springfield | Fennell, Rena L. | Art, (Int.) Ph. Cl. | Art, Phys. Cul... | 1919 | 1 1/2 | ..... | 1,100 |
| Stayner | Wilson, James S. | B.A., Tor. | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 3 1/2 | 1,600 | ..... |
| Stella | Swallow, Margaret B. .... | ..... | Art | 1917 | 2 1/2 | ..... | 900 |
| Stouffville | Buchanan, Luella M. (Int.)* | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1918 | 1 1/2 | 900 | ..... |
| Sturgeon Falls | Alderson, Bessie ..... | ..... | ..... | 1919 | 2 | ..... | 750 |
| Sutton | Stouffer, Archibald | Phys. Cul. (Int.) | ..... | 1918 | 1 1/2 | 1,500 | ..... |
| Tamworth, 3, 6 and 10, | Knapp, Elizabeth E. .... | ..... | Art, Phys. Cul.. | 1918 | 4 | ..... | 900 |
| Sheffield | Russell, Robert V.... (Int.)** | ..... | ..... | 1919 | 1 1/2 | 1,400 | ..... |
| Tara | McDonald, Margaret D. ....* | ..... | Phys. Cul..... | 1917 | 1 | 1,175 | ..... |
| Tavistock | Macdonald, Margaret J. (Int.) | ..... | Art | 1918 | 1 | ..... | 850 |
| Teeswater | Fletcher, Douglas R. .... | ..... | Phys. Cul..... | 1915 | 3 1/2 | 1,500 | ..... |
| Thamesville | Johnston, Leila G. | Art | Phys. Cul..... | 1916 | 3 | ..... | 800 |
| Thessalon | Hicks, Frederick M. .... | ..... | Phys. Cul..... | 1919 | 2 1/2 | 1,400 | ..... |
| Thornbury | McDonald, Katherine M. | M.A., Tor. | Art | 1920 | 5 | ..... | 950 |
| Thornbury | Grainger, Luella | B.A., Queen's | ..... | 1918 | 2 | 1,400 | ..... |
| Thornbury | Bell, Jessie M. | B.A., Tor. | Mod. & Hist. .. | 1916 | 1 1/2 | ..... | 1,100 |
| Thornbury | Thompson, Harry C. .... | ..... | ..... | 1912 | 3 | 1,200 | ..... |
| Thornbury | Teacher to be appointed.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Thornbury | Philp, Florence H. ....* | ..... | Phys. Cul..... | 1918 | 4 1/2 | 1,300 | ..... |
| Thornbury | Holmes, Jessie R. .... | ..... | Art | 1919 | 2 1/2 | ..... | 850 |
| Thornbury | Cavanagh, Theresa P. M. .... | ..... | Art, Phys. Cul.. | 1917 | 2 | 1,450 | ..... |
| Thornbury | Pearson, Florence E... (Int.) | B.A., Tor. | Phys. Cul..... | 1919 | 2 | ..... | 1,100 |
| Thornbury | Summers, Christopher ..... | ..... | Ph. Cl., Ag. & H... | 1918 | 5 | 1,300 | ..... |
| Thornbury | Hartman, Helen ..... | ..... | Art, Phys. Cul... | 1916 | 1 | ..... | 800 |

***Temporary certificate as Assistant.

**Temporary certificate as Principal.

*Endorsed for Principalship.
†High School Principal's certificate.

List of Principals and Assistants of Continuation Schools, January, 1920—Continued

| Post Office and Name of School | Names and professional quali- fications of Teachers (Unless otherwise stated, the teacher is the holder of a Per- manent First Class or a High School Assistant's Certificate.) | Degrees | Specialists | Elementary and Intermediate Certificates (In the case of Agr. & Hor. the Certificate is In- termediate.) | Date of appointment | No. of years' experience in a High or Continuation Sch. | No. of years in a Public School | Salaries | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------------|-------------------|--|---------------------|--|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | | | | | | | | Principal | Male Assistants | Female Assistants |
| Thorndale, 8 W. Nissouri | Austin, Prudence M. Gendron, Muriel M. ... (Int.) | B.A., Tor. | Art | Phys. Cul. Phys. Cul. | 1918 1919 | 5½ 1½ | 3 | \$ 1,300 | \$ | \$ |
| Tilbury | McCoig, Mary Alice ..... | ..... | ..... | Art, Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 4 | 3½ | 1,100 | ..... | ..... |
| Timmins | Armstrong, Mabel R. .... | ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1918 | 1½ | 2 | ..... | ..... | 850 |
| Tottenham | Carter, Chetwynd S. .... | ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 9½ | ..... | 1,800 | ..... | ..... |
| Warkworth, 2 Percy | Clarke, Frank B. .... | ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1911 | 16½ | 6 | 1,400 | ..... | ..... |
| Webbwood | Edwards, Mabel ... (Int.) *** | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1919 | ½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 750 |
| Westboro', 2 Nepean | Mitchell, May ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. (Int.) | Art | 1919 | 11 | 5½ | 1,100 | ..... | ..... |
| West Lorne | Gillespie, Grace A. | B.A., Queen's.. | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1920 | 5 | 1½ | ..... | ..... | 1,250 |
| Westmeath, 2 Westmeath. | Connell, Constance L. (Int.) ** | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1919 | ½ | ..... | 850 | ..... | ..... |
| †Westport | Stewart, Annie J. | B.A., Queen's.. | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 9½ | 1½ | 1,575 | ..... | ..... |
| Winona, 1 Saltfleet..... | McNeil, Lena ..... | ..... | ..... | Art | 1919 | 2 | 1½ | ..... | ..... | 1,025 |
| Wroxeter | Meadows, Persie C. | B.A., Queen's.. | ..... | Art | 1918 | 8½ | 4 | 1,400 | ..... | ..... |
| | Cook, Ida M. .... | ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | ¾ | 3 | ..... | ..... | 800 |
| | Halford, Aileen M.. (Int.) ** | B.A., Tor. .... | ..... | ..... | 1919 | ½ | ..... | 1,200 | ..... | ..... |
| | Ranson, Bertha M. .... | ..... | Phys. Cul. (Int.) | ..... | 1920 | 4 | 2 | 1,300 | ..... | ..... |
| | McDonnell, Margt. (Sr. St. Clare) | B.A., Queen's | ..... | ..... | 1919 | 1½ | ..... | 800 | ..... | ..... |
| | Garvin, M. Kathleen .. (Int.) | ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 2½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 700 |
| | Mullette, Fernia H. .... | ..... | ..... | Art | 1920 | 3½ | 1 | 1,200 | ..... | ..... |
| | Burchill, Mrs. Jean S. .... | ..... | ..... | Ho. Sci., Ph. Cl. ... | 1919 | 14½ | 10 | 1,100 | ..... | ..... |
| | Sanderson, Elizabeth M. .... | ..... | ..... | Art, Phys. Cul. | 1918 | 1½ | 2 | ..... | ..... | 800 |

***Temporary certificate as Assistant.

**Temporary certificate as Principal.

*Endorsed for Principalship.

†One teacher devotes full time and one, half time to Continuation School work.

SUMMARY, CONTINUATION SCHOOLS, JANUARY, 1920

| Number of Schools, Sex and Number of Teachers, and Percentages | | Salaries | University Graduates, Specialists, etc. |
|--|-----|-----------------------------------|--|
| Schools | | | |
| Three-teacher Schools | 2 | Highest Salary, Principals | Graduates |
| Two-teacher Schools | 104 | “ Male Assistants.. | Non-Graduates |
| *One-teacher Schools | 31 | “ Female | 1,100 |
| | | | 1,300 |
| Number of Schools | 137 | Average Salary, Principals | Percentage of Graduates, Jan., 1920..... |
| | | | “ “ 1919..... |
| Increase for the year | 4 | Increase for the year | Percentage of Non-Graduates, Jan., 1920 |
| | | | “ “ 1919 |
| Teachers | | | |
| Men | 63 | Average Salary of Assistants | Specialists, Jan., 1920 |
| Women | 181 | Increase for the year | Interim Specialists, Jan., 1920 |
| | | | Percentage of Specialists and Interim Specialists, Jan., 1920 |
| Total | 244 | Average Salary all Teachers | Percentage of Specialists and Interim Specialists, Jan., 1919 |
| | | Increase for the year | Elementary Certificates in Art |
| | | | “ “ Physical Culture.. |
| | | Average Salary, Male Assistants | “ “ Household Science |
| | | Increase for the year | “ “ Farm Mechanics.. |
| | | | Intermediate Certificates in Agriculture and Horticulture |
| January, 1920: Men, 25.81; Women, 74.18 | | Average Salary, Female Assistants | Teachers holding Elementary or Intermediate Certificates, Jan., 1920 |
| “ 1919: “ 27.77; “ 72.22 | | Increase for the year | Decrease for the year |
| “ 1914: “ 31.65; “ 68.34 | | | |
| “ 1912: “ 39.44; “ 60.55 | | | |

NOTE: Three schools, Burlington, Exeter and Milton, were made High Schools in 1919.
* Eight of these schools have in addition one teacher who devotes at least half time to Continuation School work.

III. List of Principals and Assistants of Collegiate Institutes and High Schools, January, 1920

| Collegiate Institutes | Names of Teachers | Degrees | Specialists | Elementary and Intermediate Certificates (In the case of Agr. and Hor. the Certificate is Intermediate.) | Date of appointment | No. of years' experience in a High School or Coll. Inst. | No. of years in a Public School | Salaries | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---|---------------------|--|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | | | | | | | | Principal | Male Assistants | Female Assistants |
| Barrie | Girdwood, Arthur R. | B.A., McM. | Math. | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 16 | ... | 2,530 | ... | ... |
| | Hay, Andrew | ... | Math. | ... | 1882 | 41 | 8 | ... | 1,650 | ... |
| | Dewar, Nora G. | B.A., Queen's | Classics | Art | 1920 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ... | ... | ... | 1,450 |
| | Burriss, Mae N. | B.A., Tor. | Phys. Cul., Mods. & His. | ... | 1915 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | ... | ... | 1,595 |
| | Heath, Horace J. | B.A., Tor. | Phys. Cul. (Int.), Science. | ... | 1915 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | ... | 1,980 | ... |
| | Burns, Olive M. | B.A., Queen's | Art | ... | 1916 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Keagey, Jessie L. | B.A., Tor. | Phys. Cul. (Int.) | ... | 1916 | 5 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ... | ... | 1,375 |
| | Pirie, Lizzie B. | ... | Phys. Cul. (Int.) | ... | 1920 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | ... | ... | 1,265 |
| | Stark, Ethel M. | B.A., Tor. | Com. | Phys. Cul. | 1918 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ... | ... | ... | 1,500 |
| | ... | ... | Art | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,155 |
| Brantford | Overholt, Arthur M. | M.A., McM. | Math. | ... | 1918 | 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3,400 | ... | ... |
| | Burt, Arthur W. | B.A., Tor. | Mods. and Eng. | ... | 1893 | 41 | ... | ... | 2,500 | ... |
| | Passmore, Samuel F. | M.A., Tor. | Classics | ... | 1885 | 39 | ... | ... | 2,300 | ... |
| | Coates, Daniel H. | B.A., Tor. | Math. | ... | 1893 | 32 | ... | ... | 2,300 | ... |
| | Bunnell, Effie M. | B.A., Tor. | Eng., Fr. and Ger. | ... | 1891 | 28 | ... | ... | ... | 2,300 |
| | Erwin, Willis M. | B.A., Queen's | Science | Agr. & Hor. | 1918 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ... | ... | 2,300 | ... |
| | Ryan, Gertrude | ... | ... | ... | 1912 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mathews, Alma M. | E.A., McM. | Eng. & Hist. (Int.), Art. | ... | 1917 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | ... | ... | 1,625 |
| | Hanna, Lorna | B.A., Tor. | Eng. & Hist., Phys. Cul. | ... | 1917 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 1,750 |
| | Franklin, Helen A. | B.A., Tor. | Eng. & Hist. (Int.) | Phys. Cul. | 1918 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ... | ... | ... | 1,625 |
| | McAllister, Annie G. | ... | Phys. Cul. (Int.) | ... | 1917 | 12 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ... | ... | 1,625 |
| | Hately, Mary Enid | B.A., Tor. | ... | Phys. Cul. | 1918 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ... | ... | ... | 1,625 |
| | Willoughby, Annie J. | ... | Phys. Cul. (Int.) | ... | 1917 | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 | ... | ... | 1,625 |
| | Dixon, Nora G. | ... | Com. | Phys. Cul., Art. | 1915 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | ... | ... | 1,625 |
| | Shultis, Adam | ... | Com. | ... | 1896 | 23 | 11 | ... | 2,300 | ... |
| | McFadden, Robt. W. E. | B.A., Tor. | ... | ... | 1916 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ... | 2,000 | ... |
| | Millar, Frederick G. | B.A., Tor. | ... | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 16 | ... | ... | 1,875 | ... |
| | Keys, George P. | ... | Phys. Cul. | Man. Train. | 1919 | 4 | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ... | 2,000 | ... |
| | Hartley, Edna E. | ... | (Household Sc. Instr.) | ... | 1918 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 | ... | ... | 1,375 |
| | Mutter, James A. | ... | (Man. Train. Instr.) | ... | 1919 | 4 | ... | ... | 2,200 | ... |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------|------------------|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Brockville.... | Husband, Almeron J.* | B.A., Tor. | Eng. & Hist., Fr. & Ger. | 1895 | 24 | 3 | 3,000 | ..... | ..... |
| | Thompson, Alva E. | B.A., Queen's | Math. & Phys. | 1919 | 3 | ..... | 2,200 | ..... | ..... |
| | Beattie, Lewis S. | (Int.) | Phys. Cul. | 1910 | 11 | ..... | 2,000 | ..... | ..... |
| | Way, William S. | B.A., McM. | Eng. and Hist. | 1919 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1,600 | ..... | ..... |
| | Giles, A. Edith | M.A., Tor. | Art | 1890 | 30 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 1,700 |
| | Helson, Margaret J. | B.A., Queen's | Mod. and Hist. | 1919 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,600 |
| | Smith, Margaret | B.A., Tor. | Com. | 1920 | 25 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 1,500 |
| | Hamilton, Grace A. G. (Int.) | B.A., Queen's | Classics | 1920 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1,500 |
| | Butler, Frank H. | B.A., Tor. | Science | 1920 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | 2,100 | ..... | ..... |
| | Anderson, John A. | B.A., Queen's | (Int.) | 1920 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 | 2,100 | ..... | ..... |
| Chatham..... | Twohey, William J. | M.A., Tor. | Classics | 1904 | 35 | ..... | 3,000 | ..... | ..... |
| | Sexsmith, William N. | B.A., Tor. | Eng. and Hist. | 1907 | 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 2,300 | ..... | ..... |
| | Houston, Jessie | B.A., Tor. | Mod. and Hist. | 1913 | 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,000 |
| | Asselstine, Oliver | M.A., Queen's | Math. | 1915 | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | 2,300 | ..... | ..... |
| | Haydon, William J. | M.A., McM. | Science | 1917 | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | 2,300 | ..... | ..... |
| | Kirk, Gladys R. | B.A., Tor. | Phys. Cul. (Int.), Art. | 1917 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1,500 |
| | Brimicombe, Bessie F. | B.A., Tor. | Com. | 1918 | 7 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 1,600 |
| | Hewitt, Cora E. | B.A., Trin., Dub. | Mod. & Hist., Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | 1,700 |
| | Ross, Margaret C. | B.A., Queen's | Phys. Cul. (Int.) | 1919 | 5 | ..... | 1,700 | ..... | 1,400 |
| | Challinor, John L. | B.A., Tor. | Eng. and Hist. | 1920 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,400 |
| Clinton | Merry, Nellie P. | (Int.) | Manual Training | 1917 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 10 | 1,700 | ..... | ..... |
| | Weir, Robert | B.A., Tor. | (Household Sci. Instr.) | 1918 | 2 | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | 1,400 |
| | Campbell, Clara L. | B.A., Tor. | Classics | 1907 | 28 | ..... | 2,000 | ..... | ..... |
| | Trealeaven, John W. | B.A., Tor. | Eng. & Hist., Fr. & Ger. | 1910 | 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | ..... | ..... | 1,500 |
| | Macdougall, Isabella J. | B.Sc. Agr., McM. | Sci. and Agr. | 1919 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | 1,600 | ..... | ..... |
| | Foulds, Frank E. | (Int.) | Math. | 1919 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 9 | ..... | ..... | 1,400 |
| | Helmkay, Dora L. | B.A., Queen's | Art, Phys. Cul. (Int.) | 1919 | 1 | ..... | 1,000 | ..... | ..... |
| | Edwards, Rebecca S. | (Int.) | Science | 1893 | 28 | 1 | 2,200 | ..... | ..... |
| | Nealon, Matthew J. | M.A., Queen's | Eng., Fr. and Ger. | 1898 | 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,550 |
| | Arthur, Colin C. | B.A., Tor. | Science | 1916 | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 | 1,650 | ..... | ..... |
| Cobourg | Jones, Laura L. | B.A., Queen's | Phys. Cul. (Int.) | 1916 | 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 | ..... | ..... | 1,100 |
| | Davidson, Robert D. P. | B.A., Queen's | Com., Art | 1916 | 4 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | 1,550 |
| | Hickey, Philippa A. V. | M.A., Tor. | Classics | 1918 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,500 |
| | Elcoat, Hazel I. | B.A., Tor. | Math. & Phys. | 1919 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | 1,700 | ..... | ..... |
| | Penfold, Janet L. | (Int.) | (Household Sci. Instr.) | 1917 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | 800 |
| | McKenzie, Russell N. | B.A., Tor. | Science | 1919 | 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2,500 | ..... | ..... |
| | Dinsmore, Herbert B. | B.A., Tor. | Classics | 1919 | 3 | ..... | 2,200 | ..... | ..... |
| | Boggs, Grace | M.A., Tor. | Math. & Phys., Phys. Cul | 1918 | 2 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 1,800 |
| | Willoughby, Henry A. G. | B.A., Tor. | Math. & Phys., Phys. Cul | 1918 | 2 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 1,800 |
| | Atkinson, Wm. D. T. | B.A., Tor. | Math. & Phys., Phys. Cul | 1918 | 2 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 1,800 |
| Collingwood | Muirhead, Jessie L. | B.A., Tor. | Math. & Phys., Phys. Cul | 1918 | 2 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 1,800 |
| | | | | | | | | | |

*Qualified to teach Spanish,

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|-------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Goderich | White, Orville R. | ..... | Phys. Cul. | ..... | 1 1/2 | ..... | 1,400 | ..... | 1,300 |
| | Harding, Mary J. | (Int.) | Classics, Phys. Cul. | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,300 |
| | Hardy, John H. | ..... | Manual Training (Int.) | ..... | 3 1/2 | ..... | 2,200 | ..... | 2,200 |
| | Phelan, Frank J. | (Int.) | (Household Sci. Instr.) | ..... | 5 1/2 | ..... | 1,800 | ..... | 1,800 |
| | Leslie, Myrtle J. | (Int.) | ..... | ..... | 1 1/2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,100 |
| | Hume, John P. | ..... | Science | ..... | 28 | 2,100 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Robertson, Alexander M. | ..... | Math., Fr. and Ger. | ..... | 24 1/2 | ..... | 1,700 | ..... | ..... |
| | Clifford, Margaret K. | ..... | Mods. & Hist., Eng. & Hist. | ..... | 12 1/2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,600 |
| | Fletcher, Beatrice L. | ..... | Classics | ..... | 9 1/2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,400 |
| | Hodge, Gertrude Agnes | ..... | Com. Art (Int.) | ..... | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,400 |
| Guelph | Anderson, Beatrice E. | ..... | Art | ..... | 9 1/2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,400 |
| | Govenlock, Janet S. | (Int.) | Math. | ..... | 2 1/2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,200 |
| | Davison, James | ..... | Eng., Hist., Fr. & Ger. | ..... | 45 | 2,600 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Charlesworth, John W. | ..... | Com. | ..... | 29 | ..... | 2,150 | ..... | ..... |
| | Skinner, Kate C. | ..... | Art | ..... | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,900 |
| | Blyth, Sara | ..... | Mods. and Hist. (Int.) | ..... | 14 1/2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,700 |
| | Humphries, B. Rowena | ..... | Phys. Cul., Art (Int.) | ..... | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,450 |
| | Cinnamon, Mabel A. | ..... | Phys. Cul. | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,250 |
| | Knight, Florence I. | (Int.) | Phys. Cul. | ..... | 2 1/2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,300 |
| | Shaw, Elsie M. | ..... | Phys. Cul. (Int.), Sci. | ..... | 1 1/2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,150 |
| Hamilton | Green, Walter H. H. | ..... | Classics | ..... | 4 | ..... | 2,150 | ..... | ..... |
| | Urquhart, Mrs. Ethel K. | ..... | Phys. Cul. (Int.) | ..... | 12 1/2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,900 |
| | Worden, Ernest H. G. | ..... | Art | (Int.) | 2 1/2 | ..... | 1,500 | ..... | ..... |
| | Sweeney, Agnes C. | ..... | Math., Science | ..... | 14 | 3 1/2 | ..... | ..... | 1,450 |
| | Turner, John B. | ..... | Eng., Fr. and Ger. | ..... | 38 | 3 | 3,700 | ..... | ..... |
| | Hogarth, Eber S. | ..... | Mods. and Hist. | ..... | 31 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,850 |
| | McGarvin, Michael J. | ..... | Math. | ..... | 11 | 1 1/2 | ..... | ..... | 2,850 |
| | Simpson, Benjamin L. | ..... | Art, Com. | ..... | 14 1/2 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 2,750 |
| | Johnston, George L. | ..... | Classics | ..... | 32 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 2,650 |
| | Morris, Arthur W. | ..... | Science, Math. | ..... | 15 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 2,750 |
| | Morrison, Edward | ..... | Math. | ..... | 13 1/2 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 2,700 |
| | Armstrong, George F. | ..... | Science | ..... | 17 1/2 | 1 1/2 | ..... | ..... | 2,650 |
| | Marshall, Charles F. | ..... | Classics | ..... | 12 1/2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,550 |
| | Freeman, John A. | ..... | Math. | ..... | 31 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,550 |
| | McGee, Cyril H. | ..... | Mods. and Hist. | ..... | 23 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,550 |
| | Collins, Herbert E. | ..... | Math. | ..... | 13 1/2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,550 |
| | Sheppard, Alton M. | ..... | Fr. and Ger. | ..... | 11 | 2 1/2 | ..... | ..... | 2,450 |
| | Edwards, John J. | ..... | Eng. and Hist. | ..... | 9 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 2,400 |
| | Price, Charles F. | ..... | Eng. & Hist., Fr. & Ger. | ..... | 9 | 8 | ..... | ..... | 2,400 |
| | Foucar, Walter K. | ..... | Mds. & H., (Int.), El. & H. | ..... | 24 1/2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,300 |
| | Beck, Clinton G. | ..... | Science | (Int.) | 6 1/2 | 2 1/2 | ..... | ..... | 2,200 |
| | Pugh, Harry C. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 1/2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,150 |
| | Devitt, S. Girvin | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 1/2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 2,100 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|------|-----|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| Kitchen- Waterloo .. | Smith, George R. | B.A., Tor. | Math. .... | ..... | 1917 | 8½ | 3½ | ..... | 2, 180 | ..... | 1, 600 |
| | Chown, Hattie L. | B.A., Tor. | Eng. and Hist. (Int.) | ..... | 1905 | 15 | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2, 020 |
| | Fraser, James W. | B.A., Tor. | Math. .... | ..... | 1904 | 16½ | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2, 100 |
| | Hedley, William P. | B.A., Tor. | Eng., Hist., Fr. & Ger. .... | ..... | 1908 | 15½ | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1, 940 |
| | Henstridge, Elizabeth .. | M.A., Queen's .. | Com. (Int.) | ..... | 1907 | 18½ | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2, 000 |
| | Hitsman, Samuel A. | B.A., Queen's .. | ..... | ..... | 1916 | 5½ | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1, 580 |
| | Irving, Geraldine N. | B.A., Queen's .. | ..... | ..... | 1916 | 3½ | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2, 000 |
| | Kelly, James W. | B.A., Queen's .. | Phys. Cul. (Int.) | ..... | 1912 | 7½ | 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1, 640 |
| | McCormack, Mary Irene .. | B.A., Queen's .. | Classics .... | ..... | 1919 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2, 040 |
| | Shaver, Charles A. (Int.) | B.A., Queen's .. | Mods. and Hist. | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 10½ | 4½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1, 840 |
| Lindsay | Stock, Dora H. | M.A., Queen's .. | Phys. Cul. | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 1½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1, 500 |
| | Hiscock, May B. | B.A., Queen's .. | (Drill Instructor) | ..... | 1920 | 9½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1, 100 |
| | Palmer, George A. .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1910 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Forsyth, David | B.A., Tor. | Math. .... | ..... | 1901 | 42½ | 1 | 2, 400 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Brown, Harry W. | B.A., Queen's .. | Art ..... | ..... | 1905 | 14½ | 17 | ..... | 2, 000 | ..... | ..... |
| | Pugsley, Edmund | B.A., Vic. | Science | Agri. & Hor. | 1909 | 29 | ..... | ..... | 2, 000 | ..... | ..... |
| | Kerr, Charles S. | B.A., Tor. | Classics, Eng. and Hist. | ..... | 1911 | 32 | ..... | ..... | 2, 000 | ..... | ..... |
| | Erb, Maurice | B.A., Queen's .. | Eng. and Hist. .... | ..... | 1917 | 3½ | 5 | ..... | 1, 800 | ..... | ..... |
| | Hubbs, Mary W. | B.A., Queen's .. | Fr. and Ger. | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 4½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1, 450 |
| | Mallory, Bertha | B.A., Queen's .. | Phys. Cul. (Int.), Com. | Art | 1913 | 12½ | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1, 600 |
| London | Lee, Anna A. .... | ..... | Art | (Int.) | 1912 | 10 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1, 200 |
| | Barber, Etta L. .... | ..... | Phys. Cul. .... | ..... | 1914 | 7½ | 5½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1, 200 |
| | Stephens, James E. (Int.) | ..... | Phys. Cul. .... | ..... | 1919 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 750 | ..... | ..... |
| | Jones, Stephanie W. .... | ..... | Phys. Cul. .... | ..... | 1915 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 500 |
| | Pengelly, Olympus R. .... | ..... | Manual Training .. | ..... | 1919 | 5 | 5 | ..... | 1, 800 | ..... | ..... |
| | Boyd, Marion K. .... | ..... | (Household Sci. Instr.) | ..... | 1914 | 5½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1, 100 |
| | Kirkconnell, Thomas A. | B.A., Qn's, L.L.D., Tor. | Math. .... | ..... | 1908 | 34 | 3 | 3, 250 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Jennings, Edwin Wm. | B.A., Tor. | Eng. and Hist. .... | ..... | 1909 | 17 | 4 | ..... | 2, 500 | ..... | ..... |
| | Firth, Thomas | M.A., Tor. | Science | Agri. & Hor. | 1912 | 9½ | 2½ | ..... | 2, 500 | ..... | ..... |
| | Lucas, Gavin A. | B.A., Tor. | Com. | Art | 1910 | 17 | 6 | ..... | 2, 375 | ..... | ..... |

List of Principals and Assistants of Collegiate Institutes and High Schools, January, 1920—Continued

| Collegiate Institutes | Names of Teachers | Degrees | Specialists | Elementary and Intermediate Certificates (In the case of Agr. and Hor. the Certificate is Intermediate.) | Date of appointment | No. of years' experience in a High School or Coll. Inst. | No. of years in a Public School | Salaries | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---|---------------------|--|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | | | | | | | | Principal | Male Assistants | Female Assistants |
| London—Con. | Calvert, Joseph F. | M.A., McM. | Science | Agr. & Hor. | 1909 | 15 | 1½ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| | Firth, Joseph W. | B.A., Tor. | Science | | 1914 | 12 | 2 | 2,500 | 2,500 | |
| | Gray, Neil R. | B.A., Tor. | Mods. and Hist. | | 1904 | 16½ | 3 | 2,500 | 2,500 | |
| | Dickinson, James A. | | Com. | | 1895 | 33 | 4 | 2,500 | 2,500 | |
| | Buchanan, John A. | B.A., Queen's | Com. | | 1907 | 18 | 3½ | 2,400 | 2,400 | |
| | Walker, Arthur J. | B.A., Queen's | Com. | | 1908 | 16 | 8 | 2,400 | 2,400 | |
| | Cameron, John H. | | Eng. and Hist. | | 1911 | 21 | 9 | 2,400 | 2,400 | |
| | McNeill, William G. | B.A., Queen's | Mods. and Hist. | | 1918 | 4½ | 3½ | 2,300 | 2,300 | |
| | Goldstick, Isidore | M.A., Tor. | Mods. and Hist. | | 1917 | 2½ | 14 | 2,200 | 2,200 | |
| | Bluet, Claude K. | B.A., Queen's | Classics | | 1912 | 7½ | 3 | 2,300 | 2,300 | |
| | Miller, Everton A. | M.A., McM. | Math. | Phys. Cul. | 1918 | 7½ | 1½ | 2,400 | 2,400 | |
| | Umlin, William R. | B.A., Queen's | Mods. and Hist. (Int.) | | 1919 | 2½ | 3½ | 2,200 | | |
| | Menhennick, Ada M. | B.A., McM. | Eng. and Hist., Art (Int.) | | 1913 | 10 | 2½ | | 2,000 | |
| | McCamus, Bessie | B.A., Tor. | | | 1897 | 24½ | 2½ | | 2,000 | |
| | Kelso, Alice C. | | | | 1912 | 7½ | 23 | | 2,000 | |
| | Winnett, Violet E. | B.A., Western | Com. | | 1915 | 8½ | 2 | 2,400 | 2,400 | |
| | Oates, Thomas W. | | Com. | | 1915 | 11½ | 2 | | | |
| | Blake, Richard J. | B.A., West. | Phys. Cul. | | 1917 | 3½ | 8 | | 1,800 | |
| | Manley, Mary J. | | (Art Instructor) | | 1918 | 8½ | | 2,000 | | |
| | Murday, Arthur M. | | Phys. Cul. | | 1887 | 39 | | 1,200 | | |
| | Davidson, S. Kelso | | Phys. Cul. | | 1916 | 14½ | | 2,000 | | |
| | Syme, John J. | | Phys. Cul. (Int.), Com. | | 1919 | 3½ | 2 | | | |
| | Morgan, Pearl S. | | Com. | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 5½ | 3½ | 2,100 | 2,000 | |
| | Squire, William J. | | Art, Phys. Cul. (Int.) | | 1919 | 5½ | 1½ | 2,100 | | |
| | Buck, Charles S. | | | | 1919 | 13½ | 7 | | | |
| | McCann, Dorothy | B.A., Queen's | Eng. and Hist. | | 1919 | 11½ | 4½ | 2,400 | | |
| | McEachran, Mary | B.A., Queen's | | | 1919 | 13½ | | | 1,500 | |
| | McEachern, John G. | B.A., Queen's | | | 1920 | 11½ | | | 1,600 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|--------------|------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Morrisburg | Dolan, John H. | B.A., Queen's | Classics | ..... | 1920 | 21½ | ..... | ..... | 2,400 | ..... |
| | Adams, William A. | ..... | Manual Training | ..... | 1917 | 10 | 20 | ..... | 2,100 | ..... |
| | MacPherson, Mary C. | B.A., Queen's | (Household Sci. Instr.) | ..... | 1908 | 17 | ..... | ..... | 2,000 | ..... |
| | O'Neill, Morgan J. | M.A., Queen's | Math. & Phys. | (Int.) | 1919 | 5½ | 2½ | 1,800 | ..... | ..... |
| | Boyd, Annie A. | M.A., Queen's | Com., Science | ..... | 1907 | 15½ | 8 | ..... | ..... | 1,600 |
| | Pringle, Gertrude | B.A., Tor. | Art, Classics | ..... | 1912 | 14½ | ½ | ..... | ..... | 1,500 |
| | Baird, Mabel M. | B.A., Tor. | Mods. and Hist. | ..... | 1919 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,200 |
| | McLellan, Robert F. | B.A., Tor. | Phys. Cul. | ..... | 1920 | ½ | ..... | ..... | 1,500 | ..... |
| | Maclean, Godwin V. | M.A., Tor. | Math. | ..... | 1913 | 27 | 1½ | 2,000 | ..... | ..... |
| | Locklin, Elva J. | B.A., Tor. | Art | (Int.) | 1913 | 6 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 1,200 |
| Napanee | Baker, Sarah J. | ..... | Com. | ..... | 1914 | 14½ | 2½ | ..... | ..... | 1,400 |
| | Forbes, William B. | B.A., Queen's | Phys. Cul. (Int.), Sci. | ..... | 1919 | 24 | 1 | ..... | 1,700 | ..... |
| | Ross, Frances C. | B.A., Tor. | Classics | ..... | 1919 | ½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,300 |
| | Hammell, Eleanor E.M. | B.A., Tor. | Eng. and Hist. | ..... | 1919 | 2½ | 9 | ..... | ..... | 1,200 |
| | Halpenny, D. Milton | ..... | Phys. Cul. | ..... | 1919 | 2½ | 5 | ..... | 1,400 | ..... |
| | Dickson, James D. | B.A., Tor. | Math. | ..... | 1893 | 32 | 3 | 3,100 | ..... | ..... |
| | Walker, David M. | ..... | Com. | ..... | 1893 | 30 | 16 | ..... | 2,500 | ..... |
| | Will, George E. | B.A., Tor. | Classics | ..... | 1901 | 19½ | 3 | ..... | 2,500 | ..... |
| | Bielby, George H. | B.A., Tor. | Science | ..... | 1913 | 12½ | 7 | ..... | 2,500 | ..... |
| | Howson, Alexandra A. | B.A., Queen's | M.&H. (Int.), F.&G, Ph.Cl. | ..... | 1916 | 10 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 2,000 |
| Niagara Falls | Ward, Ada L. | M.A., Tor. | Mods. and Hist. | ..... | 1917 | 11 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 2,000 |
| | Quarry, Vincent C. | B.A., Tor. | Phys. Cul. | (Int.) | 1919 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 2,100 | ..... |
| | Whitelock, Stanley G. | B.A., Tor. | Phys. Cul. | ..... | 1918 | 1½ | 3 | ..... | 2,100 | ..... |
| | Dickson, Marion C. | B.A., Tor. | Phys. Cul. | ..... | 1919 | 3½ | 3½ | ..... | ..... | 1,900 |
| | VanAlstyne, Susan A. | ..... | Com., Art | (Int.) | 1918 | 7 | 3½ | ..... | ..... | 2,000 |
| | Mitchell, Janet A. | B.A., Tor. | Math. | ..... | 1919 | 1½ | 6 | ..... | ..... | 1,700 |
| | Brown, Percy W. | B.A., Queen's | Household Sci. | ..... | 1913 | 26 | 4 | 2,750 | ..... | ..... |
| | Wallace, Frank D. | M.A., Queen's | Science | ..... | 1913 | 9½ | ..... | ..... | 2,200 | ..... |
| | Affleck, Elsie J. | M.A., Tor. | Math. | ..... | 1916 | 6½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,705 |
| | Farmer, Bessie S. | B.A., McM. | Classics, Phys. Cul. | ..... | 1916 | 3½ | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1,705 |
| North Bay | Mackintosh, Helen | M.A., Queen's | Mods. & H. (Int.), Ph. Cl. | ..... | 1916 | 9½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,705 |
| | Cameron, Mrs. Ethel M. | M.A., Queen's | Mods. & H. (Int.), Fr. & G | ..... | 1919 | 6½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,705 |
| | Bottoms, Emma M. | ..... | Fr. and Ger. | ..... | 1914 | 7½ | 9 | ..... | ..... | 1,650 |
| | Hartley, Floyd C. | B.A., McM. | Art, Com. | ..... | 1919 | 1½ | 1 | ..... | 1,650 | ..... |
| | McMaster, Maude H. | B.A., Queen's | Math. and Phys. | ..... | 1920 | 2½ | 7½ | ..... | ..... | 1,400 |
| | Pickering, John R. | ..... | Eng. & His, Ph. C. (Int.) | ..... | 1920 | 8 | 2 | ..... | 1,500 | ..... |
| | Lillie, John T. | B.A., Vic. | Classics | ..... | 1910 | 32½ | ..... | 2,400 | ..... | ..... |
| | Doidge, Thomas Clarke | B.A., Tor. | Math., Com. | ..... | 1899 | 26 | 8 | ..... | 1,900 | ..... |
| | McGill, David H. | M.A., Queen's | Science | ..... | 1914 | 8 | 3½ | ..... | 2,000 | ..... |
| | Cryderman, May | B.A., Tor. | Eng. and His. | ..... | 1918 | 5½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,300 |
| Orillia | Jamieson, Mrs. Lulu M. | B.A., Tor. | Eng. and Hist. | ..... | 1918 | 3½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,300 |
| | | | Phys. Cul., Art | ..... | 1918 | 3½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

List of Principals and Assistants of Collegiate Institutes and High Schools, January, 1920—Continued

| Collegiate Institutes | Names of Teachers | Degrees | Specialists | Elementary and Intermediate Certificates (In the case of Agr. and Hor. the Certificate is Intermediate.) | Date of appointment | No. of years' experience in a High School or Coll. Inst. | No. of years in a Public School | Salaries | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|---|---------------------|--|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | | | | | | | | Principal | Male Assistants | Female Assistants |
| Orillia—Con... | Watterworth, Grace M. | ..... | Com. | ..... | 1914 | 18½ | 2 | \$ | \$ | \$ 1,650 |
| | Hamilton, Agnes I. | ..... | Art | ..... | 1919 | 6½ | 3 | ..... | ..... | 1,300 |
| | Carter, George W. (Int.) | M.A., Tor. | ..... | ..... | 1920 | 2 | 4 | ..... | 1,500 | ..... |
| | Lees, Margaret A. | B.A., Queen's | Ph. Cl. (Int.), Mods. & H. | ..... | 1920 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,200 |
| Ottawa | McDougall, Alex. H. | B.A., Tor.; LL.D., Qn's | Math. | ..... | 1889 | 34½ | ..... | 4,400 | ..... | ..... |
| | Norris, Isaac T. | B.A., Queen's | Math. | ..... | 1898 | 24 | ..... | ..... | 3,000 | ..... |
| | Stothers, Robert | B.A., Queen's | ..... | ..... | 1887 | 33 | 8 | ..... | 3,000 | ..... |
| | Gilchrist, Dugald A. | B.A., B.Pæd., Tor. | Eng. and Hist. | ..... | 1912 | 14½ | 7 | ..... | 3,000 | ..... |
| | Smeaton, William | B.A., Tor. | Science | ..... | 1906 | 19½ | 1½ | ..... | 2,900 | ..... |
| | Muir, Jessie | M.A., Queen's | Fr. and Ger. | ..... | 1909 | 10½ | 8 | ..... | ..... | 2,700 |
| | Hood, Finlay | B.A., Queen's | Com. (Int), Art | ..... | 1906 | 15 | 7 | ..... | 3,000 | ..... |
| | Simpson, Robert S. | B.A., Queen's | Com. | ..... | 1903 | 21 | 9 | ..... | 3,000 | ..... |
| | Stevenson, William J. | B.A., Queen's | ..... | ..... | 1906 | 29 | 8 | ..... | 2,700 | ..... |
| | Tomkins, Elizabeth A. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1902 | 17½ | 19 | ..... | ..... | 2,600 |
| | Mann, Harry Clarke | B.A., McM. | ..... | ..... | 1907 | 12½ | 6 | ..... | 2,700 | ..... |
| | Graham, William A. | B.A., Tor. | ..... | ..... | 1908 | 21½ | 3 | ..... | 2,700 | ..... |
| | Kaiser, Jesse B. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1909 | 26 | 4 | ..... | 2,700 | ..... |
| | Mabee, George E. | B.A., Tor. | Classics, Fr. and Ger. | ..... | 1910 | 26½ | ..... | ..... | 2,800 | ..... |
| | Lane, James S. | B.A., Tor. | Fr. and Ger. | ..... | 1911 | 23 | ..... | ..... | 2,700 | ..... |
| | Stewart, George B. | B.A., Queen's | Math. | ..... | 1911 | 10½ | 2 | ..... | 2,700 | ..... |
| | Donaldson, William | B.A., Tor. | Science | ..... | 1912 | 19 | 5½ | ..... | 2,700 | ..... |
| | Smith, Henry Lloyd | ..... | Com. | ..... | 1912 | 10 | 6½ | ..... | 2,600 | ..... |
| | Curtis, Jeremiah T. | B.A., Queen's | ..... | ..... | 1913 | 6½ | 15 | ..... | 2,400 | ..... |
| | Howie, James R. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1914 | 6½ | ..... | ..... | 2,360 | ..... |
| | Anderson, Frank C. | B.A., M.D., C.M., Qn's | Science, Com. | ..... | 1914 | 14½ | 5 | ..... | 2,700 | ..... |
| | Latour, Charles A. | B.A., B.L., Laval | ..... | ..... | 1914 | 5½ | 1 | ..... | 2,200 | ..... |
| | Stuart, Frederick A. | M.A., Tor. | Science | ..... | 1915 | 24 | ..... | ..... | 2,700 | ..... |

[illegible]

List of Principals and Assistants of Collegiate Institutes and High Schools, January, 1920—Continued

| Collegiate Institutes | Names of Teachers | Degrees | Specialists | Elementary and Intermediate Certificates (In the case of Agr. and Hor. the Certificate is Intermediate.) | Date of appointment | No. of years' experience in a High School or Coll. Inst. | No. of years in a Public School | Salaries | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|---|---------------------|--|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | | | | | | | | Principal | Male Assistants | Female Assistants |
| Peterborough— Con. | Faint, Pearl B. | M.A., Tor. | Mods. and Hist. | ..... | 1918 | 11 ¹ / ₂ | ..... | \$ ..... | \$ ..... | \$ 2,250 |
| | Richardson, Lorne M.. (Int.) | B.A., Tor. | ..... | ..... | 1919 | 4 ¹ / ₂ | 3 | ..... | 1,875 | ..... |
| | Graham, Hugh H. | B.A., McM. | Science | Agr. & Hor., P.C. | 1919 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,375 | ..... |
| Picton | Kerfoot, Horace W. | B.A., Queen's | Classics | ..... | 1915 | 15 | 11 | 2,700 | ..... | ..... |
| | Reid, Edith L. | ..... | Art, Com. | ..... | 1916 | 11 ¹ / ₂ | 6 ¹ / ₂ | ..... | ..... | 1,600 |
| | Kinnee, Herbert C. | B.A., Tor. | Ph. Cl. (Int.), Math. & Phys. | ..... | 1918 | 5 ¹ / ₂ | 2 | ..... | 1,800 | ..... |
| | Clinton, Nell M. (Int.) | B.A., Queen's | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1918 | 11 ¹ / ₂ | 4 ¹ / ₂ | ..... | ..... | 1,300 |
| | Young, Ralph H. | B.A., Queen's | Science | (Int.) Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 7 | 3 | ..... | 1,800 | ..... |
| | Ingham, Harriet | B.A., Tor. | Mod. & H., E. & H., Ph. Cl. | ..... | 1919 | 4 ¹ / ₂ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,600 |
| | Redmond, E. Josephine | B.A., Queen's | Art | (Int.) | 1919 | 5 ¹ / ₂ | 1 ¹ / ₂ | ..... | ..... | 1,100 |
| | Guthrie, Mora C. (Int.) | B.A., Queen's | Eng. & Hist. | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 1 ¹ / ₂ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,000 |
| | Morton, Christine H. | ..... | ..... | Art, Phys. Cul. | 1920 | 10 ¹ / ₂ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,150 |
| | Howell, William B. L. | B.A., Tor. | Classics | ..... | 1904 | 22 | ..... | 3,000 | ..... | ..... |
| | Cranston, David L. | B.A., Tor. | Math. | ..... | 1907 | 16 | ..... | ..... | 2,600 | ..... |
| | Rosevear, Howard S. | B.A., Tor.; M.A., Harv. | Com. (Int.), Science | ..... | 1910 | 24 | ..... | ..... | 2,600 | ..... |
| Port Arthur | Trenaman, Mabel N. | B.A., Tor. | Mod. & His., Phys. Cul. | ..... | 1916 | 17 ¹ / ₂ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,900 |
| | Kenny, Vera B. | B.A., Tor. | Phys. Cul. (Int.), Art | ..... | 1919 | 3 ¹ / ₂ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,700 |
| | Johnston, William B. (Int.) | B.A., Queen's | Phys. Cul. | ..... | 1919 | 3 ¹ / ₂ | 24 | ..... | 2,000 | ..... |
| | White, Kate E. | ..... | Art (Int.), Com. | ..... | 1918 | 14 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1,800 |
| | Evans, Fred J. (Temp.) | ..... | (Man. Train. Instr.) | ..... | 1918 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 1,800 | ..... |
| | Suttaby, Winnifred A. (Temp.) | ..... | (Household Sci. Instr.) | ..... | 1919 | 1 ¹ / ₂ | 3 | ..... | ..... | 1,100 |
| | Bryan, Hugh W. | M.A., Queen's | Classics | ..... | 1907 | 22 ¹ / ₂ | ..... | 2,400 | ..... | ..... |
| | Baird, Alex. W. | M.A., Queen's | Eng., His., Fr. and Ger. | ..... | 1908 | 11 ¹ / ₂ | ..... | ..... | 2,100 | ..... |
| | Scott, Rena C. | ..... | Phys. Cul. | (Int.) | 1915 | 8 ¹ / ₂ | 2 | ..... | ..... | 1,500 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|------|-----|-------|-------|-------|
| Davies, Norman | B.A., McM. | Science, Phys. Cul. | Ag. & H., F.M. | 1918 | 4½ | 2½ | 2,000 | 1,750 |
| Higginson, Maria A. | B.A., Queen's | Math. | Phys. Cul. | 1918 | 19 | 1 | 1,500 | 1,300 |
| Cameron, James | B.A., Queen's | Phys. Cul. | | 1919 | 5½ | | 1,200 | 1,200 |
| Ryan, Mae H. | B.A., Queen's | Art | (Int.) | 1919 | 4½ | | | 1,700 |
| Chalmers, C. Maude... | B.A., Queen's | Mods. and Hist. | | 1919 | 2 | | | |
| Richardson, Kate | | Art (Int.), Com. | | 1920 | 24 | 8 | | |
| Coombs, Albert E. | M.A., B.Pæd., Tor. | Classics | | 1909 | 27½ | 2,255 | | |
| Taylor, Wilson | B.A., Tor. | Math. | | 1914 | 34 | 2½ | 2,035 | |
| Odum, Eleanor D. | B.A., Trin. | Mods. and Hist. | | 1907 | 16½ | 1 | 1,870 | |
| Jackson, John S. | B.A., Queen's | Science | | 1919 | 1½ | 2 | 1,800 | |
| Anderson, Lillie C. | | Com. | | 1912 | 16 | 3 | 1,650 | |
| Moyer, Lina R. | B.A., Tor. | Phys. Cul. | (Int.) | 1919 | 2½ | | 1,000 | |
| Lauder, Beatrice G. | M.A., Queen's | Eng. and Hist. | | 1912 | 8 | | 1,650 | |
| MacKenzie, Eva F. | | Art | | 1914 | 11½ | 9½ | 1,430 | |
| Bell, Lily M. | M.A., Western | | Art | 1918 | 2½ | 6 | 1,000 | |
| Jenner, Madeline M. | B.A., Tor. | Phys. Cul. | | 1914 | 5½ | | 1,375 | |
| Danard, Charles H. | B.A., Tor. | Phys. Cul. | (Int.) | 1917 | 4½ | 2½ | 1,540 | |
| Poirier, Mary H. | | | | 1916 | 5½ | 1 | 1,210 | |
| Graham, Herbert | B.A., Queen's | | | 1919 | 3 | ½ | 1,200 | |
| O'Connor, Kathleen B. | | | Art, Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 4½ | 2 | 1,050 | |
| Ramage, George E. | B.A., McM. | Phys. Cul., Science (Int.) | | 1918 | 3½ | 1,800 | | |
| Hamer, Lottie E. | B.A., Tor. | Mods and Hist., Phys. Cul | | 1917 | 6 | 2½ | 1,400 | |
| Colbeck, Marjorie M. | B.A., Tor. | Classics | Phys. Cul. | 1916 | 5½ | | 1,400 | |
| Macpherson, Mary K. | B.A., Queen's | Mods. and Hist. | Phys. Cul. | 1918 | 2 | ½ | 1,100 | |
| Heather, Ruth B. | | Com. | (Int.) | 1918 | 4½ | | 1,100 | |
| Grieve, Bessie M. | | | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 1½ | 4 | 900 | |
| Preston, G. Alexander | B.A., Tor. | Math. & Phys., Phys. Cul. | | 1920 | 1½ | | 1,700 | |
| McLachlin, Janet E. | | Art | Phys. Cul. | 1920 | 4½ | 4 | 1,000 | |
| Voaden, Arthur | M.A., Queen's | Eng. and Hist. | | 1903 | 25 | 2 | 3,000 | |
| Liebner, Ernest O. | B.A., Queen's | Science | | 1909 | 26 | | 2,300 | |
| French, Fred. W. | B.A., Tor. | Classics | | 1919 | 22½ | | 2,300 | |
| Gray, George L. | B.A., Tor. | Eng. and Hist. | | 1909 | 12½ | | 2,300 | |
| Cook, Margaret | M.A., Tor. | Eng., His., Fr. & Ger. | | 1903 | 24 | | 2,300 | |
| Feasby, Harold G. | | Phys. Cul. | (Int.) | 1919 | 3 | | 1,800 | |
| Harvey, Martha A. | B.A., Tor. | Math. & Phys., Phys. Cul. | | 1918 | 14 | | 1,900 | |
| Wing, Henry | | Art | | 1908 | 12 | 9 | 2,000 | |
| Thomas, Neil J. | | Eng. and Hist. | | 1910 | 10 | 7½ | 2,300 | |
| Coulter, Eva M. | B.A., Queen's | Eng. and Hist. (Int.) | | 1915 | 6½ | 5½ | 1,700 | |
| Tanner, Anne M. | | Phys. Cul., Com. (Int.) | Art | 1917 | 3½ | 1 | 1,700 | |
| Tanner, Alice M. | | Com. | | 1915 | 7½ | 1½ | 1,900 | |
| Stone, Alice B. | | Com. | | 1913 | 17½ | 8 | 2,100 | |
| Berney, Laura J. | B.A., Queen's | Phys. Cul. | (Int.) | 1911 | 12½ | | 1,700 | |

St. Catharines.

St. Mary's

St. Thomas

List of Principals and Assistants of Collegiate Institutes and High Schools, January, 1920—Continued

| Collegiate Institutes | Names of Teachers | Degrees | Specialists | Elementary and Intermediate Certificates (In the case of Agr. and Hor. the Certificate is Intermediate.) | Date of appointment | No. of Years' experience in a High School or Coll. Inst. | No. of Years in a Public School | Salaries | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|---|---------------------|---|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | | | | | | | | Principal | Male Assistants | Female Assistants |
| | | | | | | | | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| St. Thomas Con. | Bocking, William R. | M.A., Tor. | Ph. Cl. (Int.), Math. & Phys. | ..... | 1920 | 7½ | 1 | ..... | 2,300 | ..... |
| | Palmer, Ethel M. .... | ..... | Household Science | ..... | 1914 | 6 | 5½ | ..... | ..... | 1,500 |
| | Slatterie, Percy J. .. (Temp.) | ..... | (Man. Train. Instr.) | ..... | 1920 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,600 | ..... |
| Sarnia | Brown, Clarence L. | M.A., McM. | Math. .... | ..... | 1918 | 10 | 2 | 2,550 | ..... | ..... |
| | Grant, David M. | B.A., Tor. | Classics | ..... | 1885 | 36 | ..... | ..... | 2,150 | ..... |
| | Dent, William A. .... | ..... | Science | ..... | 1904 | 22 | 2 | ..... | 2,150 | ..... |
| | Graham, Samuel T. H. | M.A., Tor. | Math. & Phys., Phys. Cul. | ..... | 1919 | 3½ | ..... | ..... | 1,850 | ..... |
| | Harris, Mary A. | B.A., McM. | Mods. and Hist. | ..... | 1918 | 7½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,500 |
| | McRae, Donella M. | B.A., Queen's | Phy. Cl. (Int.), Mods. & H. | ..... | 1920 | 14½ | 2 | ..... | ..... | 2,000 |
| | Cruikshank, Libbie | ..... | Com. .... | ..... | 1913 | 14½ | 5 | ..... | ..... | 1,600 |
| | Gordon, Mary M. .... | ..... | Phys. Cul. (Int.) | ..... | 1918 | 4½ | 3½ | ..... | ..... | 1,550 |
| | Nichol, Christine B. .... | ..... | Art, Phys. Cul. | ..... | 1919 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,450 |
| | Winhold, Edward P. .... | ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1920 | 2 | 1 | ..... | 1,550 | ..... |
| | (Teacher to be appointed) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Seaforth | Ross, John F. | M.A., Tor. | Math. & Phys., Phys. Cul. | ..... | 1913 | 6½ | 2½ | 2,350 | ..... | ..... |
| | Hazen, Arthur C. | M.A., Tor. | Science (Int.) | ..... | 1915 | 4½ | 3½ | ..... | 1,900 | ..... |
| | MacPherson, Pearle | B.A., Queen's | Classics | (Int.) | 1918 | 5½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,475 |
| | Pridham, C. Irene | ..... | Art, Com. .... | ..... | 1918 | 6½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,400 |
| | Hall, Marjorie S. (Int.) | B.A., Tor. | Mods. and Hist. | ..... | 1918 | 1½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,325 |
| | Taggart, F. Doreene... (Int.) | B.A., Queen's | Eng. and Hist. | ..... | 1919 | 1½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,175 |
| Smith's Falls | Hartry, Norma I. (Int.) | ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 1 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 975 |
| | Burns, Charles J. | B.A., Queen's | Classics | ..... | 1912 | 10½ | ..... | 2,100 | ..... | ..... |
| | McWhorter, Mary A. V. | B.A., Tor. | Mods. and Hist. | ..... | 1916 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,500 |
| | McCallum, Mary A. | B.A., Queen's | Phys. Cul., Eng & Hist. | ..... | 1916 | 4½ | 2½ | ..... | ..... | 1,300 |
| | Allin, Crawford S. (Int.) | B.A., Queen's | Math. & Phys. | ..... | 1920 | ..... | 2½ | ..... | 1,900 | ..... |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-------|------------------------------|----------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Stratford | Shields, Jean S. | B.A., Queen's | ..... | ..... | Art | ..... | 41 ¹ 14 | 2 | ..... | 1,200 |
| | Keegan, Joseph D. | ..... | ..... | Com. | ..... | ..... | 1919 | 13 | 1,400 | ..... |
| | Kennedy, Jessie | B.A., Queen's | ..... | Phys. Cul. | ..... | ..... | 1919 | 4 | ..... | 1,200 |
| | Ferguson, William I. | ..... | ..... | (Man. Train. Instr.) | ..... | ..... | 1912 | 8 ¹ 12 | 1,600 | ..... |
| | Miller, Beulah | ..... | ..... | (Household Sci. Instr.) | ..... | ..... | 1919 | 3 ¹ 8 | ..... | 1,000 |
| | (Teacher to be appointed) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Mayberry, Charles A. | B.A., LL.B., Tor. | ..... | Classics | ..... | ..... | 1891 | 36 | 3,000 | ..... |
| | Sprung, Whitfield L. | B.A., Tor. | ..... | Math. and Phys. | ..... | ..... | 1908 | 16 | 2,600 | ..... |
| | Malcolm, George | B.A., Queen's | ..... | Eng. and Hist. | ..... | ..... | 1890 | 35 | 2,350 | ..... |
| | Day, John W. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1918 | 10 ¹ 14 | 1,650 | ..... |
| Strathroy | McMillan, William J. | B.A., Tor. | ..... | Science | ..... | ..... | 1912 | 10 ¹ 12 | 2,300 | ..... |
| | McQueen, Rose J. | B.A., Tor. | ..... | Eng. and Hist. | ..... | ..... | 1912 | 1 | ..... | 2,250 |
| | Taylor, Daisy E. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1914 | 4 ¹ 14 | ..... | 1,600 |
| | Davis, Irene P. | B.A., Tor. | ..... | Art | Phys. Cul. | ..... | 1916 | 5 ¹ 7 | ..... | 1,600 |
| | Bell, John A. | ..... | ..... | ..... | Ag. & H., P.C. | ..... | 1918 | ..... | 1,800 | ..... |
| | Sillers, Annie M. | (Int.) | ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | ..... | 1919 | 9 | ..... | 1,300 |
| | Finch, Ethel B. | (Int.) | ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | ..... | 1919 | 1 | ..... | 1,500 |
| | Harper, Gertrude A. | (Int.) | ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | ..... | 1920 | 3 ¹ 11 | ..... | 1,600 |
| | Sinclair, Muriel G. | (Int.) | ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | ..... | 1919 | ..... | ..... | 1,200 |
| | Tench, Franklin J. | B.A., Tor. | ..... | Household Science | Phys. Cul. | ..... | 1919 | 4 ¹ 6 | 1,900 | ..... |
| Toronto, Harbord St. | Sexton, James H. | M.A., Queen's | ..... | Science | ..... | ..... | 1914 | 23 | 2,500 | ..... |
| | Henry, Elizabeth C. | B.A., Queen's | ..... | Fr. & Ger., Mods. & Hist. | ..... | ..... | 1913 | 10 ¹ 13 | ..... | 1,450 |
| | Southcombe, Wm. J.S. | (Int.) | ..... | Classics, Phys. Cul. | ..... | ..... | 1919 | 4 ¹ 2 | 1,700 | ..... |
| | McKillop, Archie F. | (Int.) | ..... | Math. | Phys. Cul. | ..... | 1919 | ..... | 1,700 | ..... |
| | Found, Ada C. | (Int.) | ..... | Com., Mods. and Hist. | Phys. Cul. | ..... | 1919 | 2 ¹ 1 | ..... | 1,400 |
| | Martyn, Tena | B.A., McM. | ..... | Phys. Cul. (Int.), Art | ..... | ..... | 1916 | 3 ¹ 1 | ..... | 1,400 |
| | Hagarty, Edward W. | M.A., Tor. | ..... | Classics | ..... | ..... | 1892 | 36 | 4,375 | ..... |
| | Glassey, David A. | B.A., Tor. | ..... | Classics | ..... | ..... | 1906 | 25 ¹ 22 | ..... | 3,375 |
| | Wightman, Robert | B.A., Tor. | ..... | Math. | ..... | ..... | 1908 | ..... | ..... | 3,375 |
| | Irwin, Herbert W. | B.A., Tor. | ..... | Mods. and Hist. | ..... | ..... | 1915 | 18 | ..... | 3,375 |
| Toronto, Harbord St. | Ivey, Thomas J. | M.A., Tor. | ..... | Science | ..... | ..... | 1909 | 23 ¹ 18 | ..... | 3,125 |
| | Sealey, Ethel M. | B.A., Tor. | ..... | Ph. Cl. (Int.), Mods. & His. | ..... | ..... | 1918 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| | Fraser, Charles G. (Jr.) | M.A., Tor. | ..... | Science | Phys. Cul. | ..... | 1910 | 9 ¹ 10 | 2,875 | ..... |
| | Carlyle, John A. | B.A., Tor.; M.A., Harv | ..... | Eng. and Hist. | ..... | ..... | 1911 | 10 | 2,875 | ..... |
| | Young, Edmund T. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1911 | 13 | 3,125 | ..... |
| | Hawkins, Maud M. | B.A., Tor. | ..... | Eng., Hist., Fr. & Ger. | ..... | ..... | 1911 | 19 | ..... | 3,000 |
| | Knight, Carrie M. | M.A., Tor. | ..... | Class., Eng. & Hist. | Phys. Cul. | ..... | 1913 | 10 ¹ 11 | ..... | 2,750 |
| | Adams, John H. | B.A., Tor. | ..... | Phys. Cul. | ..... | ..... | 1913 | ..... | 2,875 | ..... |
| | Rochat, Mrs. Norma D. | M.A., Tor. | ..... | Mods. and Hist. | Phys. Cul. | ..... | 1914 | 10 | ..... | 2,750 |
| | Robinson, Frances A. | B.A., Tor., M.A., Col. | ..... | Phy. Cl., Eng. & H. | ..... | ..... | 1915 | 8 ¹ 6 ¹ | ..... | 2,500 |
| Toronto, Harbord St. | Corbett, L. Hamilton | M.A., Tor. | ..... | Mods. and Hist. | ..... | ..... | 1913 | 6 ¹ 3 | 2,750 | ..... |
| | Lamb, Walter J. | M.A., Queen's | ..... | Math. | ..... | ..... | 1913 | ..... | 2,875 | ..... |

List of Principals and Assistants of Collegiate Institutes and High Schools, January, 1920—Continued

| Collegiate Institutes | Names of Teachers | Degrees | Specialists | Elementary and Intermediate Certificates (In the case of Agr. and Hor. the Certificate is Intermediate.) | Date of appointment | No. of years' experience in a High School or Coll. Inst. | No. of years in a Public School | Salaries | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|---|---------------------|--|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | | | | | | | | Principal | Male Assistants | Female Assistants |
| | | | | | | | | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Toronto, Harbord, Con. | Griffin, Selwyn P. (Int.) | B.A., Tor. | Phy. Cl. (Int.), Art, Com. | ..... | 1915 | 1 | ... | ..... | 2,500 | ..... |
| | MacGregor, Mrs. Jeanette E. | ..... | Math. and Phys. | ..... | 1917 | 10 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 2,375 |
| | Asbury, Frank C. | M.A., Tor. | ..... | ..... | 1919 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 2,125 | ..... |
| | Sanderson, Oliver N. | B.A., Tor. | ..... | ..... | 1916 | 4½ | ..... | ..... | 2,125 | ..... |
| | Colbeck, Franklin C. | B.A., Vic. | Classics, Eng. | ..... | 1894 | 33 | 1½ | 4,375 | ..... | ..... |
| | Gourlay, Richard | B.A., Tor. | Classics, Math. | ..... | 1893 | 33 | ..... | ..... | 3,375 | ..... |
| | Charles, Henrietta | B.A., Tor. | Eng., Fr. and Ger. | ..... | 1901 | 33 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,375 |
| | Johnston, Frederick J. | M.A., Tor. | Science | ..... | 1904 | 22 | 3 | ..... | 3,375 | ..... |
| | Bennett, John S. | B.A., Tor. | Classics | ..... | 1909 | 11½ | 6 | ..... | 3,125 | ..... |
| | Jermyn, Percy T. | M.A., Tor. | Eng. and Hist. | ..... | 1915 | 19 | 2 | ..... | 3,375 | ..... |
| Toronto, Humber-side. | Stewart, Kate L. | B.A., Tor. | Eng. and Hist. | ..... | 1911 | 12 | ½ | ..... | ..... | 2,875 |
| | Morrow, John D. | B.A., Tor. | Classics | ..... | 1913 | 23½ | ..... | ..... | 2,875 | ..... |
| | Patterson, Arnott M. | M.A., Queen's | Science | ..... | 1913 | 11½ | ..... | ..... | 3,000 | ..... |
| | Clarke, Bruce W. | B.A., McM. | Sci. (Int.), Ph. C., Math. & P. | ..... | 1913 | 8½ | ..... | ..... | 2,750 | ..... |
| | Barr, Annie E. | B.A., Tor. | Mods. and Hist. | ..... | 1913 | 7½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,625 |
| | Colbeck, Wilhelmina L. | B.A., Tor. | Mods. and Hist. | ..... | 1913 | 7½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,625 |
| | McQuarrie, Ernest C. | B.A., Tor. | Phys. Cul. | ..... | 1915 | 7½ | ..... | ..... | 2,500 | ..... |
| | McDiarmid, Janetta M. (Int.) | M.A., Tor. | Math. | ..... | 1915 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,375 |
| | Belcher, Norah T. | B.A., Tor. | Phys. Cul. (Int.), Classics | ..... | 1918 | 7½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,125 |
| | Hatch, Salem B. .... | ..... | Art, Com. | ..... | 1909 | 15 | 8 | ..... | 3,125 | ..... |
| Toronto, Jarvis | Evans, William A. .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1904 | 15½ | 20 | ..... | 3,125 | ..... |
| | Jeffries, John | B.A., Tor. | Eng., Hist., Fr. & Ger. | ..... | 1907 | 32 | 1 | 3,875 | ..... | ..... |
| | Jennings, William A. | B.A., Tor. | Science | ..... | 1907 | 13½ | ..... | ..... | 3,250 | ..... |
| | Tapscott, Harry B. | M.A., McM. & Harv. | Fr. and Ger. | ..... | 1912 | 15 | 6½ | ..... | 3,250 | ..... |
| | Barnes, Charles L. | B.A., Tor. | Classics | ..... | 1913 | 17 | 4½ | ..... | 3,250 | ..... |
| | Hardy, Edwin A. | B.A., D.Pæd., Tor. | Eng., Fr. and Ger. | ..... | 1910 | 29 | ..... | ..... | 3,125 | ..... |
| | Sinclair, John | B.A., Tor. | Math. | ..... | 1917 | 31 | 8 | ..... | 3,250 | ..... |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Toronto, Malvern Ave | Thomas, Janie | M.A., Tor. | Eng. and Hist. | 1882 | 371 | 1 | ..... | 3,000 |
| | C'Connell, Marguerite E. | B.A., Queen's | E. & H. (Int.), Ph.C., F.&G | 1908 | 111 | 3 | ..... | 3,000 |
| | Halbert, Edwin J. | B.A., Tor. | Science | 1910 | 101 | 3 | ..... | 2,125 |
| | Smithson, Laura A. | M.A., Tor. | Classics | 1920 | 71 | 16 | ..... | 3,000 |
| | Barnes, Charles H. | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1910 | 91 | ..... | ..... | 2,750 |
| | Durie, Helen F. | B.A., Tor., M.A., Col. | Phys. Cul. | 1913 | 61 | ..... | ..... | 2,625 |
| | Allin, Arthur E. | M.A., Tor. | Art | 1913 | 61 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Smith, Arthur F. | B.A., McM. | ..... | 1914 | 7 | ..... | ..... | 2,000 |
| | McKellar, John | B.A., Tor. | Math. and Phys. | 1919 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 2,125 |
| | Feasby, William J. | B.A., Queen's | Mods. & Hist., Fr. & Ger. | 1919 | 111 | 5 | ..... | 2,125 |
| | Moorhouse, Walter | (Int.) | ..... | 1919 | 11 | 10 | ..... | ..... |
| | St. John, Helen B. | (Int.) | Mods. and Hist. | 1919 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1,875 |
| Toronto, Oakwood | Lehmann, Carl A. K. | B.A., Tor. | Science | 1910 | 24 | 2 | 4,375 | ..... |
| | Graham, Louis H. | M.A., Tor. | Science | 1912 | 20 | 5 | ..... | 3,375 |
| | Wood, Frank Herbert | B.A., Tor. | Math. | 1919 | 11 | ..... | ..... | 3,375 |
| | Horton, Charles W. | B.A., Queen's | Art, Eng. and Hist. | 1911 | 26 | 7 | ..... | 3,375 |
| | Lingwood, Frederick H. | M.A., Tri., D.Paed., Qns | Classics | 1910 | 27 | ..... | ..... | 3,125 |
| | Barr, Lydia A. | B.A., Tor. | Mods. and Hist. | 1908 | 27 | 9 | ..... | ..... |
| | Dafoe, Helen I. | B.A., Tor., M.A., Col. | Ph. Cl. (Int.), Mod. & His. | 1914 | 61 | ..... | ..... | 3,062 |
| | Clarke, Lorne H. | B.A., McM. | Phys. Cul., Math. & Phys. | 1914 | 51 | ..... | ..... | 2,625 |
| | Hisey, Abraham | B.A., McM. | Phys. Cul. (Int.), Science | 1917 | 41 | ..... | ..... | 2,500 |
| | Symons, Helen F. | B.A., Tor. | Eng. & Hist., Phys. Cul. | 1918 | 41 | ..... | ..... | 2,000 |
| | Gray, Robert A. | B.A., Tor. | Math. | 1910 | 35 | ..... | 4,375 | ..... |
| | Clarke, Frederick H. | B.A., Tor. | Eng. & Hist., Fr. & Ger. | 1908 | 24 | ..... | ..... | 3,375 |
| | Kennedy, Thomas | M.A., Queen's | Math. | 1908 | 20 | 21 | ..... | 3,375 |
| | Jewett, Albert E. | B.A., Queen's | Science | 1908 | 32 | 31 | ..... | 3,375 |
| | Dunkley, Albert W. | M.A., Queen's | Classics | 1913 | 17 | ..... | ..... | 3,250 |
| | Brown, Harry W. | B.A., Tor. | Eng., Hist., Fr. & Ger. | 1915 | 25 | ..... | ..... | 3,250 |
| | Ketcheson, Florence B. | B.A., Tor. | Mods. and Hist. | 1908 | 14 | ..... | ..... | 3,125 |
| | Shortill, Robert N. | ..... | Manual Training | 1912 | 71 | 26 | ..... | 2,875 |
| | McDonald, Evelyn | M.A., Tor. | Mods. & His., Ph.C. (Int.) | 1913 | 71 | ..... | ..... | 2,500 |
| | Ball, Alice I. N. | M.A., Tor. | Math. & Phys., Ph. C. (Int.) | 1913 | 61 | ..... | ..... | 2,500 |
| | McQuarrie, George B. | M.A., Tor. | Class., Phys. Cul. (Int.) | 1919 | 7 | ..... | ..... | 2,625 |
| Toronto, Oakwood | Hanna, William E. | B.A., Queen's | Mods. & His., Phys. Cul. | 1914 | 61 | 5 | ..... | 2,750 |
| | Barton, Ambrose R. | B.A., Tor. | Art, Phys. Cul. (Int.) | 1914 | 51 | 2 | ..... | 2,500 |
| | Jenkins, James T. (Int.) | B.A., Tor. | Math. & Phys., Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 11 | 4 | ..... | 2,500 |
| | Kirby, Luther H. | B.A., Tor. | Science | 1919 | 21 | ..... | ..... | 2,375 |
| | Quail, May F. | M.A., Tor. | Mods. & H. (Int.) Fr. & G. | 1915 | 61 | ..... | ..... | 2,500 |
| | Bell, Edwin T. | B.A., McM. | Science | 1915 | 51 | ..... | ..... | 2,375 |
| | Mowat, John H. | B.A., Queen's | Eng. & H., Ph. Cl. (Int.) | 1916 | 4 | 2 | ..... | 2,250 |
| | Evans, Rennie Mabel | (Int.) | Math. & Phys., Art, Com. | 1916 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 2,125 |
| | Phillips, Fitzallan | (Int.) | Math. and Phys. | 1918 | 11 | 1 | ..... | 1,875 |
|  | ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

*On leave.

List of Principals and Assistants of Collegiate Institutes and High Schools, January, 1920—Continued

| Collegiate Institutes | Name of Teachers | Degrees | Specialists | Elementary and Intermediate Certificates (In the case of Agr. and Hor. the Certificate is Intermediate.) | Date of appointment | No. of years' experience in a High School or Coll. Inst. | No. of years in a Public School | Salaries | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|---|---------------------|--|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | | | | | | | | Principal | Male Assistants | Female Assistants |
| Toronto, Oakwood | Findlay, Edythe C. .. (Int.) | B.A., Tor. | Household Science | Phys. Cul. | 1918 | 11 | 1 | \$ | \$ | \$ 1,875 |
| | Gilray, Roberta G. | B.A., Tor. | Phys. Cul. (Int.) | ..... | 1918 | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2,125 |
| | Reade, Jessie B. (Int.) | B.A., Tor. | Classics, Phys. Cul. .... | ..... | 1919 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,000 |
| | Austin, Margery I. (Int.) | B.A., Tor. | Eng. and Hist. | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,000 |
| | Herington, Bertha C. | B.A., Tor. | Mods. and Hist. | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,600 |
| | Allen, Mabel E. | B.A., Tor. | ..... | ..... | 1920 | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,125 |
| | Brandon, Norma (Int.) | B.A., Tor. | ..... | ..... | 1920 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,875 |
| | Laird, Marie E. | B.A., Tor. | ..... | ..... | 1920 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | ..... | ..... | 2,125 |
| | Smith, Gilbert A. | B.A., Tor. | Science | ..... | 1889 | 38 | 4 | 4,375 | ..... | ..... |
| | Spence, Nellie | B.A., Tor. | Eng. and Classics | ..... | 1889 | 31 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 3,375 |
| Toronto, Parkdale | Hillock, Julia S. | B.A., Tor. | Fr. and Ger. .... | ..... | 1900 | 26 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,375 |
| | Cosens, Absalom | M.A., Ph.D., Tor. | Science | ..... | 1904 | 23 | 2 | ..... | 3,375 | ..... |
| | Mills, John H. | M.A., Queen's | Classics | ..... | 1906 | 29 | 1 | ..... | 3,375 | ..... |
| | Keith, George W. | B.A., Tor. | Math. .... | ..... | 1912 | 21 | ..... | ..... | 3,375 | ..... |
| | Hutchinson, John I. | M.A., Tor. | Eng. and Hist. .... | ..... | 1909 | 11 | ..... | ..... | 3,000 | ..... |
| | Dugit, Rosalie A. | M.A., Tor. | Phys. Cul. (Int.), Classics | ..... | 1913 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,875 |
| | Skirrow, William A. | M.A., Queen's | Math. .... | ..... | 1917 | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | 2,375 | ..... |
| | Reid, Thos. E. | B.A., Tor. | Phys. Cul. (Int.) | ..... | 1905 | 15 | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | 3,125 | ..... |
| | Darroch, William F. .... | ..... | Phys. Cul. (Int.) | ..... | 1910 | 10 | 16 | ..... | 3,125 | ..... |
| | Edwards, Grace | M.A., Tor. | Mods. and Hist. (Int.) | Phys. Cul. | 1918 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,250 |
| | Doherty, John C. | B.A., McM. | Science | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 9 | ..... | ..... | 2,125 | ..... |
| | Whitton, Fred. A. | B.A., Queen's | Mods.&His., (Int.), Fr. &G | ..... | 1919 | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | 2,125 | ..... |
| | Smith, W. Wray | B.A., McM. | Phys. Cul. (Int.) | ..... | 1919 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | 2,125 | ..... |
| | O'Neill, Albert E. | B.A., Queen's | Eng. and Hist. .... | ..... | 1919 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | 2,125 | ..... |
| | Delmage, Emelyn E. | B.A., McM. | Math., Art | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,125 |
| | Ferguson, Elizabeth D. (Int.) | ..... | Art | ..... | 1919 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 | ..... | ..... | 2,000 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|-------|------|------------------|------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Toronto, Riverdale | Michell, William C. | B.A., Tor. | Classics | ..... | 1910 | 25 | ..... | 4,375 | ..... | ..... |
| | Moore, James R. | M.A., Queen's | Science | ..... | 1907 | 21 | 1 | ..... | 3,375 | ..... |
| | Wren, John S. | B.A., Tor. | Math. | ..... | 1907 | 21 | 1 | ..... | 3,375 | ..... |
| | Willson, Alice M. | B.A., Tor. | Fr. and Ger. | ..... | 1908 | 16 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 3,375 |
| | Watson, Erwin H. A. | B.A., Tor. | Mods. and Hist. | ..... | 1919 | 17 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | McKinley, James M. | B.A., Tor. | Classics | ..... | 1919 | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Kidd, Truman W. | B.A., Queen's | Art | ..... | 1909 | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Rogers, William H. | M.A., Trin. | Math. | ..... | 1909 | 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Dunnett, Alfred H. | B.A., Queen's | Phys. Cul. | ..... | 1911 | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Nichol, S. Winnifred | M.A., Tor. | Phys. Cul., Mods. & Hist. | ..... | 1914 | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | 3,000 | ..... |
| | Flock, F. Arthur | B.A., Tor. | Science | ..... | 1915 | 10 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | 2,625 |
| | Goring, Ralph B. | B.A., Tor. | Math.&Phys. (Int.), Ph.Cul | ..... | 1915 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Lewis, Nora | B.A., Tor. | Classics | ..... | 1916 | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,375 |
| | Cook, Alta-Lind | B.A., Tor. | Mods. and Hist. | ..... | 1917 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,250 |
| | DeGuerre, Laura B. | B.A., Tor. | M.&H., Ph.Cl. (Int.), Fr.&G | ..... | 1919 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,125 |
| | Campbell, Lillian M. | B.A., Tor. | Mods. and Hist. | ..... | 1919 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,000 |
| | MacLeod, M. Augusta | B.A., Queen's | Science | ..... | 1919 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,125 |
| | Faw, Edward | ..... | Manual Training | ..... | 1914 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21 | ..... | 2,750 | ..... |
| | Smith, H. Kathleen ..(Int.) | B.A., Tor. | Household Sci. | ..... | 1919 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,875 |
| Vankleek Hill | Pentland, George E. | M.A., Queen's | Phys. Cul. (Int.), Math.. | ..... | 1918 | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1,900 | ..... | ..... |
| | Stinson, Mildred E. | B.A., Tor. | Mods. & Hist., Phys. Cul. | ..... | 1917 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,250 |
| | Kenyon, Grace ..(Int.) | B.A., McM. | Classics, Eng. & Hist. | ..... | 1919 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | ..... | ..... | 1,200 |
| | Stillwell, Laura M. | B.A., Queen's | Art | ..... | 1917 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,150 |
| | Mills, Jennie | ..... | Com., Ph. Cl. (Int.), Art. | ..... | 1920 | 4 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 1,600 |
| | Leckie, Bruce E. | B.A., McM. | Science | ..... | 1920 | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | ..... | 1,800 | ..... |
| Windsor | Lowe, William D. | M.A., Queen's | Eng. & Hist., (Int.), Class | ..... | 1908 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | 3,600 | ..... | ..... |
| | Bell, Frederick H. | B.A., Tor. | Eng., Hist., Fr. & Ger.... | ..... | 1898 | 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | 2,700 | ..... |
| | Reid, Robert | B.A., Tor. | Eng., Hist., Fr. & Ger.... | ..... | 1909 | 26 | 4 | ..... | 2,650 | ..... |
| | Brunt, Robert A. | B.A., Tor. | Science | ..... | 1905 | 17 | 1 | ..... | 2,650 | ..... |
| | Cleary, Norah | B.A., Tor. | ..... | ..... | 1900 | 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,200 |
| | Cunningham, Evangeline | B.A., Tor. | Phys. Cul. | ..... | 1909 | 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,250 |
| | Srigley, Edgar C. | ..... | Com. | ..... | 1911 | 25 | 5 | ..... | 2,500 | ..... |
| | Thompson, Peter M. | M.A., Queen's | Science | ..... | 1913 | 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 | ..... | 2,650 | ..... |
| | Belton, Mildred | B.A., Tor. | Phys. Cul., Mods. & Hist. | ..... | 1915 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,900 |
| | G'Donoghue, Mary H. | M.A., Tor. | Art | ..... | 1915 | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,500 |
| | Wheeldon, Leonard | B.A., Queen's | Math. and Phys. | ..... | 1915 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | ..... | 2,500 | ..... |
| | Campbell, George S. | B.A., Tor. | Phys. Cul. | ..... | 1916 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | ..... | 2,650 | ..... |
| | Downey, William H. | ..... | Phys. Cul. ....(Int.) | ..... | 1916 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 18 | ..... | 2,500 | ..... |
| | Doherty, Mabel O. | ..... | Art (Int.), Ph. Cl., Com.. | ..... | 1918 | 17 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 2,250 |

List of Principals and Assistants of Collegiate Institutes and High Schools, January, 1920—Continued

| Collegiate Institutes | Names of Teachers | Degrees | Specialists | Elementary and Intermediate Certificates (In the case of Agr. and Hor. the Certificate is Intermediate.) | Date of appointment | No. of years' experience in a High School or Coll. Inst. | No. of years in a Public School | Salaries | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|--------------------------|---|---------------------|--|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | | | | | | | | Principal | Male Assistants | Female Assistants |
| | | | | | | | | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Windsor—Con. | Firby, Mrs. Emma Ford | ... | Com. | Phys. Cul. ... | 1919 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 | ..... | ..... | 1,900 |
| | Hooper, Arthur G. | M.A., Tor. | Classics .... | ..... | 1919 | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | 2,500 | ..... |
| | Foerster, Arthur J. | (Int.) | Math. and Phys. .... | ..... | 1919 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2,500 | ..... |
| | Carson, William L. | ..... | Man. Train. (Int.) | ..... | 1918 | 1 | 6 | ..... | 2,600 | ..... |
| | Sirrs, Elmer J. | (Int.) | (Man. Train. Instr.) | ..... | 1919 | 1 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | 2,300 | ..... |
| | Mowbray, Tena P. | (Int.) | (Household Sci. Instr.) | ..... | 1920 | 1 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 1,400 |
| Woodstock.... | Salter, Wesley J. | B.A., Tor. | Classics | Phys. Cul. ... | 1907 | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | 2,300 | ..... | ..... |
| | Lawr, John M. | B.A., Queen's | Math. | Phys. Cul. ... | 1917 | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | ..... | 1,900 | ..... |
| | Robinson, Mary A. | ..... | Phys. Cul. (Int.) | ..... | 1910 | 9 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 1,200 |
| | MacKay, Emma L. | ..... | Science | Phys. Cul. ... | 1910 | 9 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | 1,000 |
| | Hodgins, Ekron P. | B.A., Tor. | Com., Art (Int.) | Phys. Cul. ... | 1919 | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | 1,900 | ..... |
| | Trace, Cephas M. | M.A., Queen's | Mod. & Hist. (Int.) | Phys. Cul. ... | 1919 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | ..... | 1,700 | ..... |
| | Dengate, E. Winnifred | B.A., McM. | Eng. and Hist. | Art | 1918 | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1,300 |
| | Millar, Annie B. | B.A., McM. | Phys. Cul. .... | ..... | 1919 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 | ..... | ..... | 1,300 |
| | Murray, Annie D. | (Int.) | Phys. Cul. | Phys. Cul. ... | 1918 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,100 |
| | Hooker, Ida Aletha. | (Int.) | Phys. Cul. (Int.) | ..... | 1919 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1,200 | ..... |
| | Entwistle, Merton L. | ..... | Phys. Cul. .... | ..... | 1919 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | 1,200 | ..... |
| | Dent, Beatrice | (Int.) | ..... | ..... | 1918 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | 950 |
| | Bole, Cecil L. | (Int.) | ..... | Art, Phys. Cul. | 1920 | ..... | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | 1,400 | ..... |
| | Mercer, John S. | ..... | Manual Training | ..... | 1905 | 14 | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | 1,600 | ..... |
| | White, Lila K. G. | ..... | (Household Sci. Instr.) | ..... | 1911 | 8 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | 1,100 |
| High Schools Alexandria ... | MacKay, Donald | M.A., Tor. | Classics .... | ..... | 1896 | 30 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1,800 | ..... | ..... |
| | Ostrom, Ethel L. | B.A., Queen's | Art (Int.) | ..... | 1916 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,300 |
| | Fraser, Mary A. | B.A., Queen's | ..... | ..... | 1918 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,400 |
| | Bouchard, Mary A. C. | (Int.) | Mod. and Hist. | ..... | 1919 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,100 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------|----------------------------|--------|------------------|------|------------------|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Alliston | Davidson, Hugh | B.A., Tor. | ..... | ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1909 | 33 | 2 | 1,700 | ..... | ..... |
| | McArthur, Annie M. | B.A., Queen's | ..... | Fr. and Ger. | (Int.) | ..... | 1914 | 8 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | 1,150 |
| | Davidson, Annie Kath. | B.A., Tor. | (Int.) | Art | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 900 |
| Almonte | Upshall, Benj. A. | B.A., Tor. | ..... | Classics | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 5 | ..... | 1,800 | ..... | ..... |
| | Matthews, Jessie E. | B.A., Qn's; M.A., Tor. | ..... | ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1908 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | ..... | ..... | 1,200 |
| | Helmkay, Iva Beatrice | B.A., Queen's | (Int.) | Math. | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,200 |
| | Chisholm, Mrs. Jessie C. | B.A., Queen's | (Int.) | Eng., Hist., Fr. and Ger. | ..... | ..... | 1919 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,100 |
| Amherstburg. | Overholt, B. Percy | ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | (Int.) | ..... | 1910 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 | 1,800 | ..... | ..... |
| | Ney, Louise E. | ..... | ..... | Art | (Int.) | Phys. Cul. | 1918 | 8 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 1,050 |
| | Wilson, Nora E. | ..... | (Int.) | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1920 | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | 900 |
| Arnprior | Ross, Alexander, H. D. | M.A., Queen's | ..... | Math., Science | ..... | ..... | 1919 | 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | 2,000 | ..... | ..... |
| | Hall, Margaret M. S. | B.A., Queen's | ..... | ..... | ..... | Art, Phys. Cul | 1912 | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 | ..... | ..... | 1,300 |
| | Stothers, Minerva E. | B.A., Queen's | ..... | Art | ..... | ..... | 1916 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,250 |
| | Mackintosh, Agnes W. | B.A., Queen's | ..... | Mods. & Hist., Eng. & Hist | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | ..... | ..... | 1,200 |
| | Graham, Annie | (Int.) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1919 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1,200 |
| | Ellis, George E. | (Int.) | ..... | ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | ..... | 1,500 | ..... |
| Arthur. | McRitchie, Alexander R. | B.A., Tor. | ..... | Agr. and Hor. (Int.), Sci. | ..... | ..... | 1913 | 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 7 | 1,800 | ..... | ..... |
| | Bell, M. F. Winifred | ..... | ..... | M. & H., Phys. Cul. (Int.) | ..... | Phys. Cul., Art. | 1919 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,075 |
| | O'Reilly, Bridget T. | B.A., Tor. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1919 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,075 |
| | Knowles, John H. | (Int.) | ..... | ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1,400 | ..... |
| Athens | Burchell, James E. | B.A., Queen's | ..... | Phys. Cul. | (Int.) | Agr. & Hor. | 1915 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 | 1,900 | ..... | ..... |
| | Case, H. James | ..... | ..... | Eng. and Hist. | ..... | ..... | 1918 | 14 | 13 | ..... | 1,500 | ..... |
| | Guest, Lyla M. | (Int.) | ..... | ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,100 |
| | Lewis, Marjorie B. | (Int.) | ..... | ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,100 |
| | Ferris, Kathleen B. | B.A., Tor. | ..... | Art | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1918 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,200 |
| Aurora | Ewers, Charles F. | B.A., Queen's | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1915 | 13 | 12 | 2,000 | ..... | ..... |
| | Cameron, Murray | B.A., Queen's | ..... | ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1918 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | 1,550 | ..... |
| | Stevens, Myrtle H. | B.A., Tor. | ..... | ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1918 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1,350 |
| | Morgan, Grace | (Int.) | ..... | Mods. & Hist., Art | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1918 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 | ..... | ..... | 1,350 |
| Avonmore | Leighton, Robert H. | B.A., Queen's | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1919 | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 19 | 1,750 | ..... | ..... |
| | Pacey, Mabel I. | ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | ..... | Art | 1914 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | 1,100 |
| | Wilson, Muriel K. | (Int.) | ..... | ..... | ..... | Art | 1919 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | 900 |
| Aylmer | Awde, Elgin O. | B.A., Queen's | ..... | ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1917 | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 2,000 | ..... | ..... |
| | O'Neil, Jessie | (Int.) | ..... | Phys. Cul. | ..... | ..... | 1919 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,300 |
| | White, Lloyd J. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1920 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | 1,700 | ..... |
| | Myers, Eva I. | (Int.) | ..... | Mods. and Hist. | ..... | Phys. Cul., Art. | 1920 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | ..... | ..... | 1,200 |

List of Principals and Assistants of Collegiate Institutes and High Schools, January, 1920—Continued

| High Schools | Names of Teachers | Degrees | Specialists | Elementary and Intermediate Certificates (In the case of Agr. and Hor. the Certificate is Intermediate.) | Date of appointment | No. of years' experience in a High School or Coll. Inst. | No. of years in a Public School | Salaries | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|---|---------------------|--|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | | | | | | | | Principal | Male Assistants | Female Assistants |
| | | | | | | | | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Beamsville | Adams, John G. | B.A., Queen's | Agr. (Int.), Science | Farm Mech. | 1919 | 4½ | 4 | 2,000 | ..... | ..... |
| | Mahon, Nellie L. | ..... | Art, Phys. Cul. | ..... | 1919 | 7 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 1,000 |
| | Baillie, Grace S. T. | (Int.) B.A., Tor. | House. Sci., Phys. Cul. | ..... | 1919 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,200 |
| | Gundry, Helen M. | B.A., Tor. | Classics | Phys. Cul. | 1920 | 14½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,100 |
| Belleville | MacLaurin, Peter C. | B.A., McM. | Science | ..... | 1909 | 15 | ..... | 2,500 | ..... | ..... |
| | Knight, William W. | B.A., Queen's | Math. | ..... | 1892 | 31 | 5 | ..... | 2,000 | ..... |
| | Libby, Minnie F. | B.A., Vic. | Eng. & Hist., Fr. & Ger. | ..... | 1910 | 24 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 1,650 |
| | Milburn, Edward F. | M.A., Trin. | ..... | ..... | 1870 | 49 | ..... | ..... | 1,500 | ..... |
| | Hitchon, Claire H. | M.A., McM. | Mods. & H. (Int.), Eng. & H. | ..... | 1913 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,500 |
| | Clark, Donald M. | ..... | Art, (Int.), Com. | Phys. Cul. | 1915 | 8½ | ..... | ..... | 1,650 | ..... |
| | Wilson, James J. | B.A., Queen's | ..... | ..... | 1917 | 3 | 7 | ..... | 1,500 | ..... |
| | Thrasher, Albert E. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1917 | 21 | 24½ | ..... | 1,500 | ..... |
| | Affleck, Archibald A. | B.A., McM. | Classics | ..... | 1919 | 6½ | ..... | ..... | 1,700 | ..... |
| | Young, Madeline | B.A., McM. | Eng. and Hist. (Int.) | ..... | 1919 | 2½ | 2 | ..... | ..... | 1,400 |
| | Haycock, Margaret A. G. | B.A., Queen's | Phys. Cul. (Int.), Art. | ..... | 1919 | 3½ | 1½ | ..... | ..... | 1,500 |
| | Bunton, George W. | B.A., Queen's | Science | Agr. & Hor. | 1919 | 8½ | 4 | ..... | 2,000 | ..... |
| | Leuty, James H. S. | ..... | Phys. Cul. | ..... | 1919 | 4½ | 1½ | ..... | 1,600 | ..... |
| | Maus, Adah | (Int.) B.A., Tor. | Household Sci. | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 1½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,300 |
| | Morrison, William J. | B.A., Tor. | Science | P. C., A. & H. | 1918 | 6½ | 5 | 2,000 | ..... | ..... |
| | Smith, Isabel K. | B.A., Tor. | Art | Phys. Cul. | 1913 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,150 |
| | Donnelley, Mina B. | B.A., Queen's | Classics | ..... | 1919 | 2½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,300 |
| Bracebridge | Elliott, John | B.A., Queen's | Math, Eng. | ..... | 1920 | 35 | 5 | ..... | 1,900 | ..... |
| | Shannon, Samuel | B.A., Tor. | ..... | ..... | 1908 | 12 | 3 | 2,000 | ..... | ..... |
| | Young, Clara | ..... | Phys. Cul. | ..... | 1919 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,100 |
| | Logan, H. Beatrice | (Int.) | Art | ..... | 1919 | 2½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 900 |
| | Hood, Annie I. | (Int.) B.A., Tor. | Phys. Cul. | ..... | 1919 | 1½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,000 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|-------|---------------------------|------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Bradford | Harrison, Charles W. | M.A., Vic. .... | ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 28 | ..... | 1 600 | ..... | 1 000 |
| | Henry, Esther A. | B.A., Tor. .... | ..... | Art (Int.) | Phys. Cul. | 1918 | 2½ | 4½ | ..... | ..... | 750 |
| | Curry, Jessie E. (Int.) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1918 | 1½ | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Brampton | Fenton, William J. | B.A., Tor. .... | ..... | Classics | ..... | 1891 | 29 | 1½ | 2 250 | ..... | ..... |
| | Halnan, Lemen R. | M.A., Trin. .... | ..... | Math. | ..... | 1905 | 16 | 3 | ..... | 1 950 | ..... |
| | Percy, Herbert A. .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1914 | 11 | 2 | ..... | 1 900 | ..... |
| | Hutchinson, May R. .... | ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. (Int.) | Art | 1910 | 16 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 1 600 |
| | Hamilton, Margaret A. | B.A., Tor. .... | ..... | Mods. and Hist. | Phys. Cul. | 1915 | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 600 |
| | Stewart, E. Grace | B.A., Queen's .... | ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul., Art. | 1919 | 2½ | 2 | ..... | ..... | 1 200 |
| Brighton | Shorey, Percival M. | B.A., B.Sc., Queen's. .... | ..... | ..... | A. & H., P. C. | 1919 | 3½ | ..... | 2 160 | ..... | ..... |
| | Garrett, Evelyn C. .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Art, Phys. Cul. | 1918 | 8 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 1 530 |
| | McLachlan, Christena (Int.) | B.A., Queen's .... | ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1920 | 2 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 1 680 |
| Burlington | Smith, Daniel E. | B.A., Tor. .... | ..... | ..... | A. & H., P. C. | 1909 | 16 | 2 | 1 800 | ..... | ..... |
| | Newham, Eveline J. .. (Int.) | B.A., Tor. .... | ..... | Art | Phys. Cul. | 1918 | 2½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 200 |
| | Haight, Annie (Int.) | B.A., Queen's .... | ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 900 |
| Caledonia | Hicks, Thomas J. | B.A., Queen's .... | ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1913 | 7½ | 11½ | 1 900 | ..... | ..... |
| | Lawrence, Charles F. | B.A., Tor. .... | ..... | Math. and Phys. | Phys. Cul. | 1915 | 4½ | 5½ | ..... | 1 500 | ..... |
| | Brigham, Olivetta .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Art, Phys. Cul | 1919 | 10½ | 4½ | ..... | ..... | 1 200 |
| Campbellford | Moffat, Thomas E. | B.A., Queen's .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1916 | 13 | 2 | 2 750 | ..... | ..... |
| | Harris, Una M. | B.A., Queen's .... | ..... | Phys. Cul. (Int.) | ..... | 1919 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 300 |
| | O'Shaughnessy, Kathleen T. | B.A., Queen's .... | ..... | Phys. Cul. (Int.) | ..... | 1919 | 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 200 |
| | Shepley, Addie M. .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1920 | 2½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 200 |
| | Hoey, Mrs. Beatrice T. (Int.) | M.A., Tor. .... | ..... | Classics | Phys. Cul. | 1920 | 1½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 500 |
| Carleton Place | McNeely, Priscilla V. M. | M.A., Trin. .... | ..... | Science | ..... | 1913 | 10 | 1 | 1 500 | ..... | ..... |
| | Ewing, Florence May | B.A., Queen's .... | ..... | Phys. Cul. (Int.) | ..... | 1910 | 15½ | 2 | ..... | ..... | 1 300 |
| | Hill, Inez A. (Int.) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1920 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 1 250 |
| | Henderson, Orville J. .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Art | 1920 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 1 100 | ..... |
| Cayuga | Skeele, James E. | B.A., Tor. .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1897 | 27 | ..... | 1 700 | ..... | ..... |
| | Kennedy, Anna (Int.) | B.A., Tor. .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1915 | 3½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 450 |
| | Grant, Dorothy J. | B.A., McM. .... | ..... | Art (Int.), Mods. & Hist. | Phys. Cul. | 1917 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 200 |
| | Smith, James C. (Int.) | ..... | ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1920 | ..... | ¼ | ..... | 1 000 | ..... |
| Chatsworth | Preston, Thomas | B.A., B.Pæd., Tor. .... | ..... | Science | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 24½ | 2 | 1 600 | ..... | ..... |
| | Eby, Emma L. .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Art, Phys. Cul | 1912 | 7½ | 4½ | ..... | ..... | 1 000 |
| Chesley | Gilmour, Allan | B.A., Queen's .... | ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1917 | 14 | 4½ | 1 650 | ..... | ..... |
| | Evans, Margaret Edna (Int.) | B.A., Tor. .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1918 | 1½ | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 000 |
| | Jenkins, Mrs. Mary | B.A., Tor. .... | ..... | Fr. and Ger. (Int.) | ..... | 1920 | 9½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 500 |
| | Bridgman, Norma E. (Int.) | B.A., Queen's .... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | ..... | 1920 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 1 400 |

List of Principals and Assistants of Collegiate Institutes and High Schools, January, 1920—Continued

| High Schools | Name of Teachers | Degrees | Specialists | Elementary and Intermediate Certificates (In the case of Agr. and Hor. the Certificate is Intermediate.) | Date of appointment | No. of years' experience in a High School or Coll. Inst. | No. of years in a Public School | Salaries | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|---|---------------------|--|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | | | | | | | | Principal | Male Assistants | Female Assistants |
| | | | | | | | | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Chesterville... | O'Neill, Mary M. | B.A., Queen's | Phys. Cul. (Int.) | ..... | 1920 | 3 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2,000 | ..... | ..... |
| | Eaton, Ethel C. .... | ..... | ..... | Art, Phys. Cul | 1919 | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | ..... | ..... | 1,200 |
| | McNamara, Elizabeth ..... | ..... | ..... | Art, Phys. Cul | 1919 | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,000 |
| Colborne..... | Bellamy, Wesley | B.A., Vic. .... | ..... | Art | 1892 | 30 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1,700 | ..... | ..... |
| | Hinds, Margaret J. .... | ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1910 | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | 1,100 |
| Cornwall | Caldwell, Alexander | B.A., Royal Dublin | Com. .... | ..... | 1912 | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | 1,900 | ..... | ..... |
| | Smith, Lyman C. | B.A., Vic. | Classics, Eng. and Hist. .... | ..... | 1912 | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | ..... | 1,700 | ..... |
| | Birchard, Alexander F. .... | ..... | Phys. C. (Int.), Com., Art | ..... | 1898 | 25 | 12 | ..... | 1,600 | ..... |
| | Nugent, Eleanor | B.A., Tor. | Fr. and Ger. | Phys. Cul. | 1914 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,375 |
| | Cumming, Eva M. | B.A., Queen's ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1915 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | 1,150 |
| | Hendry, Earl D. .... | ..... | Phys. Cul. .... | ..... | 1916 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | ..... | 1,500 | ..... |
| | Spencer, Watson G. (Int.) | B.A., McM. .... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1,600 | ..... |
| | Tudhope, Horace H. (Int.) | B.A., Queen's ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 1 | 5 | ..... | 1,300 | ..... |
| | Traver, Lillie A. | B.A., Queen's | Eng. and Hist. (Int.) | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | 1,250 |
| | MacKenzie, Helena I. .... | ..... | (Household Sci. Instr.) | ..... | 1917 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | ..... | ..... | 750 |
| Deseronto..... | James, George M. | B.A., LL.B., Tor. .... | ..... | Art, Phys. Cul | 1915 | 8 | 15 | 1,700 | ..... | ..... |
| | Stocker, Eva R. .... | ..... | Phys. Cul. (Int.) | ..... | 1915 | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | 1,100 |
| | Ferguson, Eva L. (Int.) | B.A., Queen's ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,000 |
| Dundalk..... | Wright, David T. .... | ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1911 | 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 10 | 1,725 | ..... | ..... |
| | Farley, Hazel | B.A., Tor. .... | ..... | ..... | 1918 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,075 |
| | Cowan, Jessie I. (Int.) | B.A., Tor. .... | ..... | Art, Phys. Cul | 1918 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1,000 |
| Dundas..... | Howson, Bruce F. | B.A., Queen's | Math. and Phys. | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 2,100 | ..... | ..... |
| | Cowan, Euphemia J. | M.A., Tor. | Phys. Cul. (Int.) | ..... | 1913 | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,550 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|-------|------------------|-----------------|-------|-------|
| | Hyde, Catherine I. | B.A., Tor. | House. Sci. (Int.), Ph. Cl. | 1915 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 | ..... | 1,400 |
| | Cummer, E. May ..... | ..... | Com. (Int.) | 1919 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | 1,400 |
| | Nicholson, Elvira E. | M.A., Tor. | Art, Mods. and Hist. | 1919 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 1,300 |
| Dunnville | Thompson, John F. | M.A., D.Prd., Tor. | Classics | 1918 | 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 2,000 | ..... |
| | Stewart, James H. | B.A., Queen's | Art | 1918 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 1,700 | ..... |
| | Wallace, Mary H. | B.A., Tor. .... | ..... | 1919 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | 1,200 |
| | Baxter, Florence H. (Int.) | B.A., Queen's ..... | ..... | 1919 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | 1,200 |
| | Munro, Margaret K. | B.A., Tor. | Math. | 1920 | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | 1,500 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Durham | Hamilton, James A. | M.A., Tor. .... | ..... | 1919 | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | 1,550 | ..... |
| | Weir, Julia M. | B.A., Queen's | Art | 1915 | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 | ..... | 1,050 |
| | Horne, Mrs. Laura E. | B.A., Tor. | Art, Phys. Cul | 1918 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | 1,000 |
| | Steen, Elida G. (Int.) | ..... | ..... | 1920 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 900 |
| Dutton | Elliott, Thomas W. | B.A., Tor. | Science | 1918 | 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 11 | 1,900 | ..... |
| | Kinnear, Jennie A. | B.A., Queen's | Math. | 1917 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 1,300 |
| | Gartlan, Elizabeth (Int.) | B.A., Tor. .... | ..... | 1919 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | 1,200 |
| | Castleman, Hilda V. (Int.) | B.A., Queen's ..... | ..... | 1919 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | 1,100 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Elora | Morden, Frances D. | B.A., Tor. | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 13 | 2 | 1,600 | ..... |
| | Morgan, Flora E. .... | ..... | ..... | 1919 | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | ..... | 1,000 |
| | Turville, A. Dorothy .. (Int.) | B.A., West. .... | ..... | 1919 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | 950 |
| Essex | Durnin, Edward W. | B.A., Tor. | Phy. Cul. (Int.) Math. & Ph | 1919 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | 2,000 | ..... |
| | Chapman, Mrs. Retta M. .... | ..... | ..... | 1919 | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | 1,050 |
| | DeCou, Nellie | B.A., Tor. | Fr. and Ger. | 1918 | 15 | 2 | ..... | 1,200 |
| | Durnin, Vera B. .... | ..... | Phys. Cul. (Int.) | 1919 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | ..... | 1,050 |
| | Guthrie, Ethel R. | B.A., Queen's | Phy. Cul. (Int.), Mods. & H | 1917 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | 1,300 |
| | Smithendorf, Herbert F. .... | ..... | ..... | 1919 | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 | 1,450 | ..... |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Exeter | Wethey, Edmund J. | B.A., Trin., M.A., Tor | Math. | 1919 | 19 | 1 | 1,800 | ..... |
| | Medd, Josie B. H. .... | ..... | Art | 1918 | 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | 1,000 |
| | Gregory, Stella L. .... | ..... | ..... | 1919 | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | ..... | 1,200 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Fergus | Perry, Peter | M.A., Tor. | Classics | 1908 | 43 | ..... | 1,700 | ..... |
| | Rutherford, Wilhelmina D. | ..... | Art | 1917 | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 | ..... | 1,100 |
| | Rodden, Mary K. | B.A., Tor. | Art | 1917 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | 1,100 |
| | West, John F. (Int.) | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | 1,000 | ..... |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Flesherton | White, Harry S. .... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1912 | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 1,600 | ..... |
| | Holmes, Margaret | B.A., Tor. .... | ..... | 1914 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | ..... | 950 |
| | Crowe, Marie (Int.) | B.A., Tor. | Art | 1919 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | 1,000 |
| | | | | | | | | |

List of Principals and Assistants of Collegiate Institutes and High Schools, January, 1920—Continued

| High Schools | Names of Teachers | Degrees | Specialists | Elementary and Intermediate Certificates (In the case of Agr. and Hor. the Certificate is Intermediate.) | Date of appointment | No. of years' experience in a High School or Coll. Inst. | No. of years in a Public School | Salaries | | |
|---------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|---|---------------------|--|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | | | | | | | | Principal | Male Assistants | Female Assistants |
| Forest | Williams, Albert | B.A., Queen's ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1906 | 15 | 5 | \$ 2,000 | \$ | \$ |
| | Walker, Alexina A. C. .... | ..... | Art | Phys. Cul. | 1918 | 5 | ... | ..... | ..... | 1,200 |
| | Foreman, Kathleen B. (Int.) | B.A., Queen's ..... | ..... | ..... | 1919 | 1½ | 2 | ..... | ..... | 1,000 |
| Fort Frances | Cooke, John A. | M.A., Queen's | Classics ..... | ..... | 1919 | 30 | 3 | 2,000 | ..... | ..... |
| | Cooke, Violet E. (Int.) | B.A., Queen's ..... | ..... | Art, Phys. Cul | 1918 | 1½ | ... | ..... | ..... | 1,350 |
| | MacIntyre, Sada ..... | ..... | ..... | Art, Com. | 1919 | 7½ | 6 | ..... | ..... | 1,600 |
| Gananoque ... | Smith, Thomas C. | M.A., Queen's | Science | Agr. & Hor. .. | 1919 | 19½ | 4 | 2,100 | ..... | ..... |
| | Johnston, Agnes E. | B.A., Tor. | Mods. & Hist. (Int.) | ..... | 1917 | 4½ | ... | ..... | ..... | 1,500 |
| | Lewis, Elwood Roy ... (Int.) | B.A., Queen's ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1918 | 1½ | 3 | ..... | 1,500 | ..... |
| | Madigan, Ellen I. | B.A., Tor. .... | ..... | Phys. Cul., Art | 1919 | 2½ | ... | ..... | ..... | 1,250 |
| | Ross, Ralph | B.A., B.Pæd., Tor... | Classics | Phys. Cul. | 1914 | 32 | ... | 2,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Georgetown .. | Eadie, William M. | B.A., Queen's | Phys. Cul. (Int.) | ..... | 1918 | 5 | 20 | ..... | 1,500 | ..... |
| | Delmage, Edith R. | B.A., McM. | Math. | Phys. Cul. | 1920 | 12 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 1,400 |
| | Mullins, Helen M. (Int.) | B.A., Tor. .... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 1 | 1½ | ..... | ..... | 1,100 |
| | Ord, Annie Lillian ... (Int.) | ..... | Phys. Cul. .... | ..... | 1919 | 1 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 1,100 |
| | Campbell, Alexander | B.A., Tor. | Math. .... | ..... | 1919 | 28 | 3 | 1,800 | ..... | ..... |
| Glencoe | Steele, Katherine R. .. (Int.) | B.A., Tor. | Eng. and Hist. | Phys. Cul. | 1918 | 1½ | ... | ..... | ..... | 1,050 |
| | Gillies, A. Marjorie .. (Int.) | B.A., Tor. | Phys. Cul. .... | ..... | 1919 | 1½ | ... | ..... | ..... | 1,050 |
| | Haviland, Hugh J. | B.A., Tor. | Classics | Ag. & H. P.C. ... | 1919 | 19 | ... | 1,700 | ..... | ..... |
| | Broughton, Clara E. .... | ..... | ..... | Art, Phys. Cul | 1906 | 14½ | ... | ..... | ..... | 900 |
| | MacPherson, Jean M. . (Int.) | B.A., Queen's ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 1½ | ... | ..... | ..... | 1,000 |
| Grimsby | McVicar, Archibald | B.A., Tor. | Eng. and Hist. .... | ..... | 1918 | 19 | 5½ | 1,700 | ..... | ..... |
| | Oaks, Anna M. (Int.) | B.A., Tor. | Mds. & Hist., Phys. Cul... | ..... | 1918 | 1½ | ... | ..... | ..... | 1,200 |
| | Archer, Nerissa N. .... | ..... | Art ..... | ..... | 1919 | 2½ | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1,200 |

List of Principals and Assistants of Collegiate Institutes and High Schools, January, 1920—Continued

| High Schools | Name of Teachers | Degrees | Specialists | Elementary and Intermediate Certificates (In the case of Agr. and Hor. the Certificate is Intermediate.) | Date of appointment | No. of years' experience in a High School or Coll. Inst. | No. of years in a Public School | Salaries | | |
|----------------|------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|---|---------------------|--|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | | | | | | | | Principal | Male Assistants | Female Assistants |
| | | | | | | | | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Leamington... | Courtice, Samuel J. | B.A., Tor. | Phys. Cul., Math. | Agr. & Hor. | 1917 | 16 | 6 | 2,200 | | |
| | Campbell, George A. | | Art | Phys. Cul. | 1908 | 11 | 12 | | 1,900 | |
| | Rice, Elsie M. | | Phys. Cul. (Int.), Eng. & H. | Phys. Cul. | 1917 | 5 | 8 | | | 1,250 |
| | Runians, Minnie C. | B.A., Tor. | Eng. and Hist. | | 1920 | 3 | | | | 1,300 |
| | Stevenson, Clara M. | (Int.) | | | 1920 | 1 | | | | 1,300 |
| Listowel | Magee, Myrtle | (Int.) | | | 1920 | | 2½ | | | 1,100 |
| | Archibald, Robert H. | B.A., Queen's | | Phys. Cul. | 1920 | 9½ | | 2,000 | | |
| | Stanley, Fredrica | | Phys. Cul. | | 1918 | 3½ | | | | 1,100 |
| | Hay, Hazel F. | B.A., Tor. | | Phys. Cul. | 1916 | 3½ | | | | 1,250 |
| | Ellis, Roxie A. | | Art | | 1915 | 7½ | 1 | | | 1,100 |
| Lucan | Howie, Mabel F. | | Com. | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 8 | 3 | | | 1,400 |
| | Tatham, Beatrice M. | | Phys. Cul. (Int.) | | 1920 | 4½ | 3 | | | 1,000 |
| | Menzies, Leslie P. | B.A., Tor. | Science | Phys. Cul. | 1917 | 5 | 11½ | 1,700 | | |
| | McIntyre, Anna M. | (Int.) | Phys. Cul. | Art | 1919 | 2 | 2½ | | | 1,200 |
| | (Two teachers to be app'ted) | | | | | | | | | |
| Madoc | Marcellus, J. Ernest | | | | | | | | | |
| | Chown, Elizabeth | B.A., Queen's | | | 1919 | 13 | 2 | 2,000 | | |
| | Graham, Gladys M. | (Int.) | Phys. Cul. | | 1919 | 1½ | | | | 1,200 |
| | Tierney, Olive | B.A., Queen's | | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 2 | | | | 1,000 |
| | | | Art | | 1919 | 4½ | 3 | | | 1,150 |
| Markdale | Morrison, Selkirk A. | B.A., Queen's | Eng. & Hist., Phys. Cul. | | 1919 | 17½ | 4 | 1,600 | | |
| | Hale, Mary E. | (Int.) | | | 1920 | 1 | | | | 1,200 |
| Markham | Bell, James S. | B.A., Tor. | | Phys. Cul. | 1912 | 10½ | 2 | 2,000 | | |
| | Campbell, Stella K. | | Phys. Cul. | | 1912 | 12½ | 1½ | | | 1,100 |
| | Dixon, Fred W. | | (Int.) | Art, Phys. Cul. | 1918 | 2 | | | 1,100 | |
| | Williams, Evelyn G. | (Int.) | Mods. and Hist. | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 1½ | | | | 1,000 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------|----------------------|------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Meaford..... | Dundas, Arthur A. | B.A., Tor. .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1897 | 23 | 2 | 2,300 | ..... | ..... |
| | Stilwell, Ayrest L. | B.A., McM. | Phys. Cul. (Int.) | ..... | ..... | 1916 | 4½ | 2 | ..... | 1,800 | ..... |
| | Williams, Edna J. | B.A., Tor. .... | ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1912 | 12 | ..... | ..... | 1,800 | ..... |
| | Hammond, John E. .... | ..... | Com. .... | ..... | Art | 1906 | 13½ | 3 | ..... | 1,400 | ..... |
| | Hildred, Edna L. (Int.) | B.A., Tor. | Mods. and Hist. .... | ..... | ..... | 1920 | 1½ | ..... | ..... | 1,300 | ..... |
| Midland | Glass, William Arthur | B.A., Tor. .... | ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1904 | 17½ | ..... | 2,200 | ..... | ..... |
| | Boyle, Edna M. | B.A., Tor. | Math. and Phys. .... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1915 | 4½ | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1,400 |
| | Webb, Roland D. .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1918 | 9½ | 1½ | ..... | 1,700 | ..... |
| | Kelly, Mary | B.A., Tor. .... | ..... | ..... | Art, Phys. Cul. | 1918 | 2½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,200 |
| | Park, Camilla H. | B.A., Tor. .... | ..... | ..... | Art, Phys. Cul. | 1920 | 4½ | 1½ | ..... | ..... | 1,200 |
| Milton | McNab, Finlay | B.A., Queen's .... | ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 7½ | 7 | 1,750 | ..... | ..... |
| | Hulse, Clara .... | ..... | Phys. Cul. (Int.) | ..... | Art | 1919 | 8½ | 2½ | ..... | ..... | 1,000 |
| | Arnold, Lillian B. .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1919 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 850 |
| Mitchell | Wightman, Stanley | B.A., Queen's .... | ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 15½ | 2½ | 1,800 | ..... | ..... |
| | Carrie, Violet G. | B.A., Tor. | Phys. Cul. .... | ..... | ..... | 1918 | 1½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,100 |
| | Stuart, Agnes Muriel | B.A., Tor. | Mods. and Hist. .... | ..... | ..... | 1918 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,050 |
| | Twiss, Countess L. | B.A., McM. | Classics, Art (Int.) | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 2½ | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1,000 |
| Morewood | Loucks, Horatio | B.A., Queen's .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1902 | 17½ | 5 | 1,900 | ..... | ..... |
| | Armstrong, Emily (Int.) | B.A., Queen's | Phys. Cul. .... | ..... | ..... | 1919 | 1½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,000 |
| Mount Forest | Speirs, Thomas E. | B.A., Tor. | Math. and Phys. .... | ..... | ..... | 1907 | 13½ | 2 | 1,700 | ..... | ..... |
| | Cousins, Nellie I. (Int.) | B.A. West. .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1918 | 2½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 875 |
| | Fothergill, Ethel L. .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul., Art | 1919 | 3½ | 1 | ..... | ..... | 950 |
| | Smyth, Claire M. (Int.) | B.A., Tor. .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1919 | ½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 900 |
| Newburgh ... | Andrews, Robert T. | B.A., Tor. | Classics .... | ..... | ..... | 1910 | 15½ | 14 | 1,400 | ..... | ..... |
| | Horan, J. Cecilia .... | ..... | Art .... | ..... | ..... | 1917 | 6½ | 2 | ..... | ..... | 1,000 |
| | Timm, Hannah (Int.) | M.A., Queen's | Math. .... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | ½ | ½ | ..... | ..... | 1,000 |
| Newcastle ... | McMahon, Frank O. | B.A., Tor. .... | ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1916 | 11½ | 6 | 1,400 | ..... | ..... |
| | Murray, Edith M. (Int.) | ..... | Art .... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 1 | 2½ | ..... | ..... | 900 |
| Newmarket .. | Davidson, John H. | M.A., B.Pæd., Tor. | Math. .... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1917 | 17 | 5 | 1,950 | ..... | ..... |
| | Hollingshead, John E. .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1884 | 35 | 2½ | ..... | 1,250 | ..... |
| | Kidd, William L. .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1910 | 15 | 10 | ..... | 1,500 | ..... |
| | Wickett, Laura E. .... | ..... | Com. .... | ..... | Art | 1909 | 10½ | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1,300 |
| | Taylor, Annie M. A. | B.A., Tor. | Phys. Cul. .... | ..... | ..... | 1914 | 5½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,150 |
| | Haines, Ruth W. .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Art, Phys. Cul. | 1917 | 6½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 900 |
| | King, Reginald H. (Int.) | B.A., McM. .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1919 | 1½ | ..... | ..... | 1,500 | ..... |
| | Kirkwood, Elizabeth M. (Int.) | ..... | ..... | ..... | Art, Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 2 | 17 | ..... | ..... | 950 |

List of Principals and Assistants of Collegiate Institutes and High Schools, January, 1920—Continued

| High Schools | Names of Teachers | Degrees | Specialists | Elementary and Intermediate Certificates (In the case of Agr. and Hor. the Certificate is Intermediate.) | Date of appointment | | No. of years' experience in a High School or Coll. Inst. | No. of years in a Public School | Salaries | | |
|---------------------|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Principal | Male Assistants | Female Assistants |
| Niagara | Bale, Geo. S. Grenville, Lucy H. | B.A., Tor. B.A., Tor. | Mods. and Hist. | Phys. Cul. Phys. Cul. | 1914 1919 | 1914 1919 | 19 3 | ... | \$ 1,700 | \$ | \$ 1,000 |
| Niagara Falls South | Myer, Albert N. Dawson, Margaret M. Johnston, E. Grace Porter, William A. Campbell, Minnie M. Gardner, Ruth V. Vandersluys, Major C. H. | M.A., Trin. B.A., Queen's | Math. Com., Art (Household Sci. Instr.) (Phys. Cul. Instr.) | Phys. Cul. Agr. & Hor., P.C. | 1908 1907 1914 1916 1919 1913 1920 | 1908 1907 1914 1916 1919 1913 1920 | 25½ 12 6½ 4½ 8½ 6 15 | 2 2 2 2 6 | 2,500 | 1,700 | 1,700 1,700 1,800 |
| Norwood | Lawlor, Richard G. Gillies, Ina M. Sangster, Grace | B.A., Queen's B.A., Tor. B.A., Queen's | Phys. Cul. | Phys. Cul. Art | 1909 1918 1919 | 1909 1918 1919 | 18½ 1½ 1 | 8 1½ 2 | 1,900 ..... ..... | ..... ..... ..... | ..... 1,150 1,150 |
| Oakville | Wyndham, William B. Appleyard, Edith M. Maxwell, Leila B. Elliott, Kathleen F. | B.A., Tor. B.A., West B.A., Tor. B.A., Tor. | Eng. Hist., F. & Ger. Phys. Cul. Phys. Cul. | Agr. & Hor., P.C. Art | 1914 1919 1919 1919 | 1914 1919 1919 1919 | 23 1 1 1 | 6½ | 2,000 ..... ..... ..... | ..... ..... ..... ..... | ..... 1,200 1,200 1,200 |
| Omeme | Murphy, Edith A. Wark, Amy L. | B.A., Queen's ..... | ..... ..... | Art. Phys. Cul. | 1919 1919 | 1919 1919 | 6 2½ | ..... ..... | 1,300 ..... | ..... ..... | ..... 950 |
| Orangeville | Hackett, Edward Strang, Grace M. Sinclair, Ella A. Cook, Marjorie Byfield, Gwendolyn C. Gabriel, Mary | B.A., Dublin B.A., Tor. B.A., Tor. B.A., Tor. B.A., Tor. B.A., Tor. | Mods. and Hist. Classics Science Phys. Cul. | Phys. Cul. Phys. Cul., Art. | 1915 1907 1918 1919 1919 1920 | 1915 1907 1918 1919 1919 1920 | 10½ 13½ 1½ 1½ 2 3 | ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... | 2,100 ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... | ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... | ..... 1,450 1,450 1,300 1,100 1,200 |

| Althouse, John G. | M.A., Tor. | Classics, Phys. Cul. | 1920 | 6½ | 2,500 | ..... | 2,500 | ..... | ..... |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Stevenson, Lewis | B.A., B.Sc., Vic. | Math., Science | 1902 | 27 | ..... | ..... | 2,200 | ..... | ..... |
| Ferguson, Arthur W. | B.A., Queen's | Phys. Cul. (Int.), Math. | 1920 | 3½ | ..... | ..... | 2,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Mason, Edna Winnifred (Int.) | B.A., Tor. | Phys. Cul., Mods. and Hist. | 1918 | 1½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,150 |
| Moir, Isabella | ..... | Com. | 1918 | 12½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,550 |
| Luke, Dorothy H. (Int.) | B.A., Tor. | Phys. Cul., Mods. and Hist. | 1918 | 3½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,150 |
| Schultz, Marvin L. (Int.) | B.A., Tor. | Phys. Cul. | 1920 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,400 | ..... | ..... |
| Arnold, Leita E. | B.A., Queen's | Phys. Cul. (Int.) | 1920 | 2½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,100 |
| Bell, Walter N. | B.A., D.Pæd., Tor. | Classics | 1898 | 29 | ..... | ..... | 2,625 | ..... | ..... |
| Willson, H. Blanche | B.A., Tor. | Math. | 1912 | 7½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,875 |
| Noonan, Aileen (Int.) | M.A., Tor. | Mods. and Hist. | 1919 | 3½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,500 |
| Quinn, Mamie G. | ..... | Art, Com. (Int.) | 1918 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,500 |
| MacKichan, Peter | B.A., Queen's | ..... | 1919 | 5½ | ..... | ..... | 1,800 | ..... | ..... |
| Campbell, Archibald D. (Int.) | B.A., McM. | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | ½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Watson, Mabel A. (Int.) | ..... | Art | 1919 | 2½ | ..... | ..... | 1,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Chambers, Marjorie A.C. (Int.) | ..... | ..... | 1920 | ½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 900 |
| Cameron, James M. | B.A., Tor. | Science | 1919 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 1,900 | ..... | ..... |
| Jones, Gwendolyn B. | ..... | Art | 1919 | 3½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,100 |
| Whitton, Lillis Pearl | B.A., Queen's | Mods. & Hist., Fr. & Ger. (Int.) | 1920 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,500 |
| Flach, Ulysses J. | M.A., Tor. | Math. | 1913 | 31 | ..... | ..... | 2,200 | ..... | ..... |
| Cameron, J. Herbert | M.A., Queen's | Classics | 1918 | 4½ | ..... | ..... | 1,800 | ..... | ..... |
| Dunlop, Charles G. | ..... | ..... | 1918 | 9½ | ..... | ..... | 1,800 | ..... | ..... |
| Dickey, M. Ada | B.A., Tor. | Mods. and Hist. | 1914 | 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,800 |
| Rose, Marion H. | ..... | Fr. and Ger. | 1911 | 24½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,600 |
| Smith, S. Ada | M.A., Tor. | Mods. & Hist. (Int.), Com. | 1919 | 6½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,500 |
| De la Mater, Magdalene | ..... | Phys. Cul. (Int.) | 1917 | 10½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,150 |
| Keefe, R. Daniel | B.A., Tor. | ..... | 1907 | 17½ | ..... | ..... | 2,050 | ..... | ..... |
| Sweet, Fred. G. | ..... | Com. (Int.) | 1911 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 1,550 | ..... | ..... |
| Finch, I. Mae | B.A., Tor. | Art (Int.) | 1918 | 5½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,000 |
| McPhail, Alexander C. | B.A., Queen's | ..... | 1910 | 25½ | ..... | ..... | 1,400 | ..... | ..... |
| Saunders, Lucy | B.A., West., M.A., Mich. | Art | 1916 | 5½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,200 |
| Jones, Rachel L. L. | M.A., Western | Phys. Cul. (Int.) | 1918 | 3½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,200 |
| Fraser, Sadie B. (Int.) | B.A., Queen's | ..... | 1920 | ½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,300 |
| Vrooman, Agnes S. | M.A., West. | ..... | 1919 | 6½ | ..... | ..... | 1,200 | ..... | ..... |
| Béchar, Joseph (Int.) | B.A., Laval | ..... | 1919 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1,200 | ..... | ..... |
| Murtha, Ella T. (Int.) | ..... | Art, Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,000 |

List of Principals and Assistants of Collegiate Institutes and High Schools, January, 1920—Continued

| High Schools | Names of Teachers | Degrees | Specialists | Elementary and Intermediate Certificates (In the case of Agr. and Hor. the Certificate is Intermediate.) | Date of appointment | No. of years' experience in a High School or Coll. Inst. | No. of years in a Public School | Salaries | | |
|----------------|--|---|---|---|--|--|--------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| | | | | | | | | Principal | Male Assistants | Female Assistants |
| Port Dover.... | Ionson, Margaret A..... Yarwood, Mary St. George... | B.A., Queen's M.A., Tor..... | ..... ..... ..... | Phys. Cul. Art..... | 1918 1918 | 4 4½ | 11 1½ | \$ 1,400 | \$ | \$ 1,000 |
| Port Elgin.... | Potter, Charles Duncan, Muriel McDonald, Vivian C. | B.A., Tor B.A., Tor | Math. | Phys. Cul. Phys. Cul., Art. 1915 | 1917 1915 1915 | 34½ 4½ 4½ | 5 | 1,600 | 1,000 | 950 1,000 |
| Port Hope ... | Evans, George E. Copeland, George E. Challen, Newton E. Tuer, Margaret Jackson, Katherine M. Quinlan, Frances M. | M.A., Tor..... M.A., Queen's B.A., McM..... B.A., Tor B.A., Tor..... | Classics Agric. (Int.), Science Phys. Cul., Math. Art, Com. Phys. Cul., Mods & Hist. Mods. and His. | Phys. Cul. Phys. Cul., F.M. 1911 Phys. Cul. Phys. Cul. Phys. Cul. | 1919 1911 1919 1910 1919 1919 | 6½ 8½ 8½ 13 10 2½ | 3½ 3 5 1½ | 1,900 1,700 1,700 | 1,700 1,700 1,300 1,200 | ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... |
| Port Perry.... | Follick, Thomas H. Stone, George Harris, L. Morwenna Lynch, Mary E. Glasgow, Marion I. Innes, Alex. R. (Int.) | M.A., Vic..... | Science Art | Voc.Mus.,A.&H. 1915 Phys. Cul. Phys. Cul. Phys. Cul. Phys. Cul. | 1915 1883 1912 1918 1918 1919 | 29½ 38 9½ 12½ 3½ 31½ | 2 4 1½ 2½ 5½ | 1,700 1,450 1,200 | 1,000 1,000 1,000 ..... | ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... |
| Port Rowan .. | Kerr, Mrs. Winnabel E. Hutchinson, Gladys M. | B.A., McM..... | Art Phys. Cul. .... | ..... ..... | 1916 1917 | 71 2½ | 5 2 | 1,400 ..... | ..... ..... | ..... 900 |
| Prescott..... | Greig, Earl H. Goulding, Hanna M. Gardiner, Margaret M. Sheridan, Eveline M... (Int.) | B.A., Queen's B.A., Queen's B.A., Queen's... (Int.) | Phys. Cul. Phys. Cul., Art. (Int.) Mods. and Hist. | Phys. Cul. Phys. Cul. | 1916 1911 1920 1919 | 3½ 16½ 4½ ½ | 2½ | 1,600 ..... ..... ..... | ..... ..... ..... ..... | ..... 1,400 1,300 1,000 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|-------|--|------|------------------|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Richmond Hill | Haynes, Andrew C. | B.A., Tor. | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 1,900 | ..... | ..... | 1,300 |
| | Park, Leonora (Int.) | B.A., Tor. | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1918 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,300 |
| | Clark, Alice B. (Int.) | ..... | ..... | Art. | 1918 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ridgetown.... | Cameron, James G. | B.A., Queen's | ..... | Art, Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1,800 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Adams, Florence J. | B.A., Tor. | ..... | Math. and Phys. | 1918 | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,300 |
| | Galloway, J. Louise | B.A., Tor. | ..... | Phys. Cul. (Int.) Mods.&H. | 1917 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,200 |
| | Almas, Anna F. | B.A., Tor. | ..... | Mods. and Hist. | 1918 | 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,050 |
| | Dorrance, Annie V. .... | ..... | ..... | Art, Phys. Cul. (Int.) | 1919 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,000 |
| Rockland..... | Clark, Joseph C. | B.A., Tor. | ..... | Classics | 1920 | 22 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1,400 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Mulvihill, Mayme B. .... | ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1917 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,000 |
| | Smith, Marion E. (Int.) | B.A., Tor. | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1918 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,100 |
| Sault Ste. Marie | Rudlen, George W. | B.A., Tor. | ..... | Math. | 1904 | 21 | ..... | 3,250 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Walkom, Daniel T. | B.A., Queen's | ..... | Phys. Cul., Classics | 1911 | 10 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | 2,400 | ..... | ..... |
| | McKinnon, Charles | B.A., Tor., M.A., Chi. | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1917 | 15 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | 2,300 | ..... | ..... |
| | Robb, James A. (Int.) | B.A., Queen's | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | 1,750 | ..... | ..... |
| | Clayton, Vivian E. | B.A., Man. | ..... | Art, Com. | 1908 | 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,000 |
| | Patterson, Harriet A. | B.A., Queen's | ..... | ..... | 1914 | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,000 |
| | MacKenzie, Anna ..... | ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. (Int.) | 1910 | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,650 |
| | Crummer, Eva M. | B.A., McM. | ..... | Mods. and Hist. (Int.) | 1917 | 10 | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,600 |
| | Stenhouse, Rebecca | B.A., Tor. | ..... | Math. and Phys. | 1919 | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,700 |
| | Irving, Jessie C. .... | ..... | ..... | Man. Train. (Household Sci. Instr.) | 1919 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,650 |
| | Later, Thomas J. .... | ..... | ..... | Math. | 1910 | 9 | 10 | ..... | 2,200 | ..... | ..... |
| | Shaw, Mary P. .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1910 | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,500 |
| Shelburne.... | Butcher, C. Ward | B.A., Queen's | ..... | Math. (Int.) | 1919 | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1,800 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Eckhardt, Jessie E. | B.A., McGill | ..... | ..... | 1918 | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,200 |
| | McLean, Lea Nora (Int.) | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1919 | 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,100 |
| Simcoe..... | Christie, James D. | B.A., Tor. | ..... | Eng., Fr. and Ger. | 1889 | 41 | ..... | 1,800 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Smith, Hilda H. C. | B.A., Tor. | ..... | Art | 1918 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,400 |
| | Martin, Thomas W. .... | ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. (Int.) | 1917 | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | 1,600 | ..... | ..... |
| | Manning, Ernest D. .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1918 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | 1,600 | ..... | ..... |
| | Knowles, Annie V. (Int.) | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1919 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,050 |
| Smithville.... | Jenkins, Robert S. | M.A., Tor. | ..... | Class., Eng. & H., Fr. & G. | 1919 | 14 | ..... | 1,800 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Stillwell, Muriel T. (Int.) | B.A., McM. | ..... | Mods. and Hist. | 1918 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 900 |
| | Clarke, Olive M. (Int.) | B.A., Queen's | ..... | ..... | 1918 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 900 |
| Stirling..... | Kennedy, George E. | B.A., Vic. | ..... | Science | 1893 | 27 | 4 | 1,660 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Powell, Mabel | B.A., Queen's | ..... | Mods. and Hist. | 1918 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,010 |
| | Weatherill, Lillian ..... | ..... | ..... | Art. | 1918 | 2 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 910 |
| Streetsville... | Bell, John J. | B.A., Tor. | ..... | ..... | 1919 | 34 | 1 | 1,600 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Gerhardt, Harry W. .... | ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1913 | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | 1,200 | ..... | ..... |
| | Pigott, Margaret | (Int.) | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1918 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 900 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| Toronto, North..... | Conlin, Evelyn E. | B.A., Tor..... | Mods. and Hist. .... | ..... | 1911 | 17½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3, 125 |
| | Keast, Walter | B.A., Tor..... | Math. .... | ..... | 1916 | 13½ | 4½ | ..... | ..... | 3, 375 |
| | Edward, Wesley G. | B.A., Tor..... | Com. .... | ..... | 1911 | 14½ | 1 | ..... | ..... | 3, 125 |
| | Bailey, Joseph J. .... | ..... | Com. (Int.) | ..... | 1911 | 15 | 5½ | ..... | ..... | 3, 125 |
| | Webster, Samuel C. | B.A., Tor..... | ..... | ..... | 1911 | 18 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 3, 125 |
| | Harry, Frank T. .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1913 | 6½ | 13½ | ..... | ..... | 2, 875 |
| | Smith, Clayton R. .... | ..... | Com. .... | ..... | 1914 | 11 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 2, 750 |
| | Mathieson, Elsie | B.A., Tor..... | Art, Com. .... | ..... | 1914 | 9 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Francis, Annie B. | B.A., Tor..... | Eng. and Hist. .... | ..... | 1915 | 16½ | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2, 625 |
| | Stockdale, Thomas N. | B.A., Tor..... | Mods. and Hist. .... | ..... | 1916 | 11 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 2, 625 |
| | Hare, Arthur F. .... | ..... | Phys. Cul., Com. (Int.) | Art. | 1916 | 6½ | 8½ | ..... | ..... | 2, 500 |
| | Lailey, Marion B. .... | ..... | Com. (Int.) | ..... | 1916 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2, 625 |
| | Harvey, Humphrey G. (Int.) | M.A., Tor..... | Phys. Cul. (Int.) | ..... | 1916 | 31 | 8½ | ..... | ..... | 2, 375 |
| | Ramsay, James A. .... | ..... | Com. .... | ..... | 1916 | 10½ | 11 | ..... | ..... | 2, 500 |
| | Ferguson, W. Stanley (Int.) | B.A., Queen's..... | Art (Int.), Com. .... | ..... | 1917 | 21 | 8 | ..... | ..... | 2, 375 |
| | Batchelor, Edna G. ... (Int.) | B.A., Queen's..... | ..... | ..... | 1917 | 21 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Henry, Stanley Hunter..... | B.A., McM..... | Mods. and Hist. .... | ..... | 1917 | 21 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2, 250 |
| | Atkin, Edith L. | M.A., Queen's..... | Sci. (Int.), Math. & Phys. .... | ..... | 1918 | 9½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Cavell, Ernest E. (Int.) | B.A., Tor..... | Mods. and Hist. | Phys. Cul. | 1918 | 4½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2, 250 |
| | Dickson, Lucy I. (Int.) | ..... | Com. .... | ..... | 1918 | 1½ | 8½ | ..... | ..... | 2, 500 |
| | Bain, Mary .... | ..... | Phys. Cul., Com. .... | ..... | 1918 | 1½ | 5½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Hampson, Edward (Int.) | B.A., Tor..... | Phy. Cul. (Int.), Mods. & H. .... | ..... | 1918 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2, 125 |
| | Spence, Frank A. (Int.) | B.A., Queen's..... | Com., Art, Phys. Cul. .... | ..... | 1919 | 1½ | 18 | ..... | ..... | 2, 125 |
| | Davidson, Viola M. | B.A., Queen's..... | Com. .... | ..... | 1919 | 7½ | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
|  | ..... | ..... | Art, Science. (Int.) | ..... | 1919 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2, 500 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Reed, George H. | M.A., B.Pæd., Tor..... | Classics .... | ..... | 1910 | 31 | 4 | 3, 875 | ..... | ..... |
| | Shaw, Robert | B.A., Tor..... | Math. .... | ..... | 1913 | 18 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 3, 375 |
| | Clark, Luther J. | B.A., Queen's..... | Phy. Cul. (Int.) Fr. & Ger. .... | ..... | 1914 | 29½ | 5½ | ..... | ..... | 3, 375 |
| | Keillor, James | B.A., Queen's..... | Eng. and Hist. .... | ..... | 1915 | 28 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 3, 375 |
| | Murdoch, William E. | B.A., Tor..... | Classics .... | ..... | 1920 | 9½ | 16 | ..... | ..... | 3, 125 |
| | Scanlon, Mary G. .... | ..... | Phys. Cul., Art .... | ..... | 1911 | 11 | 2½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Kennedy, M. Isabel.... (Int.) | B.A., Tor..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 1 | 1½ | ..... | ..... | 2, 625 |
| | McEachern, James A... (Int.) | B.A., Queen's..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1918 | 1½ | 6 | ..... | ..... | 1, 875 |
| | Ayers, M. Huntley | M.A., Queen's..... | Science .... | ..... | 1920 | 15½ | 8 | ..... | ..... | 3, 125 |
| Trenton..... | Whyte, Robert | B.A., Tor..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1910 | 24 | 4 | 2, 300 | ..... | ..... |
| | Scott, Jessie M. .... | ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1914 | 8½ | 2½ | ..... | ..... | 1, 400 |
| | McCauley, Ina H. (Int.) | B.A., Tor..... | Mods. and Hist., Phys. Cul. .... | ..... | 1918 | 1½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1, 400 |
| | Alcombrack, Edna A. | B.A., Tor..... | ..... | ..... | 1919 | 6½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1, 400 |
| | Gillard, Leah A. .... | ..... | Art .... | ..... | 1919 | 6 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1, 400 |
| | McDougall, John W.... (Int.) | ..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1920 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1, 200 | ..... |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tweed..... | Irwin, Alfred H. | B.A., Queen's..... | Phys. Cul. (Int.) | ..... | 1916 | 8 | 1½ | 2, 000 | ..... | ..... |
| | Newton, Amy A. | B.A., Tor..... | Mods. & His. (Int.), Ph. Cl. .... | ..... | 1917 | 3½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1, 000 |
| | Wiley, Nora R. (Int.) | B.A., Tor..... | ..... | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 1½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1, 000 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Watford | Steer, Albert B. | B.A., Tor. | Math. and Phys. | 1915 | 11 | 1 | 1,650 | ..... | ..... |
| | Ballantyne, Geo. Angus (Int.) | M.A., Tor. | Eng. and Hist. | 1919 | 11½ | ..... | ..... | 1,500 | ..... |
| | McCaw, Hester E. A. | B.A., Tor. | ..... | 1912 | 11½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,150 |
| | Mitchell, Blanche H. .... | ..... | ..... | 1907 | 12½ | 4 | ..... | ..... | 1,100 |
| Welland | McCuaig, Herbert M. | B.A., Queen's | ..... | 1891 | 35 | ..... | 2,100 | ..... | ..... |
| | Johnson, Guy E. (Int.) | B.A., Queen's | Science | 1920 | 1½ | 2 | ..... | 1,800 | ..... |
| | Thomson, Helen M. | B.A., Tor. | Math. | 1908 | 11½ | 3 | ..... | ..... | 1,600 |
| | Brennan, Jennie L. .... | ..... | Art | 1906 | 13½ | 4 | ..... | ..... | 1,500 |
| | Ross, Margery E. | B.A., Tor. | Phys. Cul., Mods. & Hist. | 1915 | 5½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,150 |
| | MacLaurin, M. Louise (Int.) | B.A., McM. | Eng. and Hist. | 1919 | 1 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 1,050 |
| | Fritz, Myrtle E. .... | ..... | Com. (Int.) | 1919 | 4½ | 1½ | ..... | ..... | 1,600 |
| Weston | Pearson, Alexander | B.A., Tor. | Science | 1914 | 26½ | ..... | 2,700 | ..... | ..... |
| | Jeffrey, H. G. Stirling | B.A., Tor. | ..... | 1919 | 1½ | ..... | ..... | 1,800 | ..... |
| | Graeb, Mabel M. | M.A., Tor. | Mods. and Hist. | 1911 | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,600 |
| | Tighe, Elsie | B.A., Tor. | Eng. & Hist. (Int.) | 1919 | 3½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,350 |
| | Moir, M. Isabelle | B.A., Tor. | ..... | 1919 | 8½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,300 |
| Whitby | Johnson, George S. | B.A., McM. | Science | 1915 | 9½ | ..... | 2,100 | ..... | ..... |
| | Saisbury, Orehia M. .... | ..... | Art | 1914 | 6 | 4½ | ..... | ..... | 1,300 |
| | Gregory, Alice E. (Int.) | B.A., McM. | Classics, Phys. Cul. | 1917 | 2½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,300 |
| | Philp, J. Henry | B.A., Queen's | Phys. Cul. (Int.) | 1918 | 4½ | ..... | ..... | 1,500 | ..... |
| | McCullough, Charlotte S. (Int.) | B.A., Tor. | Science | 1919 | ½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,200 |
| | Lemon, Robert C. (Int.) | B.A., Tor. | Eng. and Hist. | 1919 | 1½ | ..... | ..... | 1,200 | ..... |
| Warton | Hamilton, John R. | B.A., Queen's | ..... | 1912 | 10½ | ..... | 2,000 | ..... | ..... |
| | (Two teachers to be app'ted) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Williamstown. | Barrett, Wellington J. C. . | B.A., Queen's | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 5½ | ..... | 1,500 | ..... | ..... |
| | Cattanach, Jessie S. | B.A., Queen's | Phys. Cul. | 1910 | 9 | 4½ | ..... | ..... | 1,275 |
| | Waddell, T. Kenneth (Int.) | B.A., Queen's | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 1½ | ..... | ..... | 1,400 | ..... |
| | Ross, Edith I. (Int.) | B.A., Queen's | Phys. Cul. | 1920 | 1½ | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1,200 |
| Winchester | Barlow, Fred. J. | B.A., Tor. | Art | 1917 | 5½ | 2 | 1,800 | ..... | ..... |
| | Rogers, W. Cruess | M.A., Queen's | Art | 1919 | 9 | 2½ | ..... | 1,400 | ..... |
| | Broad, Luella L. | B.A., Tor. | Art, Phys. Cul. | 1919 | 4¾ | 1½ | ..... | ..... | 950 |
| | Fowler, Edith I. (Int.) | B.A., Tor. | Classics | 1919 | ½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,000 |
| | Skinner, Kate E. (Int.) | B.A., Queen's | Phys. Cul. | 1919 | ½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,000 |
| Wingham | Houser, Wilfred H. | M.A., Queen's | Math. | 1918 | 10 | ..... | 2,000 | ..... | ..... |
| | Whyte, Marion I. | B.A., Tor. | Mods. and Hist. | 1913 | 10 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1,400 |
| | Tanton, John | B.A., Queen's | Science | 1919 | 5½ | ..... | ..... | 1,550 | ..... |
| | McNair, Alice A. (Int.) | B.A., Tor. | Art | 1919 | ½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,000 |
| | Cruikshank, Gertrude | B.A., Tor. | Phys. Cul. | 1920 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,250 |

SUMMARY, COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES AND HIGH SCHOOLS, JANUARY, 1920

| Number of Schools, Sex of Teachers, and Per- centages | | Number of Teachers | | Salaries | | University Graduates, Specialists, etc. | |
|---|-------|-----------------------|-------|--|---------|--|-----------------|
| Schools | | Collegiate Institutes | | Collegiate Institutes | | Collegiate Institutes and High Schools | |
| Collegiate Institutes | 47 | Principals .. | 47 | Highest Salary | \$4,400 | Graduates..... | 854 |
| High Schools | 120 | Assistants.. | 593 | Average .. | 2,945 | Non-Graduates | 314 |
| Total..... | 167 | Total.... | 640 | Male Assistants | 2,269 | | |
| | | | | Female .. | 1,713 | | |
| Increase for the year..... | 3 | | | Average Salary | \$2,079 | Graduates, Jan., 1920..... | 73.11 per cent. |
| | | | | Increase for the year..... | 319 | “ 1919..... | 72.79 |
| Teachers | | High Schools | | High Schools | | Non-Graduates, Jan., 1920..... | 26.88 |
| Men..... | 574 | Principals .. | 120 | Highest Salary | \$4,375 | “ 1919..... | 27.20 |
| Women..... | 594 | Assistants.. | 408 | Average .. | 1,927 | Interim Certificates | 221 |
| Total | 1,168 | Total ... | 528 | Male Assistants | 1,901 | | |
| | | | | Female .. | 1,244 | | |
| | | | | Average Salary | \$1,523 | Specialists | 583 |
| | | | | Increase for the year | 188 | Interim Specialists..... | 259 |
| Percentages | | Grand Total | | Collegiate Institutes and High Schools | | Specialists and Int. Specialists Jan. '20, 72.08 per cent. | |
| Jan. '20: Men, 49.14; Women, 50.85 | | Principals.. | 167 | Highest Salary | \$4,400 | “ ‘19 72.79 | |
| “ ‘19: “ 48.71; “ 51.28 | | Assistants.. | 1,001 | Average .. | 2,213 | Non-Specialists, Jan., 1920..... | 27.91 |
| “ ‘14: “ 59.27; “ 40.72 | | Grand Total | 1,168 | all Principals... .. | 1,763 | “ 1919..... | 27.20 |
| “ ‘09: “ 67.55; “ 32.45 | | Increase for | | all Assistants .. | 1,828 | Elementary Certificates in Art | 84 |
| “ ‘04: “ 78.80; “ 21.20 | | the year.. | 80 | Average Salary, all..... | 263 | Physical Culture... .. | 343 |
| | | | | Increase for the year..... | 263 | Commercial Certificates | 3 |
| | | | | Average Salary, Male Assis'n'ts.. | \$2,181 | Certificate in Household Science.. | 1 |
| | | | | Female .. | 1,465 | “ Manual Training.. | 1 |
| | | | | Increase for year, Principals | \$259 | “ Certificates in Farm Mechanics... | 6 |
| | | | | Male Assistants | 299 | Intermediate Certificates in Agricul. and Hort. | 32 |
| | | | | Female | 234 | | |

APPENDIX X

ONTARIO SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

TO THE HONOURABLE R. H. GRANT, M.P.P.,

Minister of Education for Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your consideration the annual report of the Ontario School for the Deaf for the year ending October 31st, 1919, and in presenting this report I am pleased to be able to state that, notwithstanding the great unrest among all classes of our population, and the consequent disturbance of work, the work of the school for the year has been satisfactory and that good progress has been made in nearly all departments.

The Attendance

The average attendance during the session just closed was 244 pupils and that for the preceding session of 1917-18 was 256 pupils, which shows a decrease of 12 from that of the previous school year. At the close of school for the summer vacation in June, eleven graduated and twelve, who had completed the allotted time in school, were written off. At the re-opening in September, seventeen new pupils were enrolled and 215 pupils returned to school, making 232 in all, most of whom were in on the opening day and at regular work in the classes next morning. A few were detained at home on account of illness. Some of these are already in school and most of the others will likely come in later in the year.

The attendance on this date, October 31st, is 240 which, considering the prevalence of contagious diseases throughout the Province and the inducement to parents of older pupils to put them to work at remunerative wages, is quite satisfactory.

Deaf Children Being Reported

We still have difficulty in obtaining information of deaf children. In any recasting of the Schools Act this should be taken into consideration and some better means provided for the reporting of these children. We get our information now in a haphazard sort of way and we are never sure that all deaf children are being educated and that none are being neglected.

We are greatly indebted to some of the officers of the Children's Aid Society for assistance given us in inducing parents to send their deaf children to school. I wish here to thank Mr. Frank Blain of Fort William, Mr. Arthur Pullam of Hespeler, and Rev. Mr. Quartermaine of Renfrew, for their very material assistance.

The Expenditure

The constantly increasing cost of all supplies and the steady advance of salaries and wages make it impossible to keep the expenditure from going up in proportion if the efficiency of the school is to be maintained. We cannot buy supplies at less than current prices, and we cannot keep up the morale and efficiency of the staff without paying adequate salaries.

It is worthy of note that, while it is generally conceded that the purchasing power of the dollar is now less than that of fifty cents a few years ago, some put it as low as that of thirty-five cents, the Bursar's statement for the year shows the weekly cost per capita to be exactly the same as that of the year 1918, namely, \$7.55. This alone demonstrates that every care has been taken, not only in the purchase of all supplies, but also in their economical use.

Previous reports contained statements showing the weekly cost per pupil under the different headings of expenditure and I am again including these statements with the addition of that for 1919, also tables showing the average cost of some of the staple articles purchased by public tender and at wholesale prices during the years 1905 and 1919.

The number of the permanent staff is also given for these years with the average salary paid and the average number of pupils to a class.

In considering these tables it must be kept in mind that the educational standard of the school has been materially advanced and the living conditions generally improved, also that the food supplied is of the best quality and amply sufficient.

Comparison of Weekly Cost per Pupil for the Years 1905, 1916, 1917, 1918 and 1919 as per Bursar's Statements.

| | 1905. | 1916. | 1917. | 1918. | 1919. |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Medical Department | \$0.03 | \$0.01 | \$0.03 | \$0.02 | \$0.03 |
| Butcher's meat | .27 | .34 | .34 | .48 | .50 |
| Flour | .12 | .12 | .18 | .25 | .23 |
| Butter and milk | .21 | .34 | .37 | .40 | .49 |
| General groceries | .23 | .23 | .27 | .24 | .30 |
| Fruit and vegetables | .07 | .11 | .11 | .14 | .12 |
| Bedding and clothing | .06 | .04 | .05 | .05 | .12 |
| Fuel, light and power | .66 | .99 | 1.86 | 2.18 | 1.37 |
| Laundry | .07 | .07 | .07 | .09 | .10 |
| Books and apparatus | .04 | .08 | .09 | .09 | .10 |
| Printing, etc. | .08 | .03 | .06 | .06 | .06 |
| Furniture | .06 | .02 | .03 | .04 | .08 |
| Farm | .09 | .06 | .16 | .16 | .02 |
| Repairs | .10 | .05 | .06 | .07 | .10 |
| Sewage works | .03 | .01 | .01 | .02 | .01 |
| Water | .08 | .07 | .07 | .07 | .07 |
| Miscellaneous | .10 | .08 | .09 | .06 | .12 |
| Salaries and wages | 2.12 | 2.72 | 3.05 | 3.13 | 3.59 |
| Training teachers, railway fares of pupils, lumber for seats, lumber, hardware, etc., and supplies for boiler room | .... | .... | .... | .... | .14 |
| Total | \$4.42 | \$5.37 | \$6.90 | \$7.55 | \$7.55 |

Total for 1905, \$4.42; total for 1919, \$7.55; increase, 70.3%.

Prices of Some Twenty Grocery Supplies Purchased Wholesale

| | 1905. | 1919. |
|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Oatmeal | \$5.15 bbl. | 9.55 bbl. |
| Sugar | 4.35 bag | 10.65 bag |
| Coffee | .25 lb. | .49 lb. |
| Tea | .22 lb. | .57 lb. |
| Cocoa | .45 lb. | .44 lb. |
| Rice | .05 lb. | .10 lb. |
| Lard | .11 lb. | .35 lb. |
| Dried fruits | .08 lb. | .24 lb. |
| Bacon | .13 lb. | .51 lb. |
| Cornstarch | .08 lb. | .11 lb. |
| Canned fish | 1.75 doz. cans | 4.10 doz. cans |
| Honey | .08 lb. | .23 lb. |
| Potatoes | .80 bag | 1.80 bag |
| Raisins | .07 lb. | .22 lb. |
| Syrup | .03 lb. | .08 lb. |
| Tapioca | .05 lb. | .13 lb. |
| Fresh fish | .11 lb. | .17 lb. |
| Soap, chip | .05½ lb. | .19 lb. |
| Soap, Surprise | .04 cake | .09 cake |
| Soap, toilet | .04 cake | .09 cake |
| Total | \$13.89½ | \$30.11 |
| Increase, \$16.21½ or 116.7%. | | |

Prices of Supplies Purchased by Contract

| | 1905. | 1919. | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------------|
| Butcher's meat | \$5.70 cwt. | \$19.75 cwt. | Increase, 246%. |
| Flour | 4.80 bbl. | 13.00 bbl. | Increase, 170%. |
| Butter | .33 lb. | .59 lb. | Increase, 89%. |
| Coal (slack) estimate | 3.40 ton | 7.26 ton. | Increase, 113.5%. |
| Average increase, 154.6%. | | | |

Salaries, Staff and Pupils

| | 1905. | 1919. | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| Salaries | \$25,016.62 | \$45,569.11. | Increase, 82%. |
| Average number on staff | 52 | 64 | Increase, 23%. |
| Average number of teachers | 17 | 24 | Increase, 41%. |
| Average pupils in class | 15 | 10.6 | Decrease, 29%. |
| Average salary | \$481.09 | \$712.02 | Increase, 48%. |

These tables will give a fairly accurate idea of the trend of expenditure for the last fourteen years, 1905 to 1919. Contract prices show an average increase of 154.6 per cent., prices of grocery list 116.7 per cent., and salaries 82 per cent., an average for these three classes of 117.5 per cent., while the total expenditure shows an increase of only 70.3 per cent. This should be satisfactory evidence that the money voted has been well spent and that as far as the economic management of the school is concerned the staff has given faithful and efficient services. They also show that while the increase in salaries was 82 per cent. the average salary has increased only 48 per cent., the difference being due to an increase of 23 per cent. in the membership of the staff. This enlargement of the staff was made necessary by the bettering of living conditions and supervision of the pupils, the reduction of number of pupils to a class, the introduction of the oral method of teaching and the raising of the educational standard of the school. The advance of 48 per cent. in the average salary over that of fourteen years ago is totally inadequate to meet present conditions if the morale of the staff and the

efficiency of the school is to be kept up to its present standard. In order to get the best results the staff morale must be good. Zeal and enthusiasm for the work are absolutely essential and these cannot be obtained for any great length of time from an underpaid staff. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest that the salary list be reconsidered and that a schedule be prepared which will be just and fair to all members of the staff and, if this be not deemed expedient at the present time, that bonuses be given which will be fair to all and amply sufficient.

New School Building

The plans and specifications for the new building have been completed during the year and a contract let for the foundation. I can only repeat here what I stated in previous reports, that our present classrooms are nearly all unsuitable for our work and not at all up to the standard set for modern schoolrooms, and that these deaf children of the Province are entitled to the best educational equipment that the Province can give them. These children are not only deaf, but our records show that fifty per cent. of them are suffering from defective vision as well, and, when it is considered that with them eyes must do the work of both eyes and ears, properly lighted rooms are not a luxury but a pressing necessity.

Repairs and Alterations

During the summer vacation many necessary repairs were carried out. The girls' and boys' residences were repainted on the outside; new asphalt floors were laid in both of these buildings and this has eliminated the dust from the concrete floors which was a very serious drawback to the use of these basement playrooms. A commencement was also made in painting and decorating the interiors of these buildings and which it is hoped will be continued each vacation until completed.

An appropriation will be asked for this year for machinery for both the carpenter shop and shoe shop. While it is recognized that hand-work is the very basis of all trade teaching, we have now reached a stage in our trade work that some instruction in the use of machinery in these trades is thought advisable if our boys are to go out from these shops properly equipped for a start in life.

The Farm

The past season, owing to the wet weather of the spring, was not favourable to farm work. This, along with other causes, made the yield light and the production from farm and garden not up to that of previous years. Even with these drawbacks the farm has paid, the dairy making up for the shortage of field crops. With better tillage and an improvement in management it is hoped that the coming season will show more satisfactory results.

The Work of the Session

There is very little to report this year regarding the regular work in the classrooms and the shops. No changes of consequence were made in these departments and the work has gone on very much in the usual way. Except for the time when influenza was epidemic no serious interruptions took place in the regular work of the school, and steady work was well maintained throughout the year, as a result of which good progress was made in all departments.

Appended hereto are the reports of Mr. H. J. Clarke, B.A., Literary Examiner, and Dr. Boyce, the attending Physician. Mr. Clarke's report and the suggestions contained therein will be given every consideration and his suggestion of additional supervision, with which I am in thorough accord, will be carried out if an additional appropriation is provided for this purpose.

In concluding this report I wish to thank you for the great courtesy shown me during the year by both yourself and Dr. Colquhoun and the officers of your department.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. B. COUGHLIN,
Superintendent.

Belleville, November, 1919.

LITERARY EXAMINER'S REPORT

TO THE HONOURABLE H. J. CODY, M.A., D.D.,
Minister of Education in Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour to present herewith my report on the literary work at the Ontario School for the Deaf, Belleville, for the school year ending June, 1919.

Organization

The school is organized in three departments as follows: The Manual Department, consisting of six classes; the Senior Oral Department, of four classes, under the supervision of Mr. Campbell; and the Junior Oral Department, of twelve classes, under the supervision of Miss Ford. The work attempted is that of the Public School as nearly as possible, with a strong emphasis on language, which is the great handicap of these children, for we must not forget that these children, as a rule, come to school without a word, but the power to make some of their wants known by natural signs which express ideas rather than words. Anyone who visits this school and goes carefully into what is accomplished, even in the elementary classes, cannot but be amazed at the results. If our hearing children would make the same effort to learn that these children make, we would see better results than we sometimes find in our Public Schools. In addition to the four forms of the ordinary Public School, they have here a class who have advanced beyond High School Entrance standard, and are doing High School work in some subjects. Outside of the literary work proper Domestic Science and Sewing is taught to the girls, while the boys receive instruction in Agriculture, Printing, Shoemaking, etc.

Teaching Staff

During the year, or rather since my last report, there has been some re-arrangement of teachers in respect to the grade taught, and a change in the personnel of the staff. Miss Haynes, Miss Armstrong, Miss Wheeler, and Miss Domm have severed their connection with the school and they have been succeeded by Miss Scott, Miss Nurse, Miss Carroll, and Miss Aherne; Miss Aherne was taking special training when I last visited the school, but is now on the active staff. Miss Ford, Supervisor of the Junior Oral Department, is at Northampton taking special work, the better to qualify her for her important duties.

Pupils' Work

I spent seven days at the school going into the work as thoroughly as time would permit. The pupils were examined in much the same way as I would examine a hearing school. A casual visitor would be struck with the character of the writing. Almost all the pupils write well, and so far as my observation of several years now go, they are good spellers. Considerable attention is given to Nature Study, Hygiene, Current Events. In the grades where History and Geography form part of the course, the knowledge shown is satisfactory. As I said above, language is stressed throughout the whole course. It may not be wise to particularize in a report such as this, but I was particularly pleased with the work of the senior class in Grammar, Arithmetic and Literature. This class have read from twenty to ninety books during the year as supplementary reading. These books have been selected from our best literature, and these pupils are familiar with the characters in what they have read. Probably all of them will leave school at the end of the school year, but they will go with the ability to be good company for themselves. Nor are they all the bright pupils in the school. There are several other classes coming on that should do work equally as creditable when they reach the same grade.

The special work with returned men of the C.E.F., whose hearing has been impaired in the war, is still going on, and with the same excellent results.

Suggestions

1. This school is practically an oral school now, but the best results will not be attained until those taught by the manual method are entirely separated from those taught orally, since those who could speak learn to spell on their fingers from those who cannot speak.

2. It seems to me that if it were possible to have more supervisors with the pupils outside of class hours who appreciated the value of having the children speak on every occasion possible, that it would add to the progress in speech. I have watched them at play, and they communicate almost entirely by signs, while many of them are quite able to speak and lip-read, if they were required to do so by more thorough supervision.

3. In conclusion, I would like to say that my opportunities to observe what is going on in this school clearly demonstrates that everything possible is done for the bodily welfare of these children. Their health is carefully looked after, they receive an ample supply of good wholesome food and in sufficient variety to tempt the appetite, if that is ever necessary in the case of healthy children, while everything about the buildings is scrupulously clean. They are a large and happy family.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. J. CLARKE,
Inspector of Public Schools.

Belleville, May 5th, 1919.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT

TO THE HONOURABLE H. J. CODY, M.A., D.D.,
Minister of Education for Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour to present herewith my report on the health of the Ontario School for the Deaf, for the session of 1918-19.

At the opening of the school term we adopted our customary practice of at once examining all the new pupils, and thereafter as soon as possible, the whole school, and thereby early detecting those requiring medical attention, quarantining any suspected cases of infection, and making a general record of the physical condition of each child, such as taking the height and weight, for later reference and comparison.

There are always a number of children entering or returning who are not in good health. This year was no exception, the number requiring medical attention being a fair average with other years. Quite a number show evidence of some constitutional trouble. We have general debility, marasmus, chronic catarrhs of nose and throat, digestive disorders, skin and middle ear troubles, etc., all such requiring medical attention to fit them to do good school work. Generally these children quickly respond to our care and attentions. Exceptionally, cases are amenable to improvement only and require pretty general looking after to enable them to continue at school.

The epidemic of influenza which swept over the country invaded the school early in October, 1918, although every possible precaution was taken against it. The first case appeared on October 7th. We quarantined as well as we could, but soon it became general and involved nearly the whole school, there being over two hundred down with it at one time. Of this number twelve developed pneumonia. During this time the school work was disorganized, the staff and teachers rendering very valuable assistance in connection with the nursing and caring for the sick.

We passed through this critical period with the loss of one patient only, a little boy with a complicated heart trouble. It was not until after the New Year that the effects of the epidemic disappeared.

Many children were slow in recovering their former health, and some developed complications later.

One boy developed pleurisy and empyema, was operated on as soon as possible and returned home where he recovered. A little girl developed acute heart trouble and was returned home.

With the exception of this epidemic and its results, the health condition of the school was very good. The sickness that we had was, on the whole, of a mild character, generally requiring confinement to bed for a few days with very little loss of school time. There were a few exceptions, viz: after the New Year we had two cases of Pneumonia, three cases of inflammatory rheumatism, one case of heart trouble, three cases of impetigo promptly quarantined and satisfactorily recovered; and a number of cases of bronchitis and tonsilitis. Among the staff there has been some sickness, but all happily made good recoveries.

Closing time in June found the children all very well, and they were returned home in a very satisfactory condition of health.

The past session has been an unusual and eventful one owing to the great amount of sickness from influenza and its sequelae, but we are deeply grateful for the success we have had in handling this wide-spread epidemic with such a small mortality, the loss of one little boy.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. BOYCE, M.B.

Belleville, November 1st, 1919.

Officers of the School

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| C. B. Coughlin, M.D. | Superintendent. |
| J. W. Pearce | Bursar. |
| W. W. Boyce, M.B. | Physician. |
| Miss E. A. Willoughby | Matron. |
| Miss A. P. Scott | Domestic Science Teacher and Assistant Matron. |

Teachers

| | |
|--|--|
| Miss G. Linn, Supervising Teacher, Manual Department. | W. J. Campbell Supervising Teacher, Senior Oral Department. |
| D. R. Coleman, M.A. | Miss C. Ford, Supervising Teacher, Junior Oral Department. |
| Mrs. Sylvia C. Balis. | Geo. F. Stewart. |
| Miss Mary Bull. | Miss L. Deannard. |
| Miss Ada James. | Miss I. B. Palen. |
| Miss Nina Brown. | Miss B. Rierdon. |
| | Miss E. Panter, B.A. |
| | Miss I. Aherne, B.A. |
| | Miss F. Curry. |
| | Miss L. Carroll. |
| | Miss V. Handley. |
| | Miss G. Springer. |
| | Miss E. Nurse. |
| | Miss H. A. Stirk. |
| | Miss B. Sunter. |
| | Miss I. G. Malcolm. |
| | Miss K. B. Scott. |

Domestic Science Miss A. P. Scott.

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Miss C. Coombe | Trained Nurse. |
| Mrs. L. G. Williams | Teacher in Sewing. |
| Miss I. McBride | Clerk and Stenographer. |
| Wm. Nurse | Storekeeper and Assistant Supervisor of Boys. |
| Wilfred Smith | Supervisor of Boys. |
| E. T. Payne | Printer and Instructor in Printing. |
| A. Morrice | Shoemaker and Instructor in Shoemaking. |
| M. W. Parks | Carpenter and Instructor in Carpentering. |
| J. N. Boyd | Baker and Instructor in Baking. |
| C. S. Nicholson | Farmer. |

**List of Pupils in the Ontario School for the Deaf for the Year
Ending October 31, 1919.**

| County, etc. | P.O. Address. | County, etc. | P.O. Address. |
|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Algoma District:</i> | | <i>Elgin:</i> | |
| Donovan, Ellen | Sault Ste. Marie. | Caves, Jessie | St. Thomas. |
| Webb, Kathleen | Dayton. | Gwalter, Fred. | St. Thomas. |
| | | Gwalter, Kathleen | St. Thomas. |
| | | Fawcett, George | West Lorne. |
| | | Stoner, Irene | St. Thomas. |
| | | Wonnacott, Nellie | Aylmer. |
| <i>Alberta, Province of:</i> | | <i>Frontenac:</i> | |
| Nouak, Nick | Didsbury. | Godfrey, Delpha | Mountain Grove. |
| Porter, Annie | Dewberry. | Gilmour, Maud | Kingston. |
| Talbot, Hartley | Calgary. | Smith, Marie | Kingston. |
| | | Wood, Alonzo | Cataraqui. |
| <i>Brant:</i> | | <i>Glengarry:</i> | |
| Black, Nellie | Newport. | Cass, Jemima | Maxville. |
| Glazier, Eva | Brantford. | | |
| Moors, Beatrice | St. George. | | |
| Moors, Grace | St. George. | | |
| McKenzie, Robert | Harley. | | |
| Reid, James | Brantford. | | |
| Tate, Mary | Harley. | | |
| <i>Bruce:</i> | | <i>Grey:</i> | |
| Baker, John | Southampton. | Brown, Alma | Markdale. |
| Ballagh, Edith | Teeswater. | Henderson, Harvey | Owen Sound. |
| Crowe, Robert | Dobbinton. | Kinsman, Mary | Proton. |
| Keyes, May | Hepworth. | Snell, Ruby | Durham. |
| McKee, Carl | Pinkerton. | | |
| McKee, Maud | Pinkerton. | | |
| Rourke, Melville | Tara. | | |
| <i>Carleton:</i> | | <i>Haldimand:</i> | |
| Blanchord, Victor | Cumming's Bridge | Buckley, Lawrence | Selkirk. |
| Cardwell, Meleta | Ottawa. | Foster, Sylvia | Dunnville. |
| Carriere, Joseph | Ottawa. | Foster, Dorothy | Dunnville. |
| Delinelle, Lauretta | Ottawa. | Foster, Irene | Dunnville. |
| Eldridge, Florence | Ottawa. | Krick, William | Dunnville. |
| Garvin, Jean | Ottawa. | Maw, Harris | Caledonia. |
| Hanna, Abraham | Ottawa. | Sherk, Clara | South Cayuga. |
| Jones, Mabel | Billing's Bridge. | | |
| Little, Sadie | Ottawa. | | |
| Pittaway, Audrey | Ottawa. | | |
| Pommerville, Eva | Ottawa. | | |
| Quinn, Carman | Ottawa. | | |
| Radmore, Frank | Ottawa. | | |
| Savard, Paul | Cumming's Bridge | | |
| Towns, Dora | Laurentian View. | | |
| <i>Dundas:</i> | | <i>Halton:</i> | |
| Ford, Clarice | Mountain. | Dennis, Harry | Burlington. |
| | | Kenney, Francis | Acton. |
| | | Patterson, Walter | Milton. |
| | | Patterson, Lewis | Milton. |
| <i>Dufferin:</i> | | <i>Hastings:</i> | |
| Boyle, Lizzie | Waldemar. | Ingram, Nellie | Faraday. |
| Boyle, John | Waldemar. | Liddle, Pearl | Shannonville. |
| Middleton, Helen | Shelburne. | Narrie, John | Marmora. |
| Smith, Gordon | Riverview. | Roberts, John H. | Belleville. |
| | | Shaw, Vera | Trenton. |
| | | Swayne, Robert | Belleville. |
| | | Schwager, Albert | Thomasburg. |
| | | Ward, Albert | Stirling. |
| | | Waldron, Arthur | Trenton. |
| | | Whalen, Mary A. | Point Anne. |
| <i>Essex:</i> | | <i>Huron:</i> | |
| Andrews, Kenneth | Windsor. | Bell, Elwood | Goderich. |
| Fairful, Maisie | Leamington. | Cole, Jean | Clinton. |
| Standish, Dorothy | Essex. | Cole, Melvin | Clinton. |
| Suddy, Fred. | Windsor. | Laporte, Dennis | Zurich. |
| | | Marshall, John | Hensall. |
| | | Marshall, Russell | Hensall. |
| | | <i>Kent:</i> | |
| | | Adkin, James | Bothwell. |
| | | Antaya, Roy | Paincourt. |
| | | Brewer, Blanche | Bothwell. |

List of Pupils in the Ontario School for the Deaf.—Continued.

| County, etc. | P.O. Address. | County, etc. | P.O. Address. |
|--------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| <i>Kent—Con.:</i> | | <i>Prince Edward:</i> | |
| Christian, Gertrude... | Wallaceburg. | Harris, Mary | Picton. |
| Dubois, Madeline ... | Wallaceburg | | |
| Goodison, Ada | Coatsworth. | <i>Perth:</i> | |
| Healey, Dorothy | Wheatley. | Eickemeyer, Norman. | Monkton. |
| Julien, Joseph | Wheatley. | Kaufman, Margaret.. | Palmerston. |
| Toulouse, John | Chatham. | . | |
| Roberts, John E. | Thamesville. | <i>Parry Sound District:</i> | |
| Rechie, Agnes | Chatham. | Bagby, Florence | Burk's Falls. |
| Rechie, Napoleon ... | Chatham. | Blais, Gladys | Burk's Falls. |
| | | Windsor, George | Callander. |
| | | Young, Edna | Trout Creek. |
| <i>Lambton:</i> | | <i>Peel:</i> | |
| Batty, Blanche | Sarnia. | Davey, John | Brampton. |
| Johnston, Olive | Sarnia. | Elliott, Madeline | Bolton. |
| Jackson, Myrel | Oil Springs. | McVean, Archie | Malton. |
| Jackson, Leone | Oil Springs. | | |
| Leckie, Alice | Sarnia. | <i>Peterborough:</i> | |
| McMillen, Douglas .. | Sarnia. | Farrance, James | Peterborough. |
| Thomas, Clara | Walpole Island. | Meyett, Joseph | Peterborough. |
| Volk, Mildred | Thedford. | Meyett, Charles | Peterborough. |
| | | Meyett, Frances | Peterborough. |
| <i>Lanark:</i> | | McMillan, Ena | Havelock. |
| McLaren, Rachel ... | Smith's Falls. | Yerrow, Bruce | Peterborough. |
| Rathwell, Charles ... | Perth. | | |
| Wenzel, Doris | Lanark. | <i>Quebec, Province of:</i> | |
| | | Joyce, Andrew | Quyon. |
| <i>Lincoln:</i> | | Pye, Rodger | Windsor. |
| McMillan, Duncan .. | St. Catharines. | | |
| Thornton, Lloyd | Vineland Station. | <i>Renfrew:</i> | |
| Watson, Bert | St. Catharines. | Coules, Michael | Renfrew. |
| <i>Leeds:</i> | | Dick, Alton | Renfrew. |
| Bishop, Ethel | Gananoque. | Hunter, George | Matawatchan. |
| | | Hunter, Raymond .. | Matawatchan. |
| <i>Middlesex:</i> | | Hunter, Clifford | Matawatchan. |
| Bradshaw, Carl | London. | Jette, Lemay | Pembroke. |
| Eager, Mary | London. | Schneider, Milton ... | Pembroke. |
| Hodgins, Sadie | London. | Teepel, Emma | Khartum. |
| Hodgins, Albert | London. | | |
| Hutchinson, William. | Strathroy. | <i>Rainy River District:</i> | |
| McMurray, Mirton... | Belton. | Olson, Alma | Black Hawk. |
| Summers, Moses | Muncey. | Simpson, Zona | Rainy River. |
| | | Simpson, Noreen ... | Rainy River. |
| <i>Muskoka District:</i> | | | |
| Johnston, Ella | Utterson. | <i>Simcoe:</i> | |
| <i>Northumberland:</i> | | Bowen, Roy | Cookstown. |
| Davis, Jay | Trent River. | Bowen, Esther | Cookstown. |
| | | Bowen, Margaret ... | Cookstown. |
| <i>Norfolk:</i> | | Green, Jean | Orillia. |
| Davis, Florence | Simcoe. | Rivet, Douglas | Midland. |
| | | Sloan, Harry | Lefroy. |
| <i>Oxford:</i> | | Tudhope, Catherine . | Orillia. |
| Groves, Russell | Ingersoll. | Wheat, Dorothy | Midland. |
| Miller, Willie | Tavistock. | Wright, Elsie | Midland. |
| Wagester, Walter ... | Tavistock. | | |
| Youngs, Cylene | Embro. | <i>Stormont:</i> | |
| | | Campbell, Mary | Avonmore. |
| <i>Ontario:</i> | | Ingel, Agnes | Cornwall. |
| Benns, Charles | Claremont. | Spotton, Kathleen .. | Berwick. |
| Lappin, Leo | Atherley. | | |
| Luke, Elsie | Brooklin. | | |
| Maynard, John | Uxbridge. | | |
| Wilton, Lesley | Claremont. | | |

List of Pupils in the Ontario School for the Deaf.—Continued

| County, etc. | P.O. Address. | County, etc. | P.O. Address. |
|------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| <i>Sudbury District:</i> | | <i>York:</i> | |
| Bealer, Frank | Copper Cliff. | Angus, Jack | Toronto. |
| Legrandeur, Victor | St. Charles. | Allen, Winnie | Toronto. |
| Martel, Joseph | Sudbury. | Baillie, Dorothy | Toronto. |
| Toppazzini, Albert | Copper Cliff. | Brooks, James | Toronto. |
| <i>Thunder Bay District:</i> | | Buchan, Lucy | Toronto. |
| Bechard, Lorne | Port Arthur. | Buchan, Caroline | Toronto. |
| Graziano, Joseph | Port Arthur. | Bennett, Charles | Toronto. |
| Munro, Ada | Slate River Valley. | Brown, Leonard | Toronto. |
| Smith, Walter | Fort William. | Buckle, Oscar | Aurora. |
| Thompson, Jean | Fort William. | Daniels, Walter | Toronto. |
| <i>Timiskaming District:</i> | | Dickson, Violet | Toronto. |
| Audet, Alcide | Cobalt. | Davey, Charles | Toronto. |
| Barnes, Ada | Cobalt. | Dine, George | Toronto. |
| Brent, Margaret | Charlton. | Ducker, Freida | Mount Dennis. |
| McConnell, Mildred | Charlton. | Eggington, Maud | Markham. |
| Whalen, Loretta | New Liskeard. | Egginton, Gwendoline | Markham. |
| Whalen, Mary | New Liskeard. | Ford, Raymond | Toronto. |
| <i>Victoria:</i> | | Goulding, Thomas | Toronto. |
| Brandon, William | Kinmount. | Goldman, Joe | Toronto. |
| McNish, Helen | Kirkfield. | Glennie, Alexander | Toronto. |
| Patrick, Nellie | Lindsay. | James, Winnifred | Toronto. |
| <i>Wellington:</i> | | Kelcey, Lillian | Toronto. |
| Barbour, Clifford | Hillsburgh. | Leeder, Flora | Toronto. |
| Chambers, Pearl | Rockwood. | Lee, Charles | Toronto. |
| Johnston, Viola | Drayton. | Laforte, Augustine | Toronto. |
| McQueen, Mary | Guelph. | Laughlin, Nellie | Toronto. |
| <i>Wentworth:</i> | | Maiola, Lorenzo | Toronto. |
| Allen, Muriel | Hamilton. | Malinsky, Rosie | Toronto. |
| Bluestein, Shina | Hamilton. | Malinsky, Louis | Toronto. |
| Bayliss, Hector | Hamilton. | McFarlane, John | Toronto. |
| Cooper, Martha | Dundas. | McGovern, William | Toronto. |
| Gorman, Walter | Hamilton. | McGovern, Elizabeth | Toronto. |
| Hacking, Willie | Hamilton. | McCallum, Duncan | Strange. |
| Holt, Nathan | Hamilton. | Osborne, Iona | Sutton West. |
| Moreland, Jack | Hamilton. | Powell, Marion | Toronto. |
| Murtell, Cecil | Hamilton. | Petch, Lera | Milliken. |
| Peel, Douglas | Hamilton. | Pattillo, Lenore | Toronto. |
| Tait, William | Hamilton. | Peirce, Frank | Toronto. |
| VanSickle, Lara | Jerseyville. | Pack, Sydney | Toronto. |
| Webb, Gordon | Hamilton. | Proctor, Leslie | Toronto. |
| <i>Welland:</i> | | Roach, Lawrence | Toronto. |
| Caswell, Sylvia | Niagara Falls. | Reading, Victor | Toronto. |
| Farr, James | Marshville. | Robinson, Charles | Toronto. |
| <i>Waterloo:</i> | | Roberts, Florence | Toronto. |
| Crosson, Jack | Galt. | Richardson, Gordon | Toronto. |
| Durrant, Evelyn | Breslau. | Stothers, Alva | Toronto. |
| Gartung, Gertrude | Kitchener. | Sole, Erna | Toronto. |
| Hirons, George | Waterloo. | Smith, Norma | Toronto. |
| Klinkman, Mary | New Hamburg. | Sellers, Nancy | Toronto. |
| Kube, Laura | Kitchener. | Storks, Doreen | Toronto. |
| Maule, Rona | Galt. | Shidlowsky, Abie | Toronto. |
| Voisin, John | St. Clemens. | Thomson, Anabel | Toronto. |
| Wagler, Elmina | Baden. | Tate, James | Toronto. |
| | | Tweedie, Lorena | Toronto. |
| | | Wall, Nettie | Toronto. |
| | | Wall, Sidney | Toronto. |
| | | Willmott, Charles | Toronto. |
| | | Wraight, Lucy | Toronto. |
| | | Wicks, John | Toronto. |

Number of Pupils in Attendance each Official Year since the Opening of the School

| | | | | Male | Female | Total |
|---|--|--|--|------|--------|-------|
| From October 27th, 1870, to September 30th, 1871..... | | | | 64 | 36 | 100 |
| " " 1st, 1871, " 1872..... | | | | 97 | 52 | 149 |
| " " 1872, " 1873..... | | | | 130 | 63 | 193 |
| " " 1873, " 1874..... | | | | 145 | 76 | 221 |
| " " 1874, " 1875..... | | | | 155 | 83 | 238 |
| " " 1875, " 1876..... | | | | 160 | 96 | 256 |
| " " 1876, " 1877..... | | | | 167 | 104 | 271 |
| " " 1877, " 1878..... | | | | 166 | 111 | 277 |
| " " 1878, " 1879..... | | | | 164 | 105 | 269 |
| " " 1879, " 1880..... | | | | 162 | 119 | 281 |
| " " 1880, " 1881..... | | | | 164 | 132 | 296 |
| " " 1881, " 1882..... | | | | 165 | 138 | 303 |
| " " 1882, " 1883..... | | | | 158 | 135 | 293 |
| " " 1883, " 1884..... | | | | 156 | 130 | 286 |
| " " 1884, " 1885..... | | | | 168 | 116 | 284 |
| " " 1885, " 1886..... | | | | 161 | 112 | 273 |
| " " 1886, " 1887..... | | | | 151 | 113 | 264 |
| " " 1887, " 1888..... | | | | 156 | 109 | 265 |
| " " 1888, " 1889..... | | | | 153 | 121 | 274 |
| " " 1889, " 1890..... | | | | 159 | 132 | 291 |
| " " 1890, " 1891..... | | | | 166 | 130 | 296 |
| " " 1891, " 1892..... | | | | 158 | 127 | 285 |
| " " 1892, " 1893..... | | | | 162 | 136 | 298 |
| " " 1893, " 1894..... | | | | 158 | 137 | 295 |
| " " 1894, " 1895..... | | | | 160 | 135 | 295 |
| " " 1895, " 1896..... | | | | 173 | 137 | 310 |
| " " 1896, " 1897..... | | | | 164 | 128 | 292 |
| " " 1897, " 1898..... | | | | 167 | 138 | 305 |
| " " 1898, " 1899..... | | | | 161 | 132 | 293 |
| " " 1899, " 1900..... | | | | 153 | 130 | 283 |
| " " 1900, " 1901..... | | | | 157 | 143 | 300 |
| " " 1901, " 1902..... | | | | 147 | 141 | 288 |
| " " 1902, " 1903..... | | | | 140 | 143 | 283 |
| " " 1903, " 1904..... | | | | 137 | 134 | 271 |
| " " 1904, " 1905..... | | | | 130 | 138 | 268 |
| " " 1905, " 1906..... | | | | 116 | 143 | 259 |
| " " 1906, " 1907..... | | | | 126 | 145 | 271 |
| " " 1907, " 1908..... | | | | 133 | 143 | 276 |
| " " 1908, to October 31st, 1909..... | | | | 130 | 151 | 281 |
| " November 1st, 1909, " 1910..... | | | | 143 | 149 | 292 |
| " " 1910, " 1911..... | | | | 138 | 143 | 281 |
| " " 1911, " 1912..... | | | | 135 | 126 | 261 |
| " " 1912, " 1913..... | | | | 139 | 129 | 268 |
| " " 1913, " 1914..... | | | | 152 | 144 | 296 |
| " " 1914, " 1915..... | | | | 156 | 160 | 316 |
| " " 1915, " 1916..... | | | | 158 | 152 | 310 |
| " " 1916, " 1917..... | | | | 145 | 148 | 293 |
| " " 1917, " 1918..... | | | | 143 | 147 | 290 |
| " " 1918, " 1919..... | | | | 137 | 140 | 277 |

Cost per Pupil, School for the Deaf, Years ending October 31st, 1918 and 1919

| Heading of Expenditure | 1917-18 | | | 1918-19 | | |
|---|---|--|--|---|--|--|
| | Total expenditure year ending October 31st, 1918 | Yearly cost per pupil October 31st, 1918 | Weekly cost per pupil October 31st, 1918 | Total expenditure year ending October 31st, 1919 | Yearly cost per pupil October 31st, 1919 | Weekly cost per pupil October 31st, 1919 |
| | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| Medical department..... | 238 41 | 93 | 02 | 335 85 | 1 38 | 03 |
| Butchers' meat, etc | 6,375 66 | 24 90 | 48 | 6,391 41 | 26 19 | 50 |
| Flour, bread, etc..... | 3,301 87 | 12 90 | 25 | 2,921 98 | 11 98 | 23 |
| Butter and milk | 5,366 61 | 20 96 | 40 | 6,287 17 | 25 77 | 49 |
| General groceries | 3,236 72 | 12 64 | 24 | 3,839 59 | 15 74 | 30 |
| Fruits and vegetables | 1,928 09 | 7 53 | 14 | 1,539 65 | 6 31 | 12 |
| Bedding and clothing | 644 85 | 2 52 | 05 | 1,526 30 | 6 26 | 12 |
| Fuel, Light and Power..... | 28,991 10 | 113 25 | 2 18 | 17,387 03 | 71 26 | 1 37 |
| Laundry, etc..... | 1,188 48 | 4 64 | 09 | 1,208 29 | 4 95 | 10 |
| Books and apparatus..... | 1,187 29 | 4 64 | 09 | 1,183 99 | 4 85 | 10 |
| Printing, etc..... | 766 57 | 2 99 | 06 | 842 81 | 3 45 | 06 |
| Furniture, etc | 595 57 | 2 33 | 04 | 996 70 | 4 09 | 08 |
| Repairs, ordinary..... | 968 38 | 3 78 | 07 | 1,286 35 | 5 27 | 10 |
| Farm | 2,100 00 | 8 20 | 16 | 188 36 | 77 | 02 |
| Water..... | 900 00 | 3 52 | 07 | 900 00 | 3 69 | 07 |
| Sewage | 209 29 | 82 | 02 | 162 00 | 66 | 01 |
| Miscellaneous | 867 62 | 3 40 | 06 | 1,573 72 | 6 45 | 12 |
| Salaries and Wages | 41,717 38 | 162 96 | 3 13 | 45,569 11 | 186 76 | 3 59 |
| Training Teachers, Railway Fares of Pupils, Lumber for Seats, Lum- ber, Hardware, etc. and Supplies for Boiler Room..... | | | | 1,737 82 | 7 12 | 14 |

Average number of pupils, 1917-18, 256.
Annual cost per pupil, 1917-18, \$392.91.
Weekly cost per pupil, 1917-18, \$7.55.

Average number of pupils, 1918-19, 244.
Annual cost per pupil, \$392.95.
Weekly cost per pupil, \$7.55.

Certified Correct,

J. W. PEARCE,
Bursar.

APPENDIX Y

**ONTARIO SCHOOL FOR THE
BLIND****ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT**

TO THE HONOURABLE R. H. GRANT, M.P.P.,
Minister of Education for Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith the Forty-eighth Annual Report of the Ontario School for the Blind, Brantford, for the year ended 31st October, 1919.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. B. RACE,

Superintendent.

Brantford, December, 1919.

The Attendance

In presenting the Forty-eighth Annual Report of the Ontario School for the Blind, I beg to report the average attendance for the session which ended in June, 1919 as 104, and an increase in the total registration for the school session commencing September 24th, 1919, from 98 to 110. The registration of pupils for the twelve months of the official year from October 31st, 1918 to October 31st, 1919, was 128, just two more than in the preceding official year.

The work of the Field Agents acting under the direction of the National Institute for the Blind with headquarters at Toronto, is responsible for the increase in attendance, and it is to be hoped that through their efforts the attention of many others during the present year will be called to the facilities for educating the blind in Brantford. In spite of the publicity given in various ways to the work of our school, it is astonishing how little knowledge of it the general public has. Letters are occasionally received from the parents of blind children saying that they had just heard of the school for the first time, and making enquiries about the terms of admission. In some instances the parents consent reluctantly to allow their children to attend, fearing that they cannot possibly get along without the care and protection given them at home. Parents who adopt this attitude are guilty of a great wrong to their children, even though they are actuated by the kindest motives. Blind children instead of being coddled and encouraged in receiving attention, should be taught early to become self-reliant, and the school is the proper place for the development of that quality.

Object of the School

It is regrettable that there should be such a misconception in the minds of many as to the purpose for which the school was established. Every year it is necessary to return to their homes children, who by reason of their mental unfitness can derive no benefit from their attendance, and who, if they were permitted to remain, would be a detriment to the well-being of those entitled to do so.

The school was founded for the purpose of imparting general education, as well as instruction in some professional or industrial art to all blind youths of both sexes, between the ages of seven and twenty-one, not being deficient in intellect, and free from disease or physical infirmity. It is not intended as an asylum for the aged, or infirm, nor as a hospital for the treatment of disease; but in its design has reference only to the physical, mental and moral training of blind children.

It is required that all pupils sent to the school should be decently and comfortably clothed, and furnished with a sufficient change and variety of apparel to ensure cleanliness and comfort. A supply sufficient for the term must be furnished or guaranteed before the pupil can be admitted.

The regular annual session commences on the fourth Wednesday in September, and continues until the third Wednesday in June, at which time every pupil must be removed to his or her home or place of abode. Guides are provided where necessary at the beginning and the end of the school term to look after the safety of children when they are travelling, but parents wishing to have their children with them at the Christmas vacation are expected to make all arrangements for the journey, both going and coming, and to guarantee that they will not be exposed to any contagious disease.

No fee is charged for tuition or board, but parents must pay all travelling expenses to and from the school.

New Members of Literary Staff

Miss Muriel Middlemiss, Kindergarten teacher for many years, resigned to accept a position in the public schools at Ingersoll, and her position is being filled by Miss Hazel M. Lowry of Brussels. Owing to the admission of so many younger pupils, the Kindergarten class has been divided into two parts, and separate rooms assigned to each. Mr. Hickey has been replaced by Mr. Leo J. Langan, of Strathroy, who in addition to the class work, shares in the duties of supervision.

Senior Classes

The work in the High School Department has proceeded very satisfactorily, and the pupils who have passed the Entrance examination are making good progress in the subjects of French, Algebra, Geometry, Physics, and senior English. Time is also devoted in this class as well as in the senior public school class to the study of Braille, and many of the pupils are now able to read the new type as readily as the New York Point System.

New Pupils at the Opening of the Session, September 24th, 1919

| Name. | Residence. | Name. | Residence. |
|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| Black, Fraser | Ft. William, Ont. | Kashkofsky, Walter .. | Winnipeg, Man. |
| Braden, Milton | Calabogie, Ont. | Philpott, Frederick ... | Brockville, Ont. |
| Craig, Leslie | Petrel, Man. | Richards, Laurie | Winnipeg, Man. |
| Harris, Hilliard | Winnipeg, Man. | Sutherland, Joseph ... | Vancouver, B.C. |
| Harris, John W. | Winnipeg, Man. | | (re-admitted). |

New Pupils at the Opening of the Session, September 24th, 1919.—Continued.

| Name. | Residence. | Name. | Residence. |
|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Tuttle, Russell | Toronto, Ont. | Krauser, Rose | Winnipeg, Ont. |
| Wilson, Walter | Peterboro', Ont. | McEwen, Geraldine ... | Saskatoon, Sask. (re-admitted.) |
| De Carlonis, Mary E... | Peterboro', Ont. | Nelson, Eva | Winnipeg, Man. |
| Dupuis, Agnes | Peterboro', Ont. | Reddick, Jessie | Toronto, Ont. |
| Edwards, Mary | Toronto, Ont. | Tolton, Edna | Guelph, Ont. (re-admitted.) |
| Folis, Rose | Winnipeg, Man. | | |
| Fuson, Dora | Winnipeg, Man. | | |
| Grey Muriel | Winnipeg, Man. | | |

Pupils Admitted During October, 1919

| Name. | Residence. | Name. | Residence. |
|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| Davidson, Thorstein .. | Caspaco, B.C. | O'Neill, Allan J. | Calgary, Alta. |
| Elmes, J. Alfred | Toronto, Ont. | Pennell, William | Allsaw, Ont. |
| O'Brien, William | Clydesdale, Ont. | Collins, Mabel | Regina, Sask. |

Pupils Registered in Session, 1918-19

| Name. | Residence. | Name. | Residence. |
|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| Anthony, Gordon | Brampton. | Patrick, George | London. |
| Bell, Stewart | Paisley. | Petrie, Aloysius | Hamilton. |
| Bellew, Clarence | Winter, Sask. | Philpott, John | Brockville. |
| Bettridge, Edward | Brampton. | Powell, James | Toronto. |
| Campbell, Charles | Toronto. | Salter, Melville | Oshawa. |
| Carlson, Arthur | Victoria Harbour. | Stoddart, Ernest | Copper Cliff. |
| Carscallen, Archie | Tamworth. | Sydor, Mike | Winnipeg, Man. |
| Conway, Ernest | Hough Lake. | Towner, John | Toronto. |
| Culver, John | Todmorden. | Tomlinson, Roy | Saskatoon, Sask. |
| Dobbin, Robert | Toronto. | Troughton, Robert | Arthur. |
| Duncan, Terence | Toronto. | Vance, D. Earl | Galt. |
| French, Clayton | Anglia, Sask. | Vance, Frank | Saskatoon, Sask. |
| Garlick, Walter | Ottawa. | Vincent, Cecil | Crookston. |
| Gash, James | Fernie, B.C. | Webb, Harold | Allandale. |
| Giroux, Albert | North Bay. | Wilkinson, Charles ... | Kingston. |
| Gomm, William | Toronto. | Young Kenneth | Binbrook. |
| Grausdin, John | Lettonia, Man. | Bews, Anna | Bridgeburg. |
| Green, Frederick | Chesley. | Bezaire, Alma | Auld. |
| Green, Harold | Elmwood, Man. | Bezaire, Lea | Auld. |
| Green, Edward | Dunnville. | Bickerton, Gladys | Navan. |
| Hackett, John | Toronto. | Brown, Gladys | Simcoe. |
| Hambourg, Myer | Toronto. | Brunsdon, Alma | Brantford. |
| Hartfield, Adolf | Lang, Sask. | Clark, Jessie | North Bay. |
| Hill, Archie | North Bay. | Clark, Lillian | Mount Dennis. |
| Hill, Norman | St. Thomas. | Clarke, Marguerite ... | Toronto. |
| Hutchinson, Fernie .. | Fernie, B.C. | Crawley, Daisy | Toronto. |
| Joyce, Judson | Ottawa. | Dalton, Mary | Hamilton. |
| Konopski, Albin | Valley River, Man. | Dawson, Christina | Toronto. |
| Kozlowski, Joseph | Winnipeg, Man. | Gascoigne, Marjorie .. | Hamilton. |
| Kelly, Livingstone | Fenelon Falls. | Gill, Grace | Toronto. |
| Lott, Ernest | Brussels. | Grills, Iva | Cane. |
| Macbeth, Stanley | Toronto. | Helliwell, June | Toronto. |
| Macalister, Donald | Macalister, B.C. | Hilton, Lydia | Belleville. |
| Makey, Lawrence | Tilbury. | Hyndman, Elsie | Norwich. |
| Martin, Joseph | Winnipeg, Man. | Johnson, Gertrude | Winnipeg, Man. |
| McIver, Donald | Goderich. | Joyce, Patricia | Strathcona, Alta. |
| Metcalfe, William | Toronto. | Kaufman, Blanche | Chatham. |
| Miller, Donald | Dunnville. | Lammie, Greta | Hensall. |
| Miscampbell, Lester .. | Angus. | McGillivray, Agnes ... | Listowel. |
| Murray, Ancile | Goderich. | McDonald, Christina .. | Dunvegan. |
| McDonald, James | Clover Bar, Alta. | Miller, Susan | Gravenhurst. |
| McLennan, John | Toronto. | Mishnishcodare, Eliz.. | Manitowaning, |
| McLaren, Frederick .. | Merrickville. | O'Neill, Mary | Ottawa. |
| Niece, Robert | Lowbanks. | Philpott, Emily | Brockville. |
| Parfitt, Allan | Toronto. | Regimbal, May | Norw'd G've, Man. |

Pupils Registered in Session, 1918-19.—Continued.

| Name. | Residence. | Name. | Residence. |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| Sells, Kathryn | London. | Wagner, Rose | Brantford. |
| Slay, Gladys | Sarnia. | Welsh, Verna | Baldur, Man. |
| Smith, Effie | Brantford. | Webster, Helen | Wallaceburg. |
| Squair, Ethel | Williamstown. | West, Bessie | Brampton. |
| Waswanapy, Mary | Cochrane. | Wiggins, Clarice | Stratton. |

Success in Piano Tuning

Several of our pupils have secured during the past year good positions as piano tuners, and, although, there was a certain reluctance on the part of their employers to give them the opportunity, I am glad to report that the boys have shown such skill in this special line of work that they are giving general satisfaction. Diplomas were issued to all who were considered competent by our tuning instructor, Mr. Ansell, and as the good work becomes better known there will be less hesitation to grant employment to our graduates. In many instances, in fact, boys are given pianos to tune by the residents of Brantford, who have confidence in the training they are receiving at the school.

Dictaphone

The installation of a dictaphone has done much to stimulate interest in the typewriting classes, and our older students are becoming very expert in transcribing with the typewriter direct from the dictaphone record. An attachment is used which permits five pupils to operate at once from the one record, and the speed, skill and accuracy, which they acquire in a short time is really amazing. The blind typist by close concentration upon his work is very accurate and his work compares very favourably with that of seeing typists.

The Workshops in Toronto

The establishment of the workshops in Toronto, both for men and women, has been a great blessing to those who leave our school, as in previous years much of the benefit derived from the training here was lost by them, owing to the lack of opportunity to apply their talents. The boys who have not been trained as tuners, may now find employment in the broom factory, where they soon put themselves on a self-sustaining basis, whereas the girls find ready employment for their deft and expert fingers in the various departments of the workshop on Adelaide Street, and it is satisfactory to feel that the work of these pupils is being carried on under the guiding influence of the officials of the C.N.I.B., an influence which is sympathetic and encouraging and steady. Better work always results in the atmosphere of sympathetic faith than in that of an ill-concealed hostility.

Special Work for Pupils

The day industrial classes recently established at the Brantford Collegiate Institute have been open to any of our pupils interested in any subject not found in our own curriculum of study, and one young man who has a keen interest in electricity attended the classes in that subject during the past term. His instructor has given a very glowing account of his progress, and rated him with the best.

Encouraging reports, too, have been received of the success of one of our most promising young men, who is now taking a course of training as an insurance salesman in one of the best offices in the City of Toronto.

Examinations in Music

As had been arranged last year, our pupils wrote upon the examinations as set by the University of Toronto. The course prescribed has meant a very radical change in the music selections, and owing to the lack of many of these in the point system, some delay has been occasioned in transcribing. The results of the examinations were on the whole, very satisfactory, although there were, as is usually the case with examinations, some disappointments.

Improvements in the Grounds

A new cement walk, replacing the board walk on the boys' side of the grounds has been completed, and the general appearance of the park has been greatly improved by work done throughout the year in trimming the trees and cutting out superfluous ones. This work will be continued throughout the next year.

Care of Teeth

An appropriation was obtained last year for taking care of the pupils' teeth, and the results have warranted the expenditure. The pupils went to the dentist in their turn, and defective teeth received the attention they required. In some cases where the work would necessitate too frequent absence from classes, the parents were communicated with and the necessary work was done at home during the summer vacation.

Resignation of Mr. Grierson

Mr. Grierson, who was employed as baker in our school for twenty-nine years resigned in July, owing to ill-health, and at the time of writing a successor has not been appointed in his stead. The experiment of purchasing bread from one of the city bakers is being tried, and if it should prove satisfactory will be continued throughout the coming year.

Death of Frederick Green

The teachers and pupils were much distressed to hear of the death of Frederick Green, which took place at his home in Chesley a few days after school opened in September. Fred. succumbed after an operation for appendicitis. He was a general favourite in the school, and although he had not a very robust frame and was in rather delicate health, his death came as a great shock.

Swimming Classes at the Y.M.C.A.

The swimming classes at the Y.M.C.A. which have been held once a week during the past two years, still continue to be very popular, and the same privilege has been extended this year to the younger boys. The boys' supervisor takes personal charge of these classes, and as he is assisted by one of the Y.M.C.A. officials, every precaution is being taken to safeguard the pupils from possible accident. No form of physical exercise is so beneficial as that of swimming, and the boys look forward to this weekly visit with eager anticipation. This exercise with the regular daily work in the gymnasium serves to keep the boys in good physical condition.

Extra Equipment in the Play-grounds

Extra equipment has been added to the play-ground apparatus in the way of swings and slides, and these are freely made use of by both the boys and the girls during the recreation hours.

Visits from Outsiders

The pupils were delighted with an address given by Sir Robert Falconer, President of Toronto University, on the occasion of his visit to Brantford to the University Alumni. Sir Robert spoke of his visit to St. Dunstan's and made reference to his intimate knowledge of the School for the Blind in Halifax, and his high esteem for its Superintendent, Sir Frederick Fraser.

Improvements in the Building

Many improvements have been introduced into the Main building which have contributed much to the comfort and convenience of the pupils. The drinking fountains on the first floor fill a long felt want, and the paper towels in the wash rooms make unnecessary running in and out of the dormitories during the day time.

Single desks have been placed in three of the class-rooms, replacing the double desks which have been in use for some time. The new desks are of the ball-bearing adjustable box desk with lifting lid type, and they are not only more comfortable because of their adaptability to the size of the pupil, but they have the advantage of holding more securely the various articles required by each pupil in his class room work. The old desks have not been discarded altogether, as they have been installed in one large room formerly used as a play room for the smaller boys, but now converted to a special study room, where pupils may gather in their leisure moments to read or study.

Intercommunicating Telephones and Programme Clock System

Owing to the extent of the various buildings in connection with our school, it was deemed advisable to install an intercommunicating telephone system so that each department could be brought into immediate touch with every other department. This has given great satisfaction, and has saved many steps. With the hospital and senior music room on the third floor, the advantage of such a service can be readily appreciated.

The programme clock operates the call bells in all the buildings upon a schedule arranged for the work of the whole day, and it varies on Sundays, when the classes are not in session. The complaint had been very common that the various calls given by a gong in the main hall were not heard even on the second floor, and pupils at piano practice were frequently unable to respond to change of class periods or a summons to the Assembly Hall. Under the present system the clock automatically rings twenty-seven bells which are distributed in every building and on every floor.

Assembly Hall

The Assembly Hall on the third floor is used probably more than any other room in the school, as the pupils all gather there every morning, Sundays included, for opening exercises. It is in this room, too, that the evening reading takes place as well as the regular Tuesday evening concert, and twice a year the public is invited to enjoy the programme which has been for a long time one of the features of the school. The antiquated benches in this hall have been in place for nearly forty years, and have long since survived their usefulness. They are not only uncomfortable, but they are unsightly, and I strongly recommend that they be discarded and replaced with more modern and up-to-date chairs of the opera type.

The Reunion

By far the most interesting event of the year was the reunion of former pupils of the school, which was held June 30th, July 1st and July 2nd. The weather was glorious, the grounds and trees at their most beautiful stage, and everything conspired to make the event a memorable one for the one hundred and thirty ex-students who arrived from all parts of Ontario. Two or three of the men and women present had been students here in 1872, at the very beginning of the history of the school. Many old friends met with glad hearts after separations of anywhere from one to thirty-five years. Many affecting scenes were enacted, when on hearing the familiar voices of days long past, friends greeted friends, and reminded one another of scenes and incidents of childhood forgotten during the passing years. Everywhere in the building and about the grounds were gathered animated groups giving full expression to the joy which was theirs in talking over old times or exploring old haunts. It was a happy three days for visitors and entertainers, and there was a certain joyous and unrestrained abandon about the movements of all that contributed much to the success of the few days spent together. One could almost imagine the old school itself rubbing its eyes as it looked around in bewilderment on hearing the happy laughter and songs by the familiar voices of former days.

The guests were met at the different railway stations and conducted to the school where in the main entrance a secretary enrolled their names and addresses. Attendants were at hand to assign them to their rooms in the dormitories. Naturally there was confusion, and, of course, there were the usual mix-ups with grips and baggage, and with getting everybody comfortably placed. But all were so good-natured and so patient that the task of looking after them was comparatively easy.

It was too much to expect friends who had not met for so many years to settle down to a formal programme, and the first afternoon was given up to the renewal of acquaintanceships and to an impromptu programme in the Assembly Hall. Mr. Charlie Duff, of Niagara Falls, and Mr. Treneer of Peterboro', played on the pipe organ, their repertoire ranging from the delicacy of Grieg's Spring Song to the colossal harmonies of the overture to William Tell. Mr. Kaiser, of Guelph, sang a few solos, and Miss Kight, of Ottawa, contributed a recitation. Mr. James, a former superintendent, expressed his pleasure at meeting so many of the former pupils of the school and applauded the idea of the reunion and regretted that he could not attend all the sessions of the convention.

The meeting was formally opened in the Assembly Hall by an invocation from the Rev. Mr. Fitzpatrick, Pastor of Brant Avenue Methodist Church, after which an address of welcome was given by the superintendent. Mr. Thomas Kennedy, who was in the chair, acknowledged the welcome on behalf of the guests, and the meeting was adjourned to meet the following morning.

Before the date of the reunion a programme had been arranged for dealing with various topics of interest to the blind, and as paper succeeded paper it was the general opinion that nothing had been heard at the convention at Toronto the previous week which revealed a greater grasp of the real problems of the education of the blind, a greater insight into the difficulties confronting them in life, and a higher plane of discussion with a view to deriving the utmost benefit to all concerned. The experiences of many of the ex-pupils aroused the greatest interest and enthusiasm, and many questions were asked regarding the difficulties encountered by those whose careers were successful.

Dr. Murray, of Walkerton, gave an interesting account of her success in the field of chiropractic, and held up her profession as one which offered a splendid

opportunity to those who aspired to a career of helpfulness to others. Her paper was much appreciated by her many friends.

Dr. Gray, of St. Thomas, one of the successful osteopaths of Ontario, in a delightfully modest presentation of his experiences as a practitioner, claimed that the course in osteopathy was not beyond the reach of the blind, and offered a lucrative field of practice. At the conclusion of his talk he was questioned in more detail by those who wished for fuller information.

In a similar line, though in a more modest and restricted field, many have made a success as masseurs. Mr. George McArthur, of Toronto, spoke of his own experience, finding his present work both easier and more remunerative than his former as piano tuner.

Miss Louise Deschenes related her experiences as a teacher of music in Haileybury to sighted pupils. The difficulties which seem insurmountable to less heroic spirits, did not daunt her, and her pupils attained a success in competition with the pupils of sighted teachers, which justified her claim that musical talent combined with perseverance and ingenuity will overcome the handicap of not being able to see.

Mr. Sanford Leppard, of Toronto, gave at the evening session an address on his experiences as a piano tuner. He spoke of the events leading up to his adoption of piano tuning as a profession. The aspirations of childhood that he might some time get an education as well as seeing children and afterwards become independent seemed capable of realization in the establishment of the school at Brantford, the need of which had long been felt in the province. He spoke interestingly of his earlier experiences in the school, the primitive and imperfect method of elementary teaching, and then how he set himself to learn the theory of piano tuning from a teacher who knew little or nothing about it, one who taught from books and not from his own experience. Not until Mr. W. G. Raymond became teacher in this subject did Mr. Leppard begin to make any progress, and it is to Mr. Raymond's sound instruction that he attributed any success which he may have achieved in the art. Mr. Leppard urged the necessity of piano tuners learning to play on the instrument that they tuned, so that they might be able to secure positions as demonstrators in showrooms where pianos are sold; that by thus combining the tuning and demonstrating, their services would be doubly valuable. He concluded by an appeal to the sightless not to use their handicap to secure sympathy, but rather to seek employment on their own merits.

Mr. W. G. Raymond, Postmaster of Brantford, and formerly Mayor, was given a rousing reception. His work as a teacher in the school was known to many, and his general understanding of their problems and his sympathy with their difficulties and aspirations, found a responsive chord in the hearts of all. Mr. Raymond's address was full of that gentle humor and fine humanity that combine to make him one of the foremost men in the city. He recalled for the benefit of his hearers the story of his own life from the time when as a midshipman on board a ship bound for Australia, he discovered that his sight was becoming so imperfect that the ambition of his life, to be commander of his own ship, would never be realized. He spoke of his despair in tones that must have found an answering thrill in the hearts of many. He returned to England, where he tried many things, among others newspaper reporting, but without success. Then he came to Canada and eventually entered the Ontario Institution for the Blind, as it was then called. He spoke at some length of his earlier experiences in the school and referred humorously to the general misapprehension regarding the capabilities of the blind. His

own success in life he attributed to his effort to tackle anything that sighted people tackled, and to have his work appraised solely on its merits. It is pleasant to record that he distinctly lays the credit for whatever success he has since achieved to his education in this school. That success has been marked. He is to-day the finest Shakespearian student and one of the most popular public speakers in the city. Mr. Raymond greeted many of his old friends, and assured them of the deep interest he took in their success in life, and in the school hallowed by the memories of many happy friendships.

Mr. F. W. Johnson, of Toronto, spoke at some length upon his struggle as a business man to get himself established on a firm footing in keen competition with sighted rivals. The story of his fight against odds during a business depression, and of his ultimate success in doing a volume of business far beyond his most sanguine expectations, was followed with the keenest interest, and relished with the zest of any chapter of romance.

Mr. Johnston started twenty-one years ago selling picture postal cards through agents with a capital of only \$50.00, and to-day after varying vicissitudes of fortune he is the successful head of the Canadian Novelty Co. in Toronto, which last year turned over \$90,000 worth of business. Mr. Johnston takes a keen interest in everything pertaining to the blind, and since the reunion has offered a prize in the Ziegler Magazine for the best article upon how the blind can best help themselves. Already he has had many interesting responses, and it is his intention to make these public for the benefit of the blind generally.

Mr. Sherman C. Swift, M.A., the cultured and talented librarian of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, spoke upon the subject of "What the O.S.B. did for me and what it might have done." His informal talk dealt with the change in methods of instruction introduced since he was a student many years ago, with a tinge of regret that he was one who had suffered from a too narrow schedule of studies. He paid a high tribute to the physical training he had received in the gymnasium of the school, saying that when he first attended he was not of a very robust frame, and the gymnasium exercises laid the foundation of health which enabled him subsequently to pursue his studies through the University. This, with a rather thorough grounding in English literature, constituted, as he said, his armor against "the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune." He lamented the fact that in the old days the school was not under the Education Department of Ontario, but was linked up with the institutions under the department of prisons and asylums. He referred humorously to the general misconception arising from this wrong association. His criticisms, though keen, were sympathetic and friendly, and his reference to blindness not as an affliction, but as a mere physical embarrassment, appealed to the imagination of the gathering, and was used frequently by subsequent speakers as an expression accurately portraying their viewpoint.

Mr. Rixon Rafter, B.A., editor of the *Arthur Enterprise*, dealt with his experiences in the journalistic field, and gave a graphic account of the problems of a blind man in the editing and managing of a newspaper. His own success from a business standpoint warranted him in assuring his hearers that blindness need not deter a man with a talent for writing from taking charge of a newspaper, as the mechanical part of a country newspaper office, which depended more or less upon sighted workmen, did not usually fall to the lot of the editor and manager.

Mr. Rafter laid special emphasis upon the desirability of a newspaper man mingling freely with the business life of his community, so that he might get a better grasp of its needs. The successful newspaper editor should not keep in

the background regarding anything pertaining to the social, political, and educational activities of the whole field within the influence of his paper.

Mr. Rafter in himself is a conspicuous example of what ambition and perseverance can do for one who is not deterred by a "physical embarrassment." He did not permit his blindness to interfere with his getting a University education, nor did he rest on his laurels when this ambition was realized, but ventured into a practically unknown realm of business, and in spite of temporary discouragement and prophecies of failure, has made a success which has made him one of the most outstanding figures in the community in which he lives. Mr. Rafter's inspiring talk was received with enthusiasm.

Mr. H. F. Gardiner, of Hamilton, formerly superintendent of the school, was glad to meet so many of his former pupils, and hear from them first hand of their experiences since leaving school. He spoke of the growth and development of the school from its earliest days, as he had been more or less familiar with it long before he became its superintendent.

He reviewed his work in the school from the date of his appointment, spoke of the vast improvement effected in the printing department which was established through his efforts. He commended the idea of the reunion, and hoped that it would be continued until a splendid organization of ex-pupils could be formed to co-operate with the school officials in making the training and education of the blind a greater success than ever.

Mr. Donkin, the industrial instructor in the O.S.B., in dealing with problems arising from his department, touched upon topics of interest suggested by questions frequently asked him. In answering the query as to what is the best trade for blind men, he maintained that there was no best trade, that the work for the blind depended rather upon the individual and upon his selecting the life work for which he was best fitted. Questioned as to why there were so many failures among those who took up industrial work, Mr. Donkin replied that men only entered the industrial department after they had proved themselves unfit elsewhere; as industrial life was only entered upon as a last resort, consequently the ablest and most competent blind pupils found success in another field of work. He spoke of the difficulties experienced by the blind in getting the financial support necessary to carry on until permanently established. He called attention to the fact that the workshops for the blind in Toronto and elsewhere were now providing the training formerly given in our school, and that as a result the work in the shops was now chiefly confined to manual training along lines of most use to pupils after graduation.

Miss Young's paper on the subject of the "Girl in the Home" was of great interest to all women and girls especially. She spoke of the double handicap under which many blind girls labor in this respect, since they are away from home for three-quarters of the year all through their growing days, where meals are cooked for them, dishes washed, and other work done necessary to every household, and then when they do go home the mistaken kindness of their friends makes them more helpless than they need be. But there is no inherent impossibility in their doing practically everything about a house, and doing it well. Sweeping with a vacuum cleaner or carpet sweeper is perfectly feasible; dusting is easy; scrubbing and cleaning of any kind is likely to be done a little more thoroughly than necessary; dish-washing presents few difficulties; bed-making none. Cooking with gas or open fire she considered dangerous, although some of those present maintained that they did it constantly, but the electric range removes this difficulty. The speaker laid great

emphasis on the importance of a blind girl's making herself perfectly familiar with the lay-out of every room in her home, the position of every window, every bit of woodwork, every picture, and so on; then she must determine to be as independent as possible, and before long she will astonish her friends with her mastery of the art and science of domestic economy.

Mr. Treneer, of Peterboro', read a carefully prepared paper on the subject of teaching seeing pupils. The paper was in point print, and it is worth reproducing in full.

The Proper Training of Blind Students as Music Teachers

By Herbert C. Treneer

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES & GENTLEMEN:

I count it a real privilege to be afforded this opportunity of saying a few words to you on this very important subject, for the lack of such training was brought home to me very forcibly during those first three or four years of my career as a music teacher causing me to make numerous mistakes that might have been avoided if I had known then what I know now through more mature experience and study.

In order that we may consider this question with due seriousness, I desire to present to you as briefly as possible at the outset the dire need of a Normal course for those who intend to enter the arena of life as teachers of music.

If I were to ask you for an expression of opinion with reference to the wisdom of our educational department in having established our Provincial Normal Schools for the training of our public school teachers, I am confident that I would receive a practically unanimous affirmative, because it is generally conceded that the benefits conferred on the juvenile public therefrom amply justify the building and upkeep of such institutions.

To learn is to know; to teach is to impart that knowledge to others. Hence the chief end of a normal course is simply to learn how to impart to others what we already know ourselves. The high school girl who has passed her normal entrance has just as good a right to teach school as we had to teach music after our graduation. In both instances the student has imbibed the necessary knowledge, but in neither case do they know the proper methods of imparting their knowledge to others. Hence the necessity of a normal course for every blind student graduating with this end in view. I am fully aware that the vast majority of music teachers do not pursue a normal course, but I confidently affirm that if they had the public would receive better value for their outlay of time and money. Furthermore, the average sightless teacher must be better fitted for his chosen vocation than his average sighted brother of the music profession, if he is to compete with him successfully, laboring as he does under such a serious handicap.

Having touched on the needs of a normal course for the blind teacher of music, let us suppose that our prospective music teacher, whom for convenience we will term a normalite, has been studying the pianoforte for several years, and mastering the necessary knowledge that should go hand in hand with a prescribed pianoforte course until he has successfully passed his fifth grade examination as laid down in the curriculum of the O.S.B. I see no valid reason why at this stage of his musical education he should not begin his normal course conjointly with his sixth and seventh grade studies, as he will have obtained enough information at this point to enable him to teach at least first and second grade work. But how begin? When a piano tuner graduates from the O.S.B. he is provided with a piano tuner's outfit.

Why not provide our normalities with a similar outfit, consisting perhaps of an embossed copy of a standard text-book bearing directly on the process of teaching or imparting knowledge, and all else that pertains to the purely theoretical side of a prescribed normal course. Secondly, an embossed pianoforte method to be used in giving the first elementary lessons on the piano. I use the National Graded Course, Grade I, published by the Hatch Music Co., of Philadelphia. And lastly, but of prime importance, he should be provided with an embossed text-book setting forth the business side of a music teacher's life, for, like the ordinary merchant, he has something to sell to the public, and unless he is a wideawake business man, and uses up-to-date business methods, his competitors will be sure to outsell him. I have found Bender's Business Manual, published by the Theodore Presser Co. of Philadelphia of invaluable assistance as a business guide.

Having secured his outfit he is now ready to begin his course. We might find it profitable to divide this course into four weekly spaces. No. 1, in which to study the best methods of presenting the subject to the one who is being taught; in other words, a space in which to study the theoretical side of the course.

No. 2, in which to familiarize the normalite with ordinary business routine, such as writing out cheques and receipts, sending out accounts, writing business letters, writing newspaper advertisements, circulars, etc., and all else that pertains to this phase of the profession. This will necessitate a familiarity with the use of the typewriter, for without the use of this useful machine the student will be greatly handicapped. As regards his signature, it should be written with a pen, if possible, but as many will find this an impossible task, I would suggest the use of an indelible lead pencil, using the ordinary groove card as a guide.

No. 3. An observation period, the individual or class visiting a room while a first or second grade lesson is being taught, the normalite having first memorized the piece that is to be taught, which, owing to its simplicity, could be done without interfering seriously with the students' regular work. In this way the normalite would observe how teachers must meet and solve difficulties which in many cases they never experience during their own student days.

No. 4. A period in which to teach. It might be well at the beginning for the teacher to masquerade as a pupil, preferably of the dull, ambitionless type, becoming enmeshed in all sorts of errors and entanglements which he knows through his own actual experience are kindred to this type of pupil. In this way he would draw the normalite out, testing his knowledge and insight into the problems of the average child. At the conclusion of the lesson he could assume his proper identity and criticize the faulty methods of the lesson and show how they might have been improved. When sufficient progress has been made the pupil could proceed to the next step, that of giving elementary lessons to sighted children. I say sighted, because after his graduation he will teach sighted children whose instruction differs materially in some respects from that of the sightless child. But you may ask would you not if this plan were followed come into competition with the musical profession? I think this could be avoided by making arrangements with some charitable institution having the care of orphan children, permitting the normalities to give the inmates, who otherwise would receive no musical training, free lessons. It is in this fourth division of practical teaching that the sightless teacher finds himself greatly handicapped. It might be well, therefore, to pause for a brief space in our normalite's course and touch on a few of the difficulties that our group of future teachers must experience because of their lack of sight. I will, therefore, ask and answer a few questions that occur to me because of my own experience.

1. How can one without sight teach a child to read the staff notation? Having first become familiar with the signs and symbols of the staff notation, and having a raised duplicate of the piece or study that is to be taught, I, of course, know what is coming, note for note on the printed page, and can, therefore, explain the shapes and meaning of the various signs just as correctly as though I actually saw them.

2. How can you tell whether the child is looking at the keys instead of keeping his eye focussed on the printed page? The pupil might easily glance down at the keys or elsewhere without my knowing it, but if he persisted in pursuing this practice he will frequently lose his place in the music, which at once proves to me that his eyes could not have been continuously on the page. In this way I am given opportunities to correct this habit.

3. How can you tell whether the pupil is fingering correctly? Again I will frankly admit that it would be possible in certain cases for a pupil to use a wrong form of fingering without my knowing it, but in the vast majority of cases I can readily discern when a passage is fingered incorrectly. For instance, suppose the pupil is playing a passage incorrectly in a slurred phrase, he will almost invariably come to a point where he will be forced to raise the hand, thereby breaking the continuity of the passage and telling me as plainly as if he had said it that he has not been fingering correctly. In a passage where I am dubious as to whether the pupil is fingering correctly I have him name the several fingers as he strikes the notes. Suppose notes interspersed with rests are being played while the sustaining pedal is held down, how can one without sight tell when the keys are let up. I place my hand at the back of the keys, keeping my arm elevated sufficiently high so as to not interfere with the pianist. In this way I am able to tell when the rests are performed.

These are some of the difficulties that the teacher must assist the blind normalite to overcome. The normalite must, of course, possess a keen musical ear, readily detecting mistakes when wrong notes or chords are played, otherwise he will prove a misfit in this line of endeavor. I think better results can be obtained if the normalite memorize his work before teaching it, always having the music at hand to refer to when necessary, as it is practically impossible to keep permanently in one's memory every detail of a large collection of compositions.

Let us now resume our normalite's imaginary course and pass over two years during which his studies have been brought to a successful termination, and he is now ready to use his newly acquired profession as a means of a livelihood. I would deem it wise that he should still receive the assistance of his teacher or some other responsible party in securing a lucrative class. In selecting a field of operations the small town or village is preferable to that of the city, as competition is less keen in the former field than in the latter. I also believe that better results are often obtained in a field away from one's home community. The securing of a class will largely depend on the nature of the field that is being worked. Once our normalite has secured a class it must rest with him to retain old business and gradually work up the class, branching out constantly as new opportunities present themselves.

I realize in closing that the above plan is crude and perhaps not feasible in its entirety, but I believe that a course of teacher-training based on some approved plan should be adopted in every school for the blind, for without it the student leaving school to teach music is laboring under a great disability, and must simply flounder about if he does not utterly fail until bitter experience has shown him the error of many of his first attempts, when he may eventually overcome to some extent the lack of a teacher-training course. I sincerely trust that in the near future

those desiring to teach music may be given the advantage of such a course at our O.S.B. In subsequent visits to the school I have been questioned by pupils who were nearing graduation, who desired to take up this work, but did not know how or where to begin. If given the advantage of such a course our future students will not all leave with a mystified conception of what they are to do, but rather with that feeling of supreme confidence, expressed or unexpressed, that makes for success. "We can because we know we can."

Miss Winifred Davison, who graduated from the school last year and is now a typist in Toronto, read a paper upon office work for the blind, which is here given in full:—

"To the ex-pupils of the Ontario School for the Blind, at their First Reunion, June 30th to July 2nd, 1919.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES, & GENTLEMEN:—

I have been asked to talk to you about the feasibility of office-work as a remunerative occupation for persons without sight; but as I have only been engaged in this sort of work for one year, you will understand that my experience is very limited, and as I have had the privilege of meeting very few blind stenographers, I have not been able to profit by what others have learned. First, let me say that I received all the education I have here at the Ontario School for the Blind, and I am really prouder of this fact than if I had been educated in the finest business college in Canada.

It is only recently that the people of this country have begun to realize that there are various lines of work which can be done without sight. It is only a little over a year since Patterson's here in Brantford allowed girls without sight to go into their factory to wrap chocolate bars; it is only a few months since the firm of Dickson-Wilson, manufacturing druggists in Toronto, began to employ some of our girls in the assembling of their wares; and how proud we all are that in both these cases the girls have been able to make good and to prove to their employers and the public that these things can be done. Many instances might be cited of this newly-awakened confidence in our ability to take our places in the ranks of wage-earners. Society is just finding out that sight is only one sense, and that we still have four senses left, besides a bit of common sense. But I believe now that we are headed in the right direction, and at the rate which work for the blind of Canada has developed throughout the past year we ought soon to lead in this matter instead of follow. And among other opportunities which open up, I am confident there will be positions for stenographers, and stenographers fully competent to hold them.

Some of you will remember a day not so very long ago when we were told that a girl without sight simply could not be a stenographer, and that it would be foolishness to waste our time preparing for positions which we never could secure, and which we could not keep if we did get them. From my experience I have come to the conclusion that there are six qualifications needed by a blind stenographer. Let me first enumerate them in the order of importance in which I believe them to be necessary, and then take them up in detail:—

1st. A keen sense of hearing.

2nd. Ability to use a typewriter.

3rd. A knowledge of the spelling of words used in ordinary conversation and in regular business routine.

4th. Practice in the proper use of punctuation marks.

5th. Acquaintance with approved business forms.

6th. A general public school education.

No doubt you have all heard the riddle, "What is the difference between a minister and a doctor?" the answer to which is, "The minister preaches, but the doctor practises." Well, of course, I am following the minister's example by telling you what I think a stenographer should know, not what I do know.

I mention good hearing as the most essential qualification because I believe the dictaphone to be far superior to Braille shorthand in getting dictation. Leaving the question of sight out of the consideration entirely, the dictaphone saves a great deal of time. The employer may be dictating letters on one record while the stenographer is transcribing letters which he has previously dictated on another record. I might say for the benefit of any one who has never seen a dictaphone that the records are like the cylinder records used on the older Edison gramophones. There are three machines to a dictaphone outfit; the machine to which the letters are dictated, the machine from which they are transcribed, and a shaving machine which removes the top layer of wax after the records have been used, and prepares them to receive fresh dictation. In this way each record may be used nearly one hundred times. All these machines can be operated quite as well without sight as with it. The records should be carefully shaved so that there will be no echo of the previous letters to interfere with the clearness of the next dictation. (I don't suppose you had any idea that I was in the habit of shaving every day now.) There are some of the returned blinded soldiers who use Braille shorthand exclusively in their work. I met one who could take dictation at the rate of one hundred and ten words a minute, and when he graduated from St. Dunstan's could type fifty-four words a minute. But as shorthand is written on narrow paper tape it would consume hundreds of yards to write anything of any considerable length. It has been arranged with contractions for the phrases usually employed in business form letters, and is really only suitable for such. The time allotted for this course at St. Dunstan's is eighteen months, and if a dictaphone can be made available I do not think the results would justify the time which it would be necessary to spend in the acquirement of shorthand. In taking dictation from a dictaphone, which is operated by the foot, the stenographer never needs to lift her fingers from the keys, but can write almost continuously; whereas in transcribing from shorthand notes she must remove her fingers from the keys, find her place in her notes, memorize a portion of the text, then return to the typewriter each time.

The touch system, which is so universally adopted now, makes it as easy for a blind person to use the typewriter as a sighted person. A little attachment has been invented to enable us to erase mistakes if we realize we have made them. However, I think it is safer to have a sighted person review all letters before they go out to detect any errors which may have been caused by incorrect hearing over the dictaphone or any typing errors.

It is more essential for us to have a thorough knowledge of spelling than for the sighted typist, because she may at any time refer to her dictionary. Also she has the advantage in that she sees every day names of streets, names of prominent persons, and advertisements of well-known firms, which we never come across in our limited range of reading. The only way out of this difficulty is to be constantly on the alert, and whenever we hear a name which is not familiar to us, inquire about the spelling of it.

The proper use of punctuation should be easily learned, as it depends entirely on the meaning of the passage and its relation to the rest of the text. This, however, is very important, as lack of punctuation, or incorrect punctuation, would often give the reader an entirely different interpretation from that intended by the writer.

I believe there are two accepted forms for business letters, the block form and the slanting form. It is well to know both as some employers prefer one and some the other.

It is a good thing to have a good general outline of all public school subjects, as they will all be more or less useful in helping to understand the text of correspondence. Sometimes in comparatively unimportant letters the stenographer is given an outline of what the employer wishes to say, and told to frame it up herself; that is where composition is useful. A knowledge of geography is very convenient in addressing envelopes.

It is well to learn the filing system used in any office in which you may be employed as by putting the filing reference on the top of each letter you will greatly convenience the one who does the filing.

Addresses may be written on cards in Braille and kept filed alphabetically in drawers ready for use. It would be very annoying to the sighted members of the office staff to be constantly called upon to look up addresses for the blind stenographer.

Most office paper has a printed letter head at the top which should always be kept turned the one way in the drawer to prevent getting it into the machine upside-down. It is very convenient also to have a measuring-card or some such guide for putting in the paper to prevent writing over the printed letter-head.

Perhaps the most serious handicap from which the blind stenographer suffers is her inability to see what word or letter she has written last. If she allows her thoughts to wander for a second, or her attention to be absorbed by things which are happening, or conversation which is being carried on about her, she is liable to make such confusion in her letter as to make it quite unintelligible to the reader. You will see, therefore, that the closest, most continuous concentration is necessary, which is often very wearisome to the brain and trying to the nerves, especially during the later hours of the afternoon.

If any of you have occasion to call at the office of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, 36 King Street East, Toronto, while I am there, I shall be only too glad to show you my equipment, or to help you in any way possible. Also, if any of you are thinking of qualifying for stenographic positions, and wish to ask any questions, I shall do my best to answer them."

It was the general feeling of the meeting that an Alumni Association should be formed of the ex-pupils of the Ontario School for the Blind, and different committees were appointed to bring in reports to be submitted for adoption before the members dispersed.

The following was adopted as the Constitution of the Alumni Association of the Ontario School for the Blind:—

**Constitution of the Alumni Association of the Ontario School for the Blind,
as of July 1st, 1919**

1. This Association shall be known as the Alumni Association of the Ontario School for the Blind.

2. Meetings of the Association shall be held biennially.

3. The time of meeting shall be from June 30th to July 2nd inclusive, provided that none of these days be a Sunday. In case a Sunday thus intervenes the period of meeting shall comprise the three days preceding or following that day at the option of the Executive.

4. The place of meeting shall be the Ontario School for the Blind.

5. The officers of the Association shall be:—

(a) An Honorary President who shall be the Superintendent of the Ontario School for the Blind.

(b) A President.

(c) A first Vice-President.

(d) A second Vice-President.

(e) A Secretary-Treasurer.

These officers from (b) to (e) inclusive shall be elected at each meeting of the Association. And, it is further provided that the Secretaryship shall be permanently associated with some member of the staff of the Ontario School for the Blind.

6. The Executive shall consist of the elected officers named in section 5, who shall exercise in the interval between meetings all the powers and prerogatives of the Association as a body.

7. The executive quorum shall consist of three members of the Executive Committee.

8. A quorum of the Association during the period of its meeting shall consist of ten members. In the event of a tie vote the voice of the presiding officer shall decide.

9. Special meetings may be called at the will of the executive or of ten of the members in good standing whose wish shall be indicated in writing and sent to the Secretary. On receipt of such written indication the Executive shall appoint a time and place of meeting, the date being not less than thirty days thereafter.

10. The membership of the Association shall comprise all graduates and ex-pupils of the Ontario School for the Blind.

11. In case any three of the members in good standing become convinced that any member of the Association is conducting himself in such a way as to bring discredit upon the School or the Association, and if they then submit to the Secretary written charges of such, these charges shall be examined by a discipline committee appointed by the Executive, an ex-officio member being the Honorary President of the Association as provided in section 5. This committee shall examine the evidence and shall have full power to render final decision.

12. The objects of the Association shall be:—

(a) To afford regular opportunities for reunions of the former pupils of the Ontario School for the Blind.

(b) To offer a programme at such reunions consisting of papers, addresses, and discussions on problems confronting the members of the Association in their chosen callings.

(c) To further in every way the welfare of the Ontario School for the Blind and its pupils, and to open and maintain a channel of cordial intercourse between the school administration and the graduates and ex-pupils.

13. Amendments to this constitution shall require the support of two-thirds of the members of the Association present at the time of voting thereon, and it is

further provided that proposed amendments must be submitted in writing to the Secretary on the first day of general reunion, but that they shall not be voted upon till the last day of such reunion, in order that ample time may be given for careful consideration.

The Committee on Resolutions brought in the following report, which was adopted:—

Resolutions of the Alumni of the Ontario School for the Blind, July 1st, 1919

1. Resolved that the hearty thanks of the graduates and ex-pupils of the Ontario School for the Blind, assembled in reunion be extended to Mr. Race the Superintendent, and his staff, for their kindness and courtesy on this occasion, and that the fullest confidence be expressed in the present policy of the School Management, which must, if adhered to, result in very marked progress in the education of the blind of this province, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Premier of Ontario and the Minister of Education.

2. Resolved that due and sincere acknowledgment be made to the Government of the Province of Ontario (and in particular to the Department of Education) for its co-operation with the Superintendent and Alumni of the Ontario School for the Blind in making this reunion a complete success, and in thus opening a new and fortunate epoch in the history, both of the School and its Alumni.

3. Resolved that whereas the blind require to be much more carefully educated than the sighted, that they should be brought into close and intimate touch with life and its manifold aspects, both in and out of the class-room (public lecture courses, museums, concerts, etc.), and since such advantages can only be found in their fullest perfection in a large city, be it therefore resolved that it is the sense of the Alumni Association of the Ontario School of the Blind that their alma mater should, at the earliest convenient opportunity be transferred to some metropolitan centre, and that the present buildings and equipment of the Ontario School for the Blind be devoted to other purposes (such as the extension of the work for the feeble minded) as necessity or policy may dictate, and that the Government of the province of Ontario be respectfully urged to give serious consideration to the course herein advised.

4. Resolved that the railway expenses for the next meeting of the Alumni be pooled so as to equalize the expenditure of reaching the alma mater within the boundaries of Ontario.

5. Resolved that the school be requested to consider the adoption of methods in the direction of educating the parents in the treatment of blind children.

6. Resolved that the management be requested to establish museums of models, materials, and common objects of every-day experience so as to furnish concrete illustrations to the students as their education progresses.

7. Resolved that a summer term be introduced so that ex-pupils could take advantage of a few lessons in lines that through the year have been found confusing.

L. Gulbrandsen,
R. H. Stewart,
Louise A. Deschenes (Sec.).

The Nominating Committee submitted a report giving the following names as officers for the next two years, which was adopted:—

F. W. Johnston, *President*.
Mrs. Isabelle Shaw, *2nd Vice-President*.

W. G. Raymond, *1st Vice-President*.
W. B. Donkin, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

The following are the names and addresses of all who registered as attending the reunion:—

Ex-Pupils Who Registered at the Reunion, Ontario School for the Blind, June 30th to July 1st, 1919

MALES.

Ainslie, J. D., Leamington, Ont.

Barnett, William, 354 Wellington Street,
Toronto.

Barton, Gustavus, Girvin, Sask.
Baylis, Henry W., 21 Brookfield Avenue,
Toronto.
Boyer, Fred J., Port Colborne, Ont.

**Ex-Pupils Who Registered at the Reunion, Ontario School for the Blind,
June 30th to July 1st, 1919.—Continued.**

MALES.

Brock, Isaac, Wyevale, Ont.
 Burke, E., 65 Stafford St., Toronto.
 Burns, J. H., Minden, Ont.
 Chapman, Oswald, Rosseau, Muskoka.
 Colby, E., 49 Princess St., Stratford, Ont.
 Cookson, Thos., 821 Gerrard St., Toronto.
 Curtis, Arthur, Merlin, Ont.
 Derbyshire, Byron, 341 Lauder Ave., Toronto.
 Diamond, Ed., Lansing, Ont.
 Duff, Charles, Niagara Falls, Ont.
 Dyce, D. A., Hambly Ave., Toronto.
 Elnor, Harold, 111 Cumberland St. Toronto.
 Gates, H., 115 Gothic Ave., Toronto.
 Gifford, Harvey, 121 Spadina Avenue, Toronto.
 Goltz, G., 354 Wellington St., Toronto.
 Gray, E. J., 557 Talbot St., St. Thomas.
 Gulbrandsen, L., 141 Percy St., Ottawa.
 Harvey, W. C., 16 Elmwood Ave., Toronto.
 Higgins, Thomas, 27 St. Clarens Ave., Toronto.
 Hoffman, William, Stony Creek, Ont.
 Hotrum, J. C., 417 Catharine St. N., Hamilton.
 Humphreys, C., Guelph, Ont.
 Johnston, F. W., 311 Jarvis St. Toronto.
 Keiser Albert J., 14 Northumberland St., Guelph, Ont.
 Kennedy, Ed., 52 Cooper St., Ottawa.
 Kennedy, T. B., Hambourg Conservatory of Music, Toronto,
 Kenny, C. H., Dunnville, Ont.
 Knapp, I. L., Walkerville, Ont.
 Leppard, Sandford, 222 Beatrice St., Toronto.
 Lemon, C. W., Grandview, Ont.

Lott, Albert, Brussels, Ont.
 McArthur, Geo., 422 Lake Front, Toronto.
 McDonald, Archie, 83 Anne St., Toronto.
 McDermid, R. G., Nottawa, Ont.
 Murray, John, 122 Sherbourne St., Toronto.
 Patterson, Clifford, 54 West Ave., N., Hamilton.
 Prittie, S. J., Kerwood, Ont.
 Rafter, Rixon, Arthur, Ont.
 Rankin, James, 121 Spadina Avenue, Toronto.
 Raymond, W. G., 77 Peel St., Brantford.
 Reinhart, A., Mildmay, Ontario.
 Reis, Walter, 181 George St., Toronto.
 Richardson, R. J., 39 Pembroke St., Toronto.
 Rigg, William, 39 Pembroke St., Toronto.
 Roberts, Roger, 61 St. Andrews St., Stratford.
 Robertson, Guy C., 50 McMurray Street, Toronto.
 Sheppard, E.W., 197 Western Avenue, Toronto.
 Skinkle, George, Warkworth, Ont.
 Steele, Fred, 39 Pembroke St., Toronto.
 Stuart, R. H., Hamilton, Ont.
 Stokes, Walter, 39 Pembroke St., Toronto.
 Swift, S. C., 678 Spadina Ave., Toronto.
 Thompson, Alfred, 14 Pansy Ave., Ottawa.
 Thompson, J., 1269 Dundas St., Toronto.
 Thompson, W. G., 651 Church St., Toronto.
 Treneer, Herbert C., 264 Hunter St., Peterboro', Ont.
 West, Lionel, 126 Chalmers St., Galt.
 Wigle, S. W., Kingsville, Ont.

FEMALES.

Baylis, Mrs. F. W., 21 Brookfield Ave., Toronto.
 Bell-Smith, Miss A., 336 Jarvis St., Toronto.
 Brothers, Mrs. Fanny, Strathroy, Ont.
 Burns, Miss, Minden, Ont.
 Carson, Miss Delia, Brantford, Ont.
 Catling, Miss Nellie, 240 Dalhousie St., Brantford.
 Common, Miss Annie, 740 Oak St., Galt.
 Common, Miss Mary, 740 Oak St., Galt.
 Crawford, Miss Annie, R.R. 1, Strathroy.
 Cuneo, Miss Mary, 60 Tecumseth St., Toronto.
 Curry, Miss Catharine, 728 Ontario St., Toronto.

Davidovitz, Miss Esther, 146 Walnut St., Hamilton.
 Davison, Miss Winnie, 12 Orde St., Toronto.
 Deschenes, Miss Louise, Cobalt, Ont.
 Dickson, Miss Julia, 43 Lindsay Avenue, Toronto.
 Eagen, Miss Bertha, 30 Madison Avenue, Toronto.
 Gage, Mrs. C., 441 King William St., Hamilton.
 Halford, Miss Nettie, 1139 E. 114th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
 Haynes, Miss Kate, 12 Orde St., Toronto.
 Hinman, Miss Annie, R.R. 2, Colborne.
 Honor, Miss Florence, Burford, Ont.

**Ex-Pupils Who Registered at the Reunion, Ontario School for the Blind,
June 30th to July 1st, 1919.—Continued.**

FEMALES

| | |
|--|--|
| Knight, Miss Grace, Apt. 3, 887 Louisa St., Ottawa. | Prittie, Miss Mary, Strathroy, Ont. |
| Lammie, Mrs. Wm., Hensall, Ont. | Rooke, Miss Emma, 42 Wellington St. W., Toronto. |
| Lemon, Mrs. C. W., Grandview, Ontario. | Routley, Miss Elsie, 21 Mount Stephen St., Toronto. |
| McArthur, Mrs. Geo., 422 Lake Front, Toronto. | Rusk, Miss Elizabeth, R.R. 1, Annan, Ont. |
| McCabe, Mrs., 83 Vittoria St., Ottawa. | Sage, Miss Edna, 429 Pall Mall St., Lon- don. |
| MacCallum, Miss L., Wallacetown, Ont. | Sage, Miss Verna, 429 Pall Mall Street, London. |
| McDonald, Mrs. Archie, 83 Anne St., Toronto. | Sharp, Miss Sarah, Teeswater, Ont. |
| McMahon, Mrs. Allan, Canfield, Ont. | Stabback, Miss Maud, Beaverton, Ont. |
| Meehan, Miss Laura, 595 Markham St., Toronto. | Stephenson, Miss Ethel, 364 Marks St. Peterboro'. |
| Morin, Mrs. 115 Bay St. N., Hamilton. | Stuart, Mrs. R. H., Hamilton, Ont. |
| Muir, Miss Jennie, 12 Orde St., Toronto. | Sullivan, Miss K., 509 Hughson Street, Hamilton. |
| Munro, Miss Isable, 893 Bloor St. W., Toronto. | Switser, Miss Minnie, 214 Delaware Ave., Toronto. |
| Murray, Dr. A. R., Walkerton, Ont. | Wilcox, Miss Kate, 196 Riverdale Ave., Toronto. |
| Murray, Miss Jean, 68 Bloor St. W., Toronto. | Williamson, Miss Sarah J., R.R. 1, York. |
| Park, Miss Agnes, 259 Rusholme Rd., Toronto. | Wright, Miss Ella, Harrow, Ont. |
| Peters, Mrs. 47 Chatham St., Hamilton. | Wright, Miss Elsie, St. Catharines, Ont. |
| Prittie, Miss Carrie, Strathroy, Ont. | Young, Miss Maud, 20 Grove Ave., Toronto. |

Convention in Toronto

The Biennial Convention of the American Association of Workers for the Blind was held for the first time in Canada in June, on the invitation of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind. The sessions were held in the Physics Building of the University of Toronto, and the delegates were housed in the University Residences, getting their meals in Burwash Hall. The distance between the Physics Building and the Residences made it somewhat difficult for the visitors to get together for after-session informal conferences, and as the city was in the throes of a street car strike, it was impossible for them to take in the city as fully as they would have liked. It was a matter of general regret to all Canadians that our visitors from so many parts of the American Union, both near and remote, were thus prevented from enjoying to the full the sight-seeing trips which had been arranged. They all took the keenest interest, however, in hearing about the magnificent group of University buildings in the midst of which they were spending their first visit to Canada, and much surprise was expressed at their extent.

The Hon. Dr. Cody opened the proceedings with an address of welcome, in which he made a happy reference to the fact that so many were representatives of a land which was allied with our own in the great war. He spoke of his interest in the problems of the blind, awakened by his association with the Ontario School for the Blind, and expressed the hope that the convention would be a pleasant and profitable one.

Mr. H. R. Latimer, of Baltimore, in a felicitous acknowledgment, thanked Dr. Cody on behalf of the delegates for the warmth of his welcome, and stated that they would avail themselves of the privilege of *walking* about the beautiful city of Toronto.

Mr. C. W. Holmes, Director of the C.N.I.B., then opened the meeting in his capacity of President, and the papers read and the discussions following them dealt with many questions which have been challenging the attention of the workers of the blind for some years.

One of the features of the convention was the banquet given in the King Edward Hotel to all the delegates, by Mr. C. W. Lindsay, of Montreal. Mr. Lindsay is one of the very successful blind Canadians who has made a name for himself in the business world. His name is known widely as head of one of the largest piano warerooms in Canada. His plain, common-sense business talk, and his common-sense way of dealing with the difficulties facing the blind were duly appreciated and applauded.

Visits to Other Schools

During the year I paid a short visit to three well-known schools for the blind situated in Halifax, Boston, and Baltimore.

The school at Halifax is located in a splendid section of the city, and is an imposing structure from an architectural standpoint. The grounds are not very spacious, but what there is is used to the best advantage. The main building is used to house the pupils, as there are no separate dormitories. The school is connected with the main building by an enclosed wide corridor, which also serves as a conservatory, and forms one of the most attractive features of the place. The well appointed assembly hall is made frequent use of by various organizations of the city for holding public meetings. On such occasions the pupils of the school are permitted to listen to the addresses from seats in the wings which are so arranged that excepting for such a purpose they are considered no part of the room proper. The pupils and teachers of the school are thus enabled to hear with no inconvenience and at no cost, discourses by public men of the city and elsewhere, which cannot help but round out their education in the school.

The school has attained its reputation through the personality and outstanding genius of its present Superintendent, Sir Frederick Fraser, who has long been a conspicuous figure among the educators of the blind. Losing his eyesight just as he was entering upon the threshold of manhood, Sir Frederick has since devoted his life to alleviating the difficulties of those similarly situated, and his own fortitude and healthful optimism have done much to place his school in the foremost ranks of the institutions for the blind on this continent.

This is the only school in America where the British Braille is used, and the text-books and reading matter are obtained directly from England. It is fortunate in having no problem in changing over from one system to the other.

The Perkins' Institute is situated at Watertown, a suburb of Boston, and is built on the cottage system. The pupils are divided into groups of about twenty, which are assigned to separate cottages, where they live as one family under the supervision of house mothers. Teachers and pupils in each cottage look after their own rooms and do much of the work pertaining to the home. The boys' cottages are on one side of the main school building, and the girls' on the other, and they are taught in separate classes, meeting only in the chapel for morning devotions, and later in the Assembly Hall for choral work.

The institute as a whole was designed on generous lines, and the spacious grounds and artistic grouping of the buildings form an ideal model for a school for the blind, and the situation leaves nothing to be desired, the St. Charles River flowing past and forming an excellent outlook from many points. The director, Mr.

Edward E. Allen, was previously associated with the school at Overbrook, and is rated as the dean among educators of the blind on this continent.

The school in Baltimore combines the cottage system with the group system, and is admirably arranged for the convenience of the pupils in the class-rooms, dining-rooms, and sitting-rooms. The attendance is smaller than in Boston. At some distance from the main group of buildings are separate quarters for the colored blind, of whom there are about forty in attendance. The site is a new one and the grounds are not yet in permanent shape.

At Evergreen I visited the blinded soldiers, and was much impressed with the provision made for their education, training and comfort. The grounds are very spacious and a more ideal location for the purpose could not be imagined. The American Government pays each blinded soldier a pension of one hundred dollars a month, with an extra disability payment of fifty-seven dollars and fifty cents per month. This generous allowance has enabled many of them to settle down comfortably in homes of their own after receiving the training which the place affords.

Entertainments

The following account of the June concert is taken from the Brantford *Expositor*:—

GOOD PROGRAMME

Another year closed last night for the Institute of the Blind, and another group of students has been prepared to take their place among seeing people with the best equipment possible for them. The annual concert was given by the pupils, and old friends and new attended and listened with enjoyment to the music and recitations that were given by the boys and girls.

Grouped on the stage in tiers at either side, the pupils taking part acted as though perfectly at home, and they appeared to be perfectly contented. Principal W. B. Race has made it his policy to induce the students to find their way about as much as possible, and the training they received in this way was very apparent in the movements of the children last night. Very few of them had to be given a guiding hand.

Principal Race gave a short address at the opening of the programme, speaking of the work of the pupils and offering encouragement to those who were leaving. He said the school would always be ready to help them in any difficulty.

Miss Killmaster and Miss Harrington were well honored by the work of their pupils last night. The singing and the piano work were both very fine and showed careful training. It is remarkable that many pupils who are blind have special talent for music, the loss of one faculty seeming to sharpen the power of the others.

Very excellent were the selections given by the choral class. They did part singing that was very effective. "On His Majesty's Service" was their opening number, the girls also sang "Madrigal" and "Serenade to Summer," and the whole choral class gave "When My Ships Come Sailing Home."

A splendid piano quartette "Fest Overture," by Leutner, was given by Mary O'Neill, Alma Brunsten, William Metcalf and Aloysius Petrie. Their technical exhibition was very commendable. Greta Lammie and Blanche Kaufman played "Sextette from Lucia," arranged for two violins, with very pleasing effect, and Helen Webster was very good when she sang "An Open Secret," as a vocal solo.

Little Master Kenneth Young used his little voice and showed the power of his memory, reciting Jas. Whitcomb Riley's poem, "Prior to Miss Bell's Appearance." Everyone in the hall enjoyed Kenneth.

The results of study and training were shown in the piano solos "Etude de Concert," by Mary O'Neill, "Valse de Concert," by Kathryn Sells, and "March and Presto from Concertstuck," by Susan Miller. A piano duo, Gloria's "March Triumphant," was played by Kathryn Sells and Blanche Kaufman in good style.

Gladys Slay's recitation, Robert Service's "Fleurette," was entertaining and well done, and Agnes MacGillivray sang "My Laddie" very sweetly.

Four boys, Gordon Anthony, Melville Salter, William Metcalfe and Walter Garlick were much enjoyed in a quartette number, "Far Away in the South," and a very well-arranged number was a Saint-Saens Serenade arranged for two violins, piano and organ.

Such a selection has rarely been attempted by the pupils, and the results were entirely pleasing. Those taking part were Greta Lammie, Miss Jones, Susan Miller and Kathryn Sells.

The programme was suitably arranged and balanced, and the audience were impressed as much by the appearance and actions of the children as by their arranged performances.

The critic of the Brantford *Expositor* asked for an opportunity to hear and judge of the musical talents of our pupils, and the following report published in that journal will be interesting to many:—

THE SONGS OF THE SIGHTLESS.

HAVE THEY A NEW MESSAGE FOR THE WORLD?

We too often count our gifts by the numbers of them. If we estimated them by the depth of worth, we should realize how little the non-seeing need envy their one-more-gifted neighbors.

Principal Race's pupils do everything that others do, except see. They do some things better than the seeing, and apparently they do these things with at least equal ease. These are they that overcome, who in the mastery of deprivation make conquests and win victories that the seeing might envy. "To him that overcometh I will give to eat of the tree of life."

The Ontario School for the Blind is filled, flooded, bubbling over with life, joy, happiness.

But this sketch must not concern itself with the many activities going on in happy orderly progression everywhere at the Institute, nor the many calls on the principal to see this accomplishment or that—the work at the woodpile, the outdoor racing, the busy typewriters, the hundred and one accomplishments that carry on here with even surer dexterity and energy and goodwill than elsewhere. For this is a record of an evening spent among the Blind School musicians, when the *Expositor* man listened to the songs of the sightless and came in close touch with the musical mentality of those to whom music is a recreation and a re-creation, a diversion and a tonic, an inspiration and a revelation.

Promptly at seven o'clock on last Tuesday evening about 50 young people assembled in the music room and under direction of Miss Killmaster, the instructor, rendered chorus, part-song, solo and instrumental selection with marked skill and unusual insight. The manner was masterly, from the simplest child-solo to the finished work of the most accomplished pianist. Every word spoken was spoken to be heard, clear in enunciation, perfectly articulated and aptly phrased. The tones in the concerted numbers were full, clear and absolutely true, the attack was, on the whole, commendable. Quite a young child sang a simple song most effectively. Her voice is full of color, truth and sympathy. Under the careful training of Miss Killmaster she should go far as a solo soprano; she is the most promising of a most promising group of girl songsters. This is said with no belittlement of the elder young ladies who contributed most excellent numbers, nor is it said in forgetfulness of the swinging, lilting songs the lads supplied with a gusto and earnestness resultant of energy and enjoyment.

There was the wonder of this musical evening—the contributors enjoyed it so immensely that it was not possible for the pleased hearers to exceed the pleasure the former felt.

Another gratifying feature of the O.S.B. singing was its naturalness. The choristers did not open the workshop and make exhibit of the tools; they were not overburdened by a desire to make manifest their attainments. They just sang and played, as the birds sing, because they wanted to make music. And—they made it; every one of them in manner that would have been worthy of the best efforts of the best choir in this city. In many respects in the concerted numbers especially, no one choir in the city can claim to be their equal.

The instrumentalists also were worthy of high praise, each contributing numbers that were marvels of dexterity and understanding, and the pretty violin obligatos were particularly helpful, very true, and well-chosen.

During a rest period for the choir the entertained became the entertainers, and the young people listened with marked attention and faces ablaze with keen appreciation and understanding, to a talk on "The Music of the Future." The claim that all speech is in greater or less degree music and that music is a kind of speech; and the commitment to their safe-keeping of the thought that by music much most illusive and exalted thought may be expressed and re-presented, appealed to them; and the response gave promise and hope for the future.

Perhaps the happiest half-hour of all was spent when Principal Race, Miss Killmaster and several of her advanced pupil-teachers and pupils and the *Expositor* man met in conference for the exchange of thought, Miss Killmaster had certainly started her pupils along the high-road to real musical attainment. Soon each and all were telling experiences, expressing emotions, recording hopes—dreaming dreams musically as music-lovers only may. As a result, this became certain, that the non-seeing do think and feel and know the inner meaning of melodies and harmonies in degree far greater than the so-called seeing do. “Yes; we do hear harmonies, and know that they are but one, not many. Music does speak to us and tell us things we could not otherwise learn. We regret sometimes the slow process by which we must add to our musical vocabulary, but we do see that we have this in compensation, namely that we are less susceptible to distraction and more sure of results.” That, condensed, is the story these pupils told—a brave, hopeful, happy, triumphant story, not easily forgotten.

And far into the night, long, long hours after, this thought rang in the ears of the *Expositor* man, that no man knows all of music that may be known of its service to man, or the deep heart story it is sent to tell until he has heard the songs of the sightless and tried to read aright the new message they have for the world.

Some day, perhaps, he will try to re-tell that story. To-night it is but a sweet, glad strain, from out of the woodlands filled with joy-throated birds. Just a tone or two of pathos is there beautifully blending with deep triumphant under-tones. One remembers dear little Paul Dombey by the Sea Shore. He also in the wave-wash and the swirling white-cap heard speech that was unspeakable. But the glory of it is this that those who heard the O.S.B. choristers, do know, as Paul Dombey knew, that they, the sightless, are singing something to the world—some deep truth, all unconsciously, which one day we shall really hear and hearing shall understand.

Date of School Opening

The term will re-open Wednesday, September 22nd, of this year (1920), and the attention of the parents is drawn to the fact that pupils should not be permitted to return to the school without an adequate supply of clothing. It is not to be expected that sturdy boys and girls can go through the school year from September to June with only one suit of clothes and one pair of boots.

The following list is intended to draw attention to the articles of clothing needed, and it is also urged that each article be plainly marked so that there will be no danger of loss in the laundry:—

Girl's List

All articles to be marked with name, and all articles to be in good condition.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 4 Middies. | 1 Pair rubbers. |
| 2 Skirts, dark and of good quality. | 2 Pairs shoes. |
| 1 Sunday dress. | 1 Cap. |
| 3 Undervests. | 1 Pair of gloves for winter. |
| 3 Vests. | Comb and brush. |
| 3 Pairs of drawers. | Toothbrush. |
| 2 Dark petticoats. | Kimona. |
| 1 Light petticoat. | 6 Handkerchiefs. |
| 3 Nightdresses. | Slippers. |
| 3 Pairs of stockings. | Extra shoelaces. |

Boy's List

All articles to be marked with name, and all articles to be in good condition.

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1 Suit for Sunday. | 2 Nightshirts. |
| 2 Extra pairs of pants. | Suspenders. |
| 1 Overcoat. | 1 Pair of mittens. |
| 2 Light blouses (to be made with collar and waist band). | Neckties. |
| 2 Dark blouses. | 6 Handkerchiefs. |
| 3 Suits of underwear. | 1 Toothbrush. |
| 6 Pairs of stockings or socks. | 1 Comb and brush. |
| 2 Pairs of boots. | 2 Caps. |
| 1 Pair of rubbers. | 2 Wash cloths. |
| 2 Sweater coats. | Extra shoelaces. |

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT

TO THE HONOURABLE R. H. GRANT, M.P.P.,
Minister of Education for Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my report for the year ending October 31st, 1919.

November 1st, 1918, found our School suffering severely from the prevailing epidemic of influenza. Some details were given in my last report, and it is very gratifying to state that our good fortune continued throughout the siege and no deaths were recorded.

Throughout the winter the health of pupils and staff was not abnormal. The hospital with Miss Wright, our professional nurse, in charge, continues to be an unlimited benefit to the children.

In September, 1919, the students and staff returned with few exceptions in fine health. The exceptions came from the Western Provinces. Two or three children came who should not have left the care of their parents. These were in due time returned to their homes, where they can be taken care of until they develop sufficiently to be able to take advantage of the school.

Recently two cases of scarlet fever developed on the boys' side. They were in turn immediately transferred to the isolation at the General Hospital. Both are now doing well.

To-day a male student developed mumps. In this case the disease was contracted during the Christmas holidays while at home.

This is one of the unfortunate accidents which will continue to occur as long as the natural but important practice continues of having a break in the school year during the winter months.

Owing to the prevailing epidemic of smallpox in Toronto, it was deemed advisable to have a general vaccination. I would suggest that a rule be made that in future all students be vaccinated before becoming enrolled as students.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. MARQUIS.

Brantford, January 10th, 1920.

TO THE HONOURABLE H. J. CODY, M.A., D.D., LL.D.
Minister of Education for Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour of presenting my report on the work accomplished in the Music Department of the Ontario School for the Blind, Brantford, during the past academic year.

The examinations to which this report alludes were held on June 5th and 6th; the subjects included Piano, Violin, Organ, Solo and Chorus Singing, and the Theory of Music (Rudiments, Harmony, Counterpoint, History, and Form).

Piano.—Six candidates were examined in the Elementary Grade—all were satisfactory, one gaining honours.

The five students in the Primary Section were promising young performers—two of these gained first-class honours.

In the Junior Division two passed and one reached the honour standard.

In the Intermediate Grade four passed and two obtained honours.

In the Diploma (Licentiate) Examination, two passed—one with honours.

I was much impressed with the uniform excellence shown by practically all the twenty-one students in Piano study. The advance that has been made during the past year from both the interpretative and technical standpoints is most marked.

The Musical Directress (Miss J. Killmaster), Miss Harrington and Miss Smyth are to be congratulated on the excellent results attained in this most important branch of musical study.

Violin.—Of the two pupils presented for examination, one (junior) passed with honours and one (primary) passed.

The standard of performance was considerably higher than in previous years. The bowing and phrasing were good. Miss Jones deserves much commendation for the progress that has been made.

Solo-Singing.—Six pupils were examined. In the Primary Grade one passed; in the Junior Grade two passed—one gaining honours; in the Intermediate two passed—one with honours; in the Licentiate (Diploma) Grade one passed.

There is a vast improvement in the solo-singing class. The very important matter of voice-production is receiving more and better attention than heretofore. This was shown especially in the younger voices.

The clear enunciation and correctness of pronunciation in the selected songs and arias were evidences of the careful training given by Miss Killmaster.

Theory.—I examined a "Rudiments" Class of sixteen, viva voce, with most satisfactory results.

Eleven Junior pupils wrote on Rudiments and Elementary Harmony; two gained first-class honours; four were given second-class honours, four passed, and one failed.

Both of these promising classes are under the able tuition of Miss Jones.

Four senior pupils wrote on Harmony, Counterpoint, History, and Form; one reached the first-class honours' standard and three obtained second-class honours. All were prepared by Miss Killmaster.

Two pupils worked a special paper on Musical History and Musical Form—one gained honours and the other failed.

I would suggest that Musical History and the development of Musical Form should be taught by means of lectures—practically illustrated by teachers and students on the Piano, Organ, or Violin. The illustrations should be selected from the best ancient, mediæval and modern composers' works. The evolution of the Art of Music would be better understood if presented in such a manner to the receptive young minds of the O.S.B. students.

Organ.—Three promising students of the Organ performed several pieces with good phrasing and with intelligence.

Choral Class.—This class consists of thirty-five voices of good quality—twenty-two sopranos and contraltos and thirteen tenors and basses.

The full chorus sang several part songs by well-known British composers in

a highly creditable way. The sopranos and contraltos performed two unaccompanied numbers with charming effect.

The great improvement shown in diction, in tone-quality, and in expression alike, reflect the greatest possible credit on the Conductor (Miss Killmaster), and on the keenly interested pupils.

Piano-Tuning.—This class is doing solid, excellent work under the guidance of Mr. Ansell.

I was much impressed with the good discipline and system that prevailed in the Tuning Class.

I understand that several students have recently been appointed to good positions in Piano Factories of prominence, at salaries ranging from \$800 down.

In conclusion I should like to again congratulate the accomplished principal, Mr. W. B. Race, and the Music Department Staff on the real progress made during the past year.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Yours obediently,

ALBERT HAM,
Mus. Doc., F.R.C.O.

Toronto, June 16th, 1919.

OCULIST’S REPORT

TO THE HONOURABLE R. H. GRANT, M.P.P.,
Minister of Education.

SIR,—I have the honor to report the results of the examination of the pupils’ eyes for the year 1919.

| | Males | Females | Total |
|--------------------------------------|-------|---------|-------|
| Total number of pupils examined..... | 57 | 35 | 92 |
| Examined for first time | 12 | 10 | 22 |
| Examined on previous occasions..... | 45 | 25 | 70 |

A few pupils without eyes or on the sick list were not examined.

It seems unnecessary to repeat the classification of eye diseases of all the pupils as given in detail last year, but rather advisable to dwell more on the condition of the pupils entering the school for the first time this year.

There are twenty-two new pupils this year as compared with seventeen last year, and the condition of their sight, with a few exceptions, very bad.

| | Males | Females | Total |
|--|-------|---------|-------|
| Without perception of light in either eye..... | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Perception of light in one eye, none in the other..... | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| Perception of light in both eyes..... | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Limited objective vision in one eye | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Limited objective vision in both eyes | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| | 12 | 10 | 22 |

Of those with limited objective vision none has sufficient sight to enable him to get his education at a public school; while all in the first three divisions of the above classification can only be educated by the methods adapted for the blind.

| Age of pupil on entering school | Age at which sight was lost | Cause |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| 7 | Born blind | Cataract. |
| 8 | " " | " |
| 10 | " " | Optic atrophy. |
| 22 | " " | Cataract. |
| 9 | In 1st year | Ophthalmia Neonatorum. |
| 11 | " " | Optic atrophy (Hydrocephalus) |
| 12 | " " | Ophthalmia Neonatorum. |
| 13 | " " | Cataract. |
| 14 | " " | Ophthalmia Neonatorum. |
| 6 | In 2nd year | Said to be from Measles |
| 7 | In 4th year | Retinitis Pigmentosa. |
| 11 | " " | Optic atrophy. |
| 14 | In 5th year..... | Chorioiditis. |
| 16 | In 7th year..... | Optic atrophy. |
| 9 | In 8th year..... | Optic atrophy (brain tumor) |
| 10 | In 9th year..... | Chorio-retinitis. |
| 13 | " " | Dynamite explosion. |
| 18 | In 11th year..... | Accident to right eye, sympathetic ophthalmia in left. |
| 18 | In 13th year..... | Ulcers of right, rupture of left. |
| 17 | In 14th year..... | Tuberculous keratitis. |
| 19 | " " | Iritis. |
| 20 | In 15th year..... | Optic atrophy. |

A few of the pupils examined on previous occasions show a lamentable depreciation in what sight they had. One boy in particular with a high degree of Myopia had a detachment of the retina occur in his only useful eye, reducing his sight badly. This we tried to restore by the usual methods, but with indifferent success. On the other hand some showed slight improvement, while forty-four of the seventy showed no change.

There were a few acute troubles in the eyes and ears requiring attention during the year, but thanks to the presence of a skilled nurse in the school who could properly carry out the prescribed treatment they were quickly put right with no serious results.

Respectfully submitted,
B. C. BELL.

Brantford, Ontario, December 18th, 1919.

LITERARY EXAMINER'S REPORT

TO THE HONOURABLE H. J. CODY, M.A., D.D., LL.D.,
Minister of Education.

SIR,—Herewith I beg to submit my report as Literary Examiner at The Ontario School for the Blind, for the year 1919.

Changes in Staff

Since last visit, Misses Radcliffe and Kavanagh have resigned and there have been added to the regular staff, Misses Maguire, Moffat and Summerby, and Miss Patterson as assistant in the Kindergarten.

Organization and Equipment

During the past year, the equipment in the school has been materially improved and increased with the result that more work has been accomplished. The most notable improvement, however, has been in the organization of the classes. For the pupils who passed the Entrance examination in June 1918, a class has been formed in which Lower School work has been taken up by Mr. Cole and Miss Summerby. The other classes in the school have been more carefully graded and the number of pupils per grade reduced, with the result that more efficient work is being done. I understand from Principal Race, that the double desks now in use are to be replaced by single ones, which will obviously improve conditions.

Miss Summerby's Classes

The pupils of this grade were examined in Arithmetic, Literature, Spelling, History, Grammar, Geometry, Algebra and Physical Work.

In Algebra and Geometry the amount of work covered was necessarily somewhat limited, but the pupils were very much interested and quite conversant with the work as far as they had gone.

In Arithmetic the work was confined largely to operations in decimals and problems based on percentage, the work of the pupils being very satisfactory.

In Literature, the pupils had covered about one hundred pages in the Ontario reader and a Shakesperian play, and showed that they appreciated and understood what they had read.

In History, they had progressed as far as the time of Gladstone and were quite familiar with the general details of the history to that date.

In Grammar, they had become quite proficient in analysis, parsing, and the history of the English language.

The Spelling was particularly good, the average per pupil being 90 per cent.

Gymnasium Work was well done and, I have no doubt, assists very materially in keeping the pupils in good form.

Mr. Cole's Classes

This class was examined in Geography, Grammar, Literature, Writing, Reading. The Geography Course covered in considerable detail that of Canada and United States with a more general survey of the Geography of Europe. I was particularly pleased with the progress of this class in Geography and to observe the familiarity of the pupils with the part played by the British Empire and the colonies in the recent war.

In Grammar, the class was quite proficient in analysis and parsing, as well as the technical part of the Grammar.

In Literature, the Play "Macbeth" was being studied and the grasp of the play and its interpretation were beyond what one would ordinarily expect. The writing was good and the reading showed good expression and articulation, although not quite as readily expressed as in former years owing to the fact that the pupils are in the transition stage from point to Braille.

Miss Macguire's Classes

This class is a double grade composed of First and Second Book pupils. The Reading was very well done and possibly would have been better except for the nervousness of several of the pupils.

In Arithmetic the work was confined largely to the four simple rules with which the senior class were well up, the juniors, however, did not do quite so well. In Spelling the pupils did exceptionally well, averaging 90 per cent. In Hygiene the pupils were very much interested and were particularly well informed as to the care to be given the various parts of the body, manner of eating, sleeping, walking, etc. An introduction to the subject of history had been made and considerable interest shown on the part of the pupils. The Writing of the senior class showed good form, that of the juniors was not so good as they were simply learning the forms which is a slow process.

Miss Moffit's Class

This class is splendidly graded and has made a decidedly marked progress during the past year, the pupils averaging over 90 per cent. in spelling. The Reading showed good expression and good articulation, several of the pupils gave splendid recitations, a subject to which they have apparently given considerable attention. In Hygiene, the class had covered practically the whole course and were quite familiar with the work. The Geography and History are subjects that are particularly well presented, the pupils being able to draw splendid conclusions from the work studied.

In Arithmetic the pupils were familiar with the simple rules, fractions and reduction and did good work along these lines.

Kindergarten Classes

Since last visit, this class has been somewhat reduced in numbers, and for a portion of the year Miss Patterson has assisted Miss Middlemiss with the result that a greater individual attention has been given to the work, the result of which was very manifest. In Number Work the class were familiar with the combinations up to ten. In Reading, parts of the Primer and First Book have been covered, the pupils during this time, learning to read by the Braille Method. The results in spelling were good except in a few cases. I would suggest that more care be given to the physical exercises taken with this class as they should be productive of better results.

Mr. Hickey's Class

This class is not as uniformly graded as the others and consequently the pupils show greater differences in the progress made. The spelling was good, the average mark being 85 per cent. In Arithmetic, half the class were quite familiar with

the simple rules, fractions, reduction, etc., but some pupils were unable to cope with the work. In Geography and History the same condition prevailed. In the subject of Geography, Canada, Europe and the principal British colonies have been covered with some detail. In History, a portion of the class were well up and had gone into the subject more deeply than was possibly advisable with children of this age. In Hygiene, the class was much more uniform, very much interested and had covered the syllabus laid down for Third Book classes. With the exception of one pupil, all read well and fluently.

Notes

1. WORKSHOP.—In this department Mr. Donkin is giving instruction in broom-making, chair-caning, willow-work, and elementary manual training. Several boys were at work, all seemed interested and many displayed considerable skill in the use of tools.

2. TYPEWRITING.—This class was in charge of Miss Burden who deserves considerable credit for the work done in this department. The pupils are all supplied with new Underwood machines upon which they wrote from direct dictation and from dictaphone records. A high speed was attained and very few errors made and I would infer from the demonstration witnessed that this subject would be of practical value to blind students.

3. KNITTING.—This department is in charge of Miss Haycock, who as in former years has a large class of interested girls. A variety of different stitches was shown in such work as shawls, socks, slippers, sweaters, house-jackets, pot-holders, wash-cloths, etc. Several fine specimens of crochet work were exhibited and a demonstration of work given in my presence.

4. SEWING.—This work is in charge of Miss Cooper, who deserves credit not only for the amount of work done, but for the efficiency with which it is done. Practically all of the plain sewing of the school is done by the pupils under Miss Cooper's direction. The skill displayed by several pupils in the use of the sewing-machine was very creditable.

5. DOMESTIC SCIENCE.—This work is also in charge of Miss Cooper. The number of girls receiving instruction is small owing to the too limited size of the room. I feel that the interest taken in this subject would warrant greater accommodation if the same could possibly be provided. One of the pipes in this room needs attention because sewer gas was escaping from it.

6. I regret the absence through illness of Miss Cronk, who for many years gave instruction in bead work and acted as guide for the school.

7. The outstanding feature this year, was the improvement in the grading, the disappearance of many of the older pupils, the more decided school-tone of the curriculum and everything connected therewith.

Respectfully submitted,

E. E. C. KILMER, B.A.

Inspector, Brantford Public Schools.

Brantford, October, 1919.

REPORT OF INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT

W. B. RACE, B.A.,
Superintendent.

DEAR SIR,—I have to report that forty pupils are now receiving manual training in the various branches taught in this department.

The chair-caning class has been removed to a room on the first floor, which has been set apart exclusively for this branch of the work, an extra radiator has been installed, making the room warm and comfortable; new equipment has been provided to accommodate all the younger pupils who will be expected to take this work preparatory to entering the more advanced classes.

Although chair-caning has very little value as a vocation, it is recognized by all schools for the blind as a most valuable medium for training the fingers of the blind child and at the same time awakening their dormant mechanical talents.

The broom-making class has also been moved to a room on the first floor, which has been set apart exclusively for them. This has made room for the much needed extension of the wood-working and furniture-making classes which will in future occupy the entire ground floor.

Broom-making is recognized all over the continent as one of the best, if not the best, trade that there is for the blind and now that the N.I.B. has established broom shops for the adult blind, in the various provinces of the Dominion, in which those of our pupils who wish to continue this work after graduating, may find employment, more of our pupils are taking up this work with a view to making it their vocation in life, knowing that they will always be able to find employment in these workshops.

Reed and fibre furniture-making is another very important branch of work that is being taught in this department and one that is rapidly growing in popularity among the pupils. This work is most valuable from an educational standpoint as it develops the creative and artistic talents of the pupils and also enables him to produce many beautiful, artistic and useful articles such as electric reading and floor lamps, chairs, tables, curates, tea trays, jardiniers and other articles too numerous to mention. This branch of work is not only valuable from a manual training standpoint, but if followed up as a vocation, offers encouraging prospects to a young man of mechanical ability and business acumen.

Sloyd or manual training, as it should properly be called, for there is no difference (except in the method of teaching) between the work done here and that done in the public schools, continues to grow in popularity and in order to accommodate the pupils who are anxious to take up this work, it will be necessary to provide six new manual training benches and the necessary equipment for them. Many beautiful and useful things are made by the boys, which gladden the hearts of their parents when they are presented to them, not only for their intrinsic value, but for the knowledge that their boys can do the work that other sighted boys do, and do it as well.

The policy inaugurated last year of giving to the pupils a percentage of the profits for their labor has had the desired effect of encouraging them to stick to one line of work long enough to become proficient and also to teach them the value of industry and labor, in addition to which it provides them with a little additional pocket money.

In conclusion, I should recommend that the name by which this department

has been known should be changed to "The Manual Arts Department" as the word industrial is now a misnomer; our work being no longer in any sense industrial but purely in the nature of manual training.

The term Manual Arts is also more in keeping with the purely academic nature of our school.

The word industrial, has also had a tendency to keep many pupils from entering these classes, believing if they did so they would be compelled to follow up the work as a vocation, for this reason they were deprived of the manual training, which they should have received.

It is the opinion of all those best qualified to judge that manual training is just as necessary to the blind, as it is to the sighted and that no blind pupil should be allowed to graduate without having learned, at least, the use of tools.

A new floor has been laid in the show room and it is the intention to keep on display a full line of samples of the work made by the pupils, not only to stimulate a spirit of emulation among them, but also to provide for the benefit of their parents and others, who visit the school from time to time, an ocular demonstration of what the blind can do with their hands.

This department has been very much handicapped of late by delay on the part of dealers in shipping our materials, the bulk of which has to be imported from the United States. I should, therefore, recommend that the necessary appropriation should be provided to enable us to purchase our supplies for one year ahead and thus avoid these delays.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER B. DONKIN,

Head of Department.

Ontario School for the Blind
STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st OCTOBER, 1919

I.—Attendance

| | Male | Female | Total |
|--|------|--------|-------|
| Attendance for portion of year ending 30th September, 1872.. | 20 | 14 | 34 |
| “ for year ending 30th September, 1873..... | 44 | 24 | 68 |
| “ “ “ 1874..... | 66 | 46 | 112 |
| “ “ “ 1875..... | 89 | 50 | 139 |
| “ “ “ 1876..... | 84 | 64 | 148 |
| “ “ “ 1877..... | 76 | 72 | 148 |
| “ “ “ 1878..... | 91 | 84 | 175 |
| “ “ “ 1879..... | 100 | 100 | 200 |
| “ “ “ 1880..... | 105 | 93 | 198 |
| “ “ “ 1881..... | 103 | 98 | 201 |
| “ “ “ 1882..... | 94 | 73 | 167 |
| “ “ “ 1883..... | 88 | 72 | 160 |
| “ “ “ 1884..... | 71 | 69 | 140 |
| “ “ “ 1885..... | 86 | 74 | 160 |
| “ “ “ 1886..... | 93 | 71 | 164 |
| “ “ “ 1887..... | 93 | 62 | 155 |
| “ “ “ 1888..... | 94 | 62 | 156 |
| “ “ “ 1889..... | 99 | 68 | 167 |
| “ “ “ 1890..... | 95 | 69 | 164 |
| “ “ “ 1891..... | 91 | 67 | 158 |
| “ “ “ 1892..... | 85 | 70 | 155 |
| “ “ “ 1893..... | 90 | 64 | 154 |
| “ “ “ 1894..... | 84 | 66 | 150 |
| “ “ “ 1895..... | 82 | 68 | 150 |
| “ “ “ 1896..... | 72 | 69 | 141 |
| “ “ “ 1897..... | 76 | 73 | 149 |
| “ “ “ 1898..... | 74 | 73 | 147 |
| “ “ “ 1899..... | 77 | 71 | 148 |
| “ “ “ 1900..... | 77 | 67 | 144 |
| “ “ “ 1901..... | 72 | 66 | 138 |
| “ “ “ 1902..... | 68 | 70 | 138 |
| “ “ “ 1903..... | 67 | 64 | 131 |
| “ “ “ 1904..... | 68 | 66 | 134 |
| “ “ “ 1905..... | 67 | 74 | 141 |
| “ “ “ 1906..... | 71 | 76 | 147 |
| “ “ “ 1907..... | 72 | 72 | 144 |
| “ “ “ 1908..... | 71 | 68 | 139 |
| “ “ “ 1909..... | 72 | 70 | 142 |
| “ “ 31st October, 1910..... | 77 | 67 | 144 |
| “ “ “ 1911..... | 76 | 61 | 137 |
| “ “ “ 1912..... | 69 | 55 | 124 |
| “ “ “ 1913..... | 62 | 62 | 124 |
| “ “ “ 1914..... | 65 | 59 | 124 |
| “ “ “ 1915..... | 70 | 62 | 132 |
| “ “ “ 1916..... | 82 | 61 | 143 |
| “ “ “ 1917..... | 74 | 53 | 127 |
| “ “ “ 1918..... | 75 | 51 | 126 |
| “ “ “ 1919..... | 77 | 51 | 128 |

II.—Age of Pupils

| | No. | | No. | | No. | | No. |
|------------|-----|---------------|-----|------------------|-----|------------------------|-----|
| Five years | 0 | Eleven years | 14 | Seventeen years. | 9 | Twenty-three years ... | 3 |
| Six “ | 2 | Twelve “ .. | 7 | Eighteen “ | 8 | Twenty-four “ | 1 |
| Seven “ | 3 | Thirteen “ .. | 14 | Nineteen “ | 5 | Twenty-five “ | 1 |
| Eight “ | 6 | Fourteen “ .. | 4 | Twenty “ | 4 | Over twenty-five years | 3 |
| Nine “ | 6 | Fifteen “ .. | 12 | Twenty-one “ | 2 | | |
| Ten “ | 5 | Sixteen “ .. | 15 | Twenty-two “ | 4 | Total..... | 128 |

III.—Nationality

| — | No. | — | No. |
|-----------------|-----|---------------|-----|
| American | 1 | Indian..... | 3 |
| Austrian | 1 | Irish | 6 |
| Canadian | 55 | Italian | 3 |
| English | 35 | Polish..... | 2 |
| Finlander | 1 | Russian..... | 3 |
| French | 4 | Scotch | 10 |
| German..... | 1 | | |
| Hebrew | 2 | Total | 128 |
| Icelandic | 1 | | |

IV.—Denomination of Parents

| — | No. | — | No. |
|-------------------------|-----|----------------------|-----|
| Baptist | 4 | Methodist..... | 35 |
| Christadelphian | 1 | Presbyterian | 25 |
| Christian Science | 1 | Roman Catholic | 22 |
| Episcopalian | 33 | Salvationist..... | 1 |
| Hebrew..... | 2 | | |
| Lutheran..... | 4 | Total | 128 |

V.—Occupation of Parents

| — | No. | — | No. |
|---------------------|-----|-------------------------|-----|
| Bakers..... | 2 | Millers..... | 2 |
| Book-keepers | 2 | Miner..... | 1 |
| Cabinet-maker | 1 | Police Magistrate..... | 1 |
| Carpenters | 4 | Policeman | 1 |
| Clerk | 1 | Railway Employees | 2 |
| Clergyman | 1 | Salesmen | 2 |
| Farmers | 36 | Shoemakers | 2 |
| Fireman | 1 | Stove Mounter..... | 1 |
| Gardeners..... | 3 | Soldiers..... | 4 |
| Hunter | 1 | Tailor ... | 1 |
| Janitor | 1 | Travellers | 2 |
| Jeweller | 1 | Teamster | 1 |
| Journalist..... | 1 | Tuner | 1 |
| Labourers..... | 35 | Unknown | 13 |
| Machinists | 2 | | |
| Merchants | 2 | Total | 128 |

VI.—Cities and Counties from which pupils were received during the official year ending 31st October, 1919

| County or City | Male | Female | Total | County or City | Male | Female | Total |
|-----------------------------|------|--------|-------|------------------------------|------|--------|-------|
| County of Addington..... | 1 | .... | 1 | County of Oxford ..... | .... | 1 | 1 |
| District of Algoma ..... | .... | 1 | 1 | “ Perth..... | .... | 1 | 1 |
| City of Belleville ..... | .... | 1 | 1 | “ Peel | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| City of Brantford ..... | .... | 3 | 3 | City of Peterboro | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| County of Bruce..... | 2 | .... | 2 | District of Rainy River..... | .... | 1 | 1 |
| “ Essex ..... | .... | 2 | 2 | County of Renfrew..... | 1 | .... | 1 |
| “ Glengarry ..... | .... | 2 | 2 | “ Russell ..... | .... | 1 | 1 |
| “ Grenville | 1 | .... | 1 | City of St. Thomas..... | 1 | .... | 1 |
| City of Guelph..... | .... | 1 | 1 | County of Simcoe | 2 | .... | 2 |
| City of Hamilton | 1 | 2 | 3 | District of Thunder Bay..... | 1 | .... | 1 |
| County of Haldimand..... | 3 | .... | 3 | City of Toronto | 15 | 7 | 22 |
| “ Hastings | 1 | .... | 1 | County of Victoria | 1 | .... | 1 |
| “ Haliburton | 1 | .... | 1 | “ Waterloo..... | 1 | .... | 1 |
| “ Huron | 3 | 1 | 4 | “ Welland..... | .... | 1 | 1 |
| “ Kent | 1 | 2 | 3 | “ Wellington | 1 | .... | 1 |
| City of Kingston..... | 1 | .... | 1 | “ Wentworth..... | 1 | .... | 1 |
| County of Lambton ..... | .... | 1 | 1 | “ York | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| “ Leeds | 2 | 1 | 3 | Saskatchewan | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| City of London | 1 | 1 | 2 | Alberta..... | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| District of Muskoka..... | .... | 1 | 1 | Manitoba | 11 | 8 | 19 |
| County of Norfolk..... | .... | 1 | 1 | British Columbia | 5 | .... | 5 |
| District of Nipissing | 4 | 3 | 7 | | | | |
| County of Ontario | 1 | .... | 1 | | | | |
| City of Ottawa..... | 2 | 1 | 3 | | | | |
| | | | | Total | 77 | 51 | 128 |

VII.—Cities and Counties from which pupils were received from the opening of the School until 31st October, 1919

| County or City | Male | Female | Total | County or City | Male | Female | Total |
|---------------------------|------|--------|-------|-----------------------------|------|--------|-------|
| County of Addington | 1 | .... | 1 | County of Haliburton..... | 2 | .... | 2 |
| District of Algoma | 10 | 6 | 16 | “ Halton | 7 | 3 | 10 |
| City of Belleville | 4 | 1 | 5 | City of Hamilton.... | 24 | 23 | 47 |
| County of Brant | 10 | 8 | 18 | County of Hastings..... | 6 | 6 | 12 |
| City of Brantford | 17 | 14 | 31 | “ Huron | 15 | 13 | 28 |
| County of Bruce | 10 | 12 | 22 | City of Kingston | 8 | 4 | 12 |
| “ Carleton | 2 | 2 | 4 | County of Kent..... | 11 | 8 | 19 |
| “ Dufferin..... | 2 | 1 | 3 | “ Lambton | 20 | 8 | 28 |
| “ Dundas | 3 | 3 | 6 | “ Leeds | 16 | 5 | 21 |
| “ Durham..... | 4 | 4 | 8 | “ Lanark | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| “ Elgin | 7 | 6 | 13 | “ Lennox..... | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| “ Essex | 15 | 22 | 37 | “ Lincoln | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| “ Frontenac..... | 5 | 3 | 8 | City of London..... | 13 | 11 | 24 |
| “ Glengarry | 8 | 2 | 10 | County of Middlesex | 10 | 13 | 23 |
| “ Grenville | 3 | 2 | 5 | District of Muskoka | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| “ Grey | 11 | 12 | 23 | County of Norfolk..... | 11 | 10 | 21 |
| City of Guelph | 4 | 5 | 9 | City of Niagara Falls ..... | .... | 1 | 1 |
| County of Haldimand..... | 6 | 5 | 11 | District of Nipissing | 10 | 8 | 18 |

VII.—Cities and Counties from which pupils were received from the opening of the School until 31st October, 1919—Concluded

| County or City | Male | Female | Total | County or City | Male | Female | Total |
|--------------------------------|------|--------|-------|------------------------------|------|--------|-------|
| County of Northumberland | 6 | 9 | 15 | County of Stormont | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| “ Ontario..... | 8 | 13 | 21 | City of Toronto..... | 87 | 58 | 145 |
| City of Ottawa..... | 24 | 7 | 31 | District of Thunder Bay..... | 1 | .... | 1 |
| County of Oxford..... | 8 | 13 | 21 | County of Victoria | 9 | 2 | 11 |
| District of Parry Sound..... | 3 | .... | 3 | “ Waterloo..... | 13 | 6 | 19 |
| County of Peel..... | 4 | 2 | 6 | “ Welland | 9 | 6 | 15 |
| “ Perth | 5 | 11 | 16 | “ Wellington | 11 | 8 | 19 |
| “ Peterborough | 15 | 7 | 22 | “ Wentworth | 10 | 11 | 21 |
| “ Prince Edward..... | 7 | 2 | 9 | “ York | 21 | 17 | 38 |
| “ Prescott | 4 | .... | 4 | Province of Quebec | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| “ Renfrew..... | 9 | 6 | 15 | Saskatchewan | 9 | 8 | 17 |
| “ Russell | 5 | 3 | 8 | British Columbia | 11 | .... | 11 |
| District of Rainy River..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | Manitoba..... | 16 | 13 | 29 |
| City of St. Catharines | 3 | 2 | 5 | Alberta..... | 7 | 4 | 11 |
| “ St. Thomas | 4 | 2 | 6 | United States..... | 1 | .... | 1 |
| “ Stratford..... | 3 | 1 | 4 | | | | |
| County of Simcoe | 13 | 11 | 24 | | 626 | 458 | 1,084 |

VIII.—Cities and Counties from which pupils were received who were in residence on 31st October, 1919

| County or City | Male | Female | Total | County or City | Male | Female | Total |
|---------------------------|------|--------|-------|-------------------------------|------|--------|-------|
| County of Addington | 1 | .... | 1 | County of Perth..... | .... | 1 | 1 |
| District of Algoma..... | .... | 1 | 1 | County of Peterboro' | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| City of Belleville..... | .... | 1 | 1 | District of Rainy River..... | .... | 1 | 1 |
| City of Brantford..... | .... | 3 | 3 | County of Renfrew | 1 | .... | 1 |
| County of Bruce | 1 | .... | 1 | County of Russell ..... | .... | 1 | 1 |
| “ Essex ..... | .... | 2 | 2 | City of Sarnia..... | .... | 1 | 1 |
| “ Glengarry ..... | .... | 1 | 1 | County of Simcoe..... | 1 | .... | 1 |
| “ Grenville | 1 | .... | 1 | City of St. Thomas | 1 | .... | 1 |
| City of Guelph ..... | .... | 1 | 1 | “ Toronto..... | 12 | 5 | 17 |
| City of Hamilton | 1 | 2 | 3 | District of Thunder Bay | 1 | .... | 1 |
| County of Haldimand..... | 2 | .... | 2 | County of Waterloo..... | 1 | .... | 1 |
| “ Huron | 3 | 1 | 4 | “ Welland ..... | .... | 1 | 1 |
| “ Kent..... | 1 | .... | 1 | “ Wellington..... | 1 | .... | 1 |
| City of Kingston..... | 1 | .... | 1 | “ Wentworth..... | 1 | .... | 1 |
| County of Leeds | 2 | 1 | 3 | “ York..... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| City of London..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | Saskatchewan | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| District of Muskoka ..... | .... | 1 | 1 | British Columbia | 5 | .... | 5 |
| “ Nipissing | 3 | 3 | 6 | Manitoba | 11 | 7 | 18 |
| County of Norfolk..... | .... | 1 | 1 | Alberta..... | 2 | .... | 2 |
| City of Ottawa..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | |
| County of Oxford ..... | .... | 1 | 1 | Totals..... | 64 | 44 | 108 |
| County of Peel..... | 2 | 1 | 3 | | | | |

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31st, 1919,
COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR

| Item No. | Service | Expenditure Year ending October 31st, 1918 | Expenditure Year ending October 31st, 1919 |
|----------|----------------------------------|--|--|
| | | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| 1 | Medicine. | 310 62 | 214 81 |
| 2 | Meat, Fish and Fowl | 3,358 40 | 3,661 59 |
| 3 | Flour, Bread and Biscuits | 1,130 75 | 1,284 07 |
| 4 | Butter and Lard | 1,832 51 | 1,996 61 |
| 5 | General Groceries..... | 2,193 42 | 2,180 28 |
| 6 | Fruit and Vegetables | 316 74 | 377 44 |
| 7 | Bedding and Clothing | 385 45 | 491 38 |
| 8 | Heat, Light and Power | 10,467 19 | 8,377 58 |
| 9 | Laundry | 482 84 | 500 84 |
| 10 | Furniture and Furnishings..... | 1,692 98 | 882 11 |
| 11 | Farm and Garden..... | 1,343 29 | 1,492 58 |
| 12 | Repairs and Alterations | 1,792 77 | 2,148 48 |
| 13 | Advertising and Printing | 673 64 | 771 46 |
| 14 | Books and Apparatus | 539 40 | 1,643 69 |
| 15 | Miscellaneous..... | 1,909 88 | 2,118 28 |
| 16 | Pupils' Sittings in Church | 200 00 | 200 00 |
| 17 | Rent of Hydrants | 160 00 | 160 00 |
| 18 | Water Supply..... | 566 07 | 543 27 |
| 19 | Salaries and Wages..... | 33,954 39 | 34,487 90 |
| 20 | Repairs to Pianos and Organs.... | 232 70 | 66 55 |
| 21 | Hardware, Paint, etc..... | 466 91 | 646 15 |
| 22 | Workshop..... | 466 95 | 718 63 |
| 23 | Engineer's Supplies | 285 66 | 393 13 |
| 24 | Models and Tools | 99 56 | 73 99 |
| 25 | Musical Instruments | 355 00 | 287 90 |
| 26 | Literary, Music and Eye Ex..... | 509 00 | 452 00 |
| | Special Items— | | |
| 27 | Special Warrant | 1,126 55 | ..... |
| 28 | Direct Payments | 178 92 | ..... |
| 29 | Dictaphone ..... | ..... | 391 99 |
| 30 | Y.M.C.A. Memberships..... | ..... | 100 00 |
| 31 | Dental Inspection..... | ..... | 212 00 |
| | | 67,031 59 | 66,874 71 |

Our Maintenance Expenditure for the year ending October 31st, 1919..... \$66,874 71
We returned to the Department in the way of Casual Revenue derived
from fees from western pupils, etc., the sum of..... 4,363 74

The actual cost of maintenance was therefore \$62,510 97
At an average attendance of 104 our per capita cost per year was..... \$601 06

Certified correct,

G. H. RYERSON,
Bursar.

October 31st, 1919.

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL

Archæological Report

1919

By Dr. R. B. ORR

BEING PART OF

Appendix to the
Report of the Minister of Education
Ontario

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO



TORONTO :

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1919

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PRESENTATION

To the Honourable R. H. GRANT,

Minister of Education, Ontario.

SIR,—It affords me much pleasure to present herewith to you the thirty-first Annual Archæological Report issued from the Ontario Provincial Museum. Many artifacts were added to our collections during the year and much work done in the biological department.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ROWLAND B. ORR.

Toronto, December 31st. 1919.

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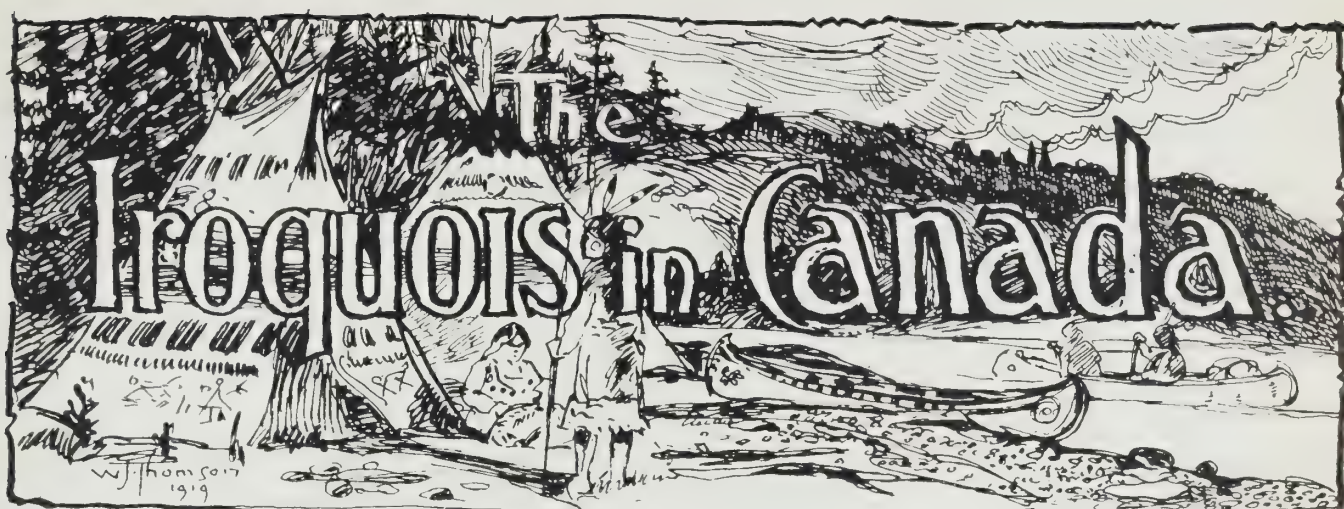
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To those who are wont to rely upon the written records of history it may not at first clearly appear how much may be learned from such relics or how such things can have the import which the archæologist claims. Let it first be realized that early man has left upon the surface of the earth traces of himself by which his history may be materialized far more accurately than it might ever have been translated from a word-written document. We have become so accustomed to rely upon the testimony of word-made records, that we lose sight of the fact that words are but thought symbols, *ideaphones*, and ideographs, and that written records may be erroneous and incomplete while material objects may convey clearer meanings by which a much more accurate knowledge may be gained. We seek to know the man of pre-historic times, yet that man has left us few written documents by which we may read in words his thoughts and learn of his activities. He has done better, and we may know him notwithstanding. He has left pencilling upon the surface of the earth which he trod which neither rains, nor floods, nor the ravages of time have erased, save in spots, as a stray raindrop might expunge a letter from a slate and yet leave the word still readable. For example, take the fire pit by which the ancient warmed his body and in which he cooked his meat, into which he cast the bones he could not eat and swept the refuse of his bower. That fire pit remains to this day to tell the story of the man who dug it. By the relics found within it, it tells us what he ate, what he wore, what trinkets he had, the beasts he killed, the weapons he used, how far advanced he was in the arts, how much and where he commerced, what grains he cultivated, what implements he made of stone and bone and shells and clay and of the fabrics he wove from roots and grasses. We may even read his thoughts in his artifacts and know his sense of beauty and of accuracy, we may learn of his superstitions and personal habits and more things than these.

“BURIAL SITES,”

ARTHUR C. PARKER, ESQ.,

New York State Archæologist.



For nearly three centuries, the Iroquois Indians, sometimes termed the Five Nations, have been regarded as the most remarkable of the native tribes of North America, north of Mexico. From the days of Cartier down to the time of Colden, and from Colden's time to the present, the achievements of the Iroquois have fired both the brain of the historian and the writer of fiction. Oftentimes the most contradictory accounts appear, and, to read them without critical analysis, one would be led to believe that the Iroquois were at once the most savage race in the world and the most polished. Perhaps this is because, like most groups of humanity, the Iroquois possessed certain vagaries of character and behaviour.

Unlike most of the tribes which have vanished in the presence of civilization, the Iroquois still flourish, and what is most remarkable, they not only continue to hold on to their ancestral territory and preserve their ancient system of government, but they seem to have diminished but little in numbers. In Canada and the United States there are to-day nearly 17,000 members of the Iroquois family. Though they are scattered they still endure and maintain their identity.

Most unusual also is the fact that the various branches of the Iroquois hold nearly every one of the great historic spots connected with their history in the days before they rose to power. Their "Holy land" is still with them. The Grand River region is the land of the Neutral nation, and here once lived the "Mother of Nations," by tradition reputed to be the female line of descent by which the Iroquois trace their ancestry. The site of Kieunekah, the great Council Lodge of the Mother of Nations, sometimes called Jikonsaseh, is on the Tuscarora reservation, near Lewiston, N.Y. Jikonsaseh was the co-worker with Hiawatha and Dekanawideh, the three being the reputed founders of the League of the Five Nations. Dekanawideh is said to have been born on the bay of Quinte, near the present Deseronto. This site is not far from the Mohawk settlement on the bay. In central New York, the old home of Ayowenthah, (Hiawatha) the Onondagas dwell, while along the St. Lawrence, the valley of which the Iroquois held at the time of Cartier's voyage in 1534, the St. Regis and the Caughnawagas have their reservations. One important spot has been lost,—the spot along the Mohawk River at the lower falls. Here it was that Hiawatha and Dekanawideh met and held their conference that led in the end, according to traditions, to the founding of the League. With those of the Iroquois who know the old way, this spot is well nigh sacred, and it must be said that the spot is still a beautiful one, not spoiled by buildings or by cultivation. It is a favourite resort of those who have a romantic love of nature, though they know nothing of its Indian associations.

It is impossible to understand history unless we approach it with an unbiassed mind. It is likewise impossible to understand the actions of any people unless we understand the motives that prompted them to do the things that history records. To do so, we must not only understand custom and philosophy, but come into a real sympathetic relation with them. The Iroquois fortunately have many friends and most books that have been written concerning them have set them forth in a sympathetic light. There are, however, many obscure things that have left the public confused. Why did the Indians kill one another? Why were the Iroquois such fierce warriors? Why do they persist in their "pagan rites"? Why do they not give up their tribalism and seek citizenship? Why do they still form a problem in Canadian administration? These are some of the questions that disturb those who know them, but know them not well enough. We have sought in this article to shed some light on these things and to provide at least an elementary understanding of their culture, history, and government, especially in relation to the Dominion of Canada.

THE HURON-IROQUOIS LINGUISTIC STOCK.

The Iroquois belong linguistically to the Huron-Iroquois family. The term Huron-Iroquois includes all tribes and groups speaking dialects that trace their origin to a common source. In other words, a linguistic stock comprises a group of dialects related by certain close similarities in vocabulary and grammar. The original tongue from which the dialects have radiated may be entirely obsolete. We do not know what the oldest Huron-Iroquois tongue is, nor is it primarily necessary to know, interesting as this fact would be, in order to determine the lexical affinity of dialectic groups.

The Huron-Iroquois linguistic stock embraces the following:

HURONS

Attignaouantan, (Bear people).

Attigneenongnahac, (Cord people).

Arendahronon, (Rock people).

Tohontaenrat (Atatahontaenrat) White-eared or Deer people.

Wenroronon.

Ataronchronon.

TIONNONTATES, (the Tobacco nation).

ATTIWANDARON OR NEUTRAL NATION

Neutral tribe.

Aondironon.

Ongniarahronon.

Atiragenratka.

CONKHANDEENRHONON, (an early St. Lawrence tribe).

IROQUOIS CONFEDERATION

Mohawk.

Oneida.

Onondaga.

Cayuga.

Seneca.

(Tuscarora after 1726).

CONESTOGA OR SUSQUEHANNOCKS.

Akhrakoueahronon.

ERIE OR CAT NATION.

(At least two allied tribes).

TUSCARORA CONFEDERATION.

NOTTOWAY.

MEHERRIN.

CHEROKEE.

Elati.

Middle Cherokee.

Atali.

ONONTIOGA (on the St. Lawrence).

It is easily seen by this classification of the linguistic family that the Iroquois confederates formed only a fraction of the Huron-Iroquois people. History gives us plain evidence, however, that this fraction was the dynamic element of the stock. In the annals of the early days of colonization, the mental superiority of the Huron and the Iroquois was the subject of frequent remark. The Erie, Susquehannock, and the Neutral also presented evidences of a much higher organization than the surrounding Algonquin tribes. Certain psychical elements in the make up of the Iroquoian family placed it upon a unique level among all the tribes north of Mexico. Somewhere in its life history the Huron-Iroquois family had absorbed a mental astuteness that had elevated it far above the status of the non-Iroquoian people about it. This stimulus, whatever it was, is manifest in the whole career of the Huron-Iroquois people. It was not blood, the blood of ancestry directly, because the Huron-Iroquois tribes, by their system of adopting prisoners, were constantly absorbing non-tribal blood. If, then, the superiority of the Iroquois was not that of blood alone, we are compelled to admit that it was the persistence of the *moral energy* fostered by their social organization and by their civic polity.

If we could trace the history of the first tribe of the Huron-Iroquois and determine exactly where it lived and what factors influenced its development, we should have the key that would unlock the doors of many mysteries in ethnology. As matters stand we can only postulate an original Iroquoian tribe. How it evolved its particular language is another problem, for the Iroquois oozed out of the common family of proto-Americans. The tribe must have enjoyed a long period of isolation during which time it developed its form of speech. Certain mental traits also must have been formed, and the rudiments of the special form of material culture probably then had their beginnings. Under such conditions the influence of a few men and women of strong personality would direct the culture stream to the channels that it afterwards followed.

Most of the older authorities suggest, and even assert, that the Iroquois had their origin in the north,—in the valley of the St. Lawrence. The principal reason seems to be that some of the Iroquois were there when Cartier sailed down the river and found Hochelaga. There are also traditions, related by the Onondagas and Mohawks, that at one time they lived along the St. Lawrence. It must be conceded, however, that a one-time residence of a portion of a family in a certain place is no indication of the origin of the family in that place.

HOW THE IROQUOIS CAME INTO CANADA.

It would be a difficult problem, and one that only an experienced archæologist might handle, to determine how long Huron-Iroquois people have inhabited parts of Canada. Certainly the Iroquois were not always in Canada, though there were Iroquois here when Cartier visited Hochelaga.

Our problem might be rendered simple if we were to ask when the confederate Iroquois came into Canada. We should then know what specific branches were meant. The term Huron-Iroquois, however, is generic and embraces the Huron and the Attiwandarons as well as the Five Nations. To tell when the Huron-Iroquois people came into this region would not be possible, if exact dates were required. We are able, however, to weave out of the archaeological and ethnographical data at hand, an hypothesis.

An examination of the village and burial sites north of Lakes Huron, Erie, and Ontario, and of the St. Lawrence basin, shows that all the older sites are non-Iroquoian. The older people were certain bands of the Algonquin family, of southern wanderers from the Eskimoan stock, and perhaps of the Beothuck. We find the remains of a culture that is similar to that called "the red paint culture" in Maine and northern New York. We find the remains of a people similar in some ways to the mound-building peoples of Ohio and the Mississippi valley. We find evidences of later Algonquins, and then we find the unmistakable traces of some Iroquoian people. But it must not be thought that anyone finds these cultural sites lined in definite order, like the pages of a book or the strata of fossil-bearing shale, that he who turns over the laminae may read. It is far from being thus easy, for man, unlike the rest of nature, has the power of being disorderly. Nature, in laying down her beds of fossil remains or the layers of shale, has piled one upon another with undisturbed method. Mankind in writing his history tears out his pages as he writes, strips them in a thousand bits and flings them to the winds. The humble archaeologist follows behind by a thousand years, more or less, and picking up the trails of confettied history, strives to piece together the record. If he makes the mistake of thinking the bits of evidence all from one book, he will never reach a true conclusion, but if he knows that the records were many, and he assorts his fragments, he may discover a thread of the story. It is like a game of fox and hound, the hounds scurrying after the bits of torn newspapers that the foxes have left as a trail.

In like manner the various bands of Eskimo, Algonquin, Beothuck, Iroquois and "mound-building Indian" have wandered up and down our valleys, scattering the ashes of their fires, the flints from their arrows and knives, the potsherds from their broken kettles, and their ornaments, along the trail behind them. We dig into the refuse of their camps and find the evidence of human presence in the years gone by. Perhaps we only wander back of the plowman and surface-hunt the ground for flints and stone hatchet heads, but we are still on the trail of the departed wanderers.

Our problem is, "Who came first; who next, who next? Who made this, and what other objects are always associated with it; who made this, and this?"

In the Province of Ontario will be found traces of four or more different cultures: first the old culture yielding polished slate points or knives and semi-lunars, broad arrow points of flint, walrus ivory implements and other material, all strikingly similar to the Eskimo: second, a culture yielding notched arrow points, some polished slates, cord-marked pottery or pottery having certain cord-like impressions stamped into it: third, a culture similar to the second and perhaps a development of it, yielding polished slate implements, as the banner-stone, the gorget, and bird-stone: fourth, a culture yielding triangular arrow-points, pottery with chevron designs, (that is parallel lines in triangular plats, the lines being reversed in direction as the triangles join) or patterns having the lines parallel, all being *drawn* on the plastic clay. All the articles of this culture are distinctive.

This is the Iroquois. There seems good evidence there may be some undetermined cultures also, as well as evidences of certain cultural changes due to differences in time.

But of all evidences of aboriginal occupation the Huron-Iroquois is the most recent. We know this, because only in the Huron-Iroquois sites within a known Huron-Iroquois area do we discover the articles of the white man, which proves contact and trade. Certain sites with similar aboriginal characteristics show no evidence of the white man, and we class these as pre-French.

For the most part, so far as we are able, with the data at hand, to determine, the evidences of Huron-Iroquois occupation in Canada show that the Iroquois had arrived at a fixed stage of development in their distinctive characteristics. It is a rather high stage of development. The Huron-Iroquois pottery of the Simcoe region and the Attiwandaron region, as well as the early Mohawk-Onondaga pottery from the vicinity of Montreal, all point out the development of a definite artistic concept. In Canada we apparently miss the earlier stages. At least, we do not seem to have discovered the stages in the development of the culture. We must therefore look for it elsewhere. To do so we must set forth a migration hypothesis explaining the presence of the Huron-Iroquois people in this region.

At first observation is that the Huron-Iroquois people do not appear to be a northern people, as we might judge some of the Algonquin tribes, such as the Montanaigs, to be. They appear to have been developed in contact with tribes of greater cultural richness than the wandering Algonquins. The Huron-Iroquois people may be traced across the Great Lakes, at places along the St. Lawrence, along the Niagara, and along the Detroit. Indeed, south of the Great Lakes we find the Cherokee, the Eries, the Susquehannocks, and the Neutrals, as well as the Five Nations. Along the Alleghany River and south of Lake Erie in the foothills, that rise above the ancient terraces of Lake Erie's southern shore, may be found numerous sites of very old Huron-Iroquois villages and fortifications, but these are intrusive, for there is an older occupation, presumably Algonquin, and a mound-builder culture. The older Huron-Iroquois sites yield material similar to the mound sites of the Baun and Gartner period.

A. C. Parker, Esq., N.Y. State Archaeologist, has suggested that we may, with profit, look down the Ohio for traces of the Huron-Iroquois tribes. Let us postulate, for the sake of inquiry, that at some indefinite early time two or more related tribes of proto-Huron-Iroquois lived in a portion of the territory included in a circle having a radius of 200 miles, with its centre at the mouth of the Ohio region. Here they were in contact with the Caddoe and Pawnee, the Muskogee, the Sioux, and some of the Algonquin tribes. In this region they were more or less sedentary, living in villages protected by stockades. They had developed a certain form of material culture, knew much of agriculture, and had a well organized societal system, characterized by certain clans and clan laws.

Then came one of those sudden causes of migration. Other tribes pressed upon them, or they found a better food supply in a region that had been feebly held by another people. They pushed their way up the Ohio, and perhaps one division followed the Mississippi a short distance and then took an overland route across the present territory of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, there skirting the shores of Lake Erie. Some of the migrants pressed south-eastward from the Ohio and entered Kentucky, Tennessee and western North Carolina, but the main body moved in a north-easterly direction.

It is quite possible that the Cherokee septs were the first to lead the way, and,

coming into the Ohio region, intruded upon the mound-building people whom they fought for a long time. This contact probably affected the social organization and culture of the Cherokee-Iroquois to a large degree. It may be that the result of the Cherokee wars was the defeat of the mound-building Indians and the occupation of their territory by the Cherokees and their allies, among whom may have been certain Muskogee and Algonquin tribes. Once in possession of the mound-builder country, they took upon themselves certain characteristics of the mound-builders,* and even erected mounds themselves, thus, like the former occupants, becoming "mound-builders." It is quite likely that large numbers of the old mound-builders were absorbed by the conquering Cherokee-Iroquois.

Other Huron-Iroquois tribes now began to press forward along the Ohio and along the shores of the great Lakes. To reach their goal in the north-east they were forced to pass through the Cherokee-mound-builder country. Friction arose, and soon active warfare was commenced. The Ohio region became a general battle ground, the fighting resulting in the expulsion of the mound-builders and the Cherokees, and in the break-down of their power. In this manner began the first wide estrangement of two branches of the Huron-Iroquois family.

In the peninsula formed by the north shores of lakes Huron, Erie, and Ontario, the old mound-builders had established numerous settlements. It was a garden spot, forming what is now the lower portion of Ontario. There are to-day many evidences of the mound-builder culture in Ontario, in the way of their implements and ornaments of polished slate.

Certain bands of the Huron-Iroquois people took possession of the Ohio valley region, especially along the head-waters. Others crossed over the Detroit River and entered the Ontario peninsula, and there conquered the mound-building Indians who shared the fate of their southern kinsmen—expulsion. The migration continued perhaps because it was necessary to exterminate the ruder tribes to the north-east. Divisions pushed their way eastward along the shores of Lake Ontario and finally to the mouth of the St. Lawrence. On all sides these Huron-Iroquois people were threatened by hostile Algonquin tribes. The broad waters of the lakes alone protected them, but even these afforded canoe routes for armed bands of enemies. The Huron-Iroquois bands came to conquer and to hold their new land by desperate means. As the conquest was completed and they settled down to a more or less sedentary life, they erected their palisaded villages, and developed their fields of maize, beans, and squashes. Then commenced the process of separation. The people about Lake Simcoe, with their established settlements south and east of Georgian Bay, formed a confederacy of at least four, and perhaps six, tribes, all later known as the Hurons by the French, though their own name was probably a word akin in sound to Wendat or Wyandot. Other kinspeople pushed along the north shore of Lake Ontario and up the St. Lawrence, where they had thriving settlements. All these people spoke a common tongue, the root of which was the Huron-Iroquois.

Next in importance among the Canadian Huron-Iroquois people were the Neutrals or Attiwandaron tribes, whose settlements extended along the north shore of Lake Erie from the Detroit River to the Niagara, and across it to the Genesee watershed. On the Ontario side they had about 28 villages, and on the

* The term "mound-builder" is here used as a name applied to the indefinite tribes of Indians who built mounds. Just what was their tribal identity it is difficult to determine, but there seems to be evidence enough to point out that one of the mound-building tribes of the Ohio valley was some branch of the Muskogean family. Mound-building was one phase of a culture, and does not indicate the tribal affinity of the various mound-builders.



Council in session, Ohsweken, Brant Co., Ont.—Onondaga Chief in centre.

American side of the Niagara, in New York, were four. Besides these there were numerous hunting and fishing stations or camps. It may be that the Neutral people were the first of the trans-Detroit migrants, and that, finding the territory satisfactory, they held the region, allowing the Hurons and other tribes to pass on to the region to the north and the north-east.

The Iroquoian people who pressed up the St. Lawrence were branches of the Hurons and a sept that afterwards was forced across the river into the present north-eastern section of New York. Here the interests of the tribes in a measure clashed. One successful division held aloof from the displaced Algonquin peoples, while another, the Huron, became friendly with them.

South of the Great Lakes other Huron-Iroquois migrants were coming in to occupy the territory. In some way there were branches deflected to the south, later to become the Tuscarora and the Nottoway. Up the Ohio, however, the main blood stream flowed in the tribes that afterwards became the Erie, the Seneca, and the Cayuga. The Susquehannock and the Andaste turned to the south and occupied the valley of the Susquehanna and its contiguous territory.

This vast migration probably took place during a considerable period of time and resulted in the wedging out of many small Algonquin tribes. An examination of the Algonquin sites of the period of this conflict shows that they simply faded away before the more aggressive conquerors. Their arts show no assimilation and no trace of Iroquois influence. On the outer edges, to the east and the south, however, there is a different story. There the Algonquin people received a new and energizing impulse. Their pottery and other artifacts immediately show improvement. So greatly were the edged-out Algonquin people influenced, that their distinctive arts gave way and their pottery began to be made like that of the Iroquois. There are many places where Algonquin sites are scarcely recognizable because of this. The site of the Mahikan village, on the Hudson River, at Castleton, visited by Henry Hudson in 1609, is a case in point. There the artifacts left by the Mahikan are so decidedly Iroquoian that they resemble closely the same sort of material found at Nichol's Pond, in Madison County, the site of the Oneida village attacked by Champlain in 1615.

There must have been a serious rupture between the Laurentian proto-Agniers (Mohawk) and the tribes of the Hurons at about the time of Cartier's visit to Montreal (Hochelaga) in 1535. Soon thereafter a change took place, and some of the Iroquoian people migrated south and south-west. The Onondaga people had probably long occupied the highlands east of the east shore of Lake Ontario. Near them, or thrust upon them, were the Oneidas. But the great change came with the expulsion of the early Mohawk from Canada. The Mohawk, the Oneida, and the Onondaga retreated to the hilly country along the valley of the Mohawk, south of Lake Oneida and of Onondaga Lake, occupying, in general, a region safe from the immediate attacks of the Hurons. Such attacks were made, however, in the form of raids, and, to defend themselves, the Iroquois villages were built in the form of strongholds on hill-tops, having precipitous sides and narrow necks connecting them with the main terraces. The fugitive Iroquois must have been highly incensed at the Huron-Iroquois of the north, not only for their attacks but because the Hurons had taken as allies some of the Algonquins, the Adirondacks in particular. The Huron-Algonquins alliance continued into historic times, and early French explorers made particular note of it.

But the Iroquois on the south side of the lakes were not only at war with the Hurons—they fought among themselves. The Susquehannocks to the south

resented the presence of the Mohawks and Oneidas on their head-waters. At first, it may be believed, the Senecas had no particular love for their Mohawk kinsmen, for the Senecas, though rivals of the Huron, the Erie, and the Neutral nations, were more or less influenced by them. The Mohawks, though relatively afar off, were regarded as suspicious intruders.

The coming of the Mohawk-Onondaga Iroquois into new territory at least brought together long separated kinsmen. And, like kinsfolk, they fought until the League of the Iroquois was established. Although all of the tribes were invited to join the league, in the end only five nations, the Mohawk, the Oneida, the Onondaga, the Seneca, and the Cayuga subscribed to the pact. This crystallized a new Iroquoian element, and one that found itself without friends among either Iroquoian or Algonquin tribes. The position of the five brother nations was a precarious one, as they were absolutely surrounded by foes of twenty times their strength.

By the account above given we may explain the presence of the Huron-Iroquois people in Canada. They came from south of the Great Lakes, presumably over the Detroit, and then spread over the Huron-Ontario peninsula, along the north shore of Lake Ontario, and up the St. Lawrence. The hypothesis contradicts the older theory, cited by Colden, that the Iroquois originated near Montreal and then moved southward. The tradition of the northern origin is but an echo of the expulsion of the Mohawks.

When the Iroquois, as a confederacy of five nations, came into Canada to conquer their ancestral domain, they came like a devastating whirlwind, and the name Iroquois (Ongwanonsionni, or Aquinoshoni) eventually stood for itself alone, without reference to its ancestral stock.

MATERIAL CULTURE OF THE IROQUOIS.

By *material culture* we mean the material things made or modified for use by any special group of people; thus the special type of clothing, weapons, utensils, and decorative art of a people are a part of their material culture.

The Iroquois were a product of the forest area and found their highest development, as we know it historically, in the Atlantic highlands. For some reason they did not seek the tidal coasts, though there the food supply would have been more abundant and of greater variety. They preferred the inland lakes and rivers, the fertile valleys and hills, to the flat lands or the salt water beaches. If for any reason they needed littoral products they had abundant means of securing these things by barter or as tribute. Their whole life was fitted to the forest environment.

At the present day the anthropologist, in endeavouring to approximate the culture of the aborigines, divides his researches, so far as the material side is concerned, into those of archaeology and ethnology. The things he finds in the earth, or upon its surface, which have been left by the people who have passed away, are classified as archaeological. The things that the anthropologist finds in the hands of the living native, and which are fashioned in accordance with tribal traditions and patterns are classified as ethnological.

For the sake of determining the culture of the Iroquois, however, we shall consider all material as ethnological, for one purpose of classification is to measure points of time. And the student should particularly remember that time plays an important part in culture. Even as fashions change now and new devices come in, so in aboriginal times there were changes. It is not correct to put all



Interior of ancient Iroquois house.

our material discoveries together and say, e.g., "The Iroquois used these things, and they present a homogenous picture." We must select our objects from definite sites, each of a different period. What belongs in one period may not belong in another. The electric vacuum lamp, the telephone, and the automobile are correctly correlated as articles used in enlightened communities in 1919, but to place a spinning wheel, a bronze axe, and an aeroplane propeller together, and say that these are representative of European culture, would leave out of consideration the time element and would make any attempt to produce a correct picture impossible, if these data were the only criteria. Careful classification of artifacts by time periods is therefore essential. For example, a picture of Iroquois village life of the Champlain period would show a stockade; one made in the Sullivan period would show an open town.

The Iroquois, like their Huron-Neutral kinsmen in Ontario, were village builders. Their towns were clusters of bark lodges, most of them communal dwellings. These towns, at the opening of the historical period, were surrounded by walls of tree trunks set in the ground vertically, sometimes three rows deep, to give strength and to close all chinks between the tall posts. About the base of the stockade in many, if not most instances, the earth was heaped up in the form of a wall, leaving on the outside a deep trench or dry moat, and on the inside an elevation. The stockade was from 16 to 22 feet high and had a running board, or continuous platform, on the inside, over which the patrols might walk in guarding the town, or upon which the warriors might assail a foe. There were always stones and other weapons, no doubt blessed by magical rites, lying on the fighting top. In some ruins of these earth circles or stockade bases there have been found quantities of stones of a size useful for throwing by hand. The fortified town was, in most instances, on a hill top, where a narrow neck of land connected a lobate projection with the main terrace. For this reason a "nose" of a hill, having a small stream on either side, was often chosen. The steep sides of the hill gave protection in two or three directions and the neck and point of the nose (where there was often a trail), were strongly fortified by a stockade. Where the favourite form of a hill could not be located, the village stockade was outlined and the circular refuge built up. The area of the walled enclosure among the Iroquois varied from about a half acre to sixteen acres.

The houses were built of bark upon a framework of poles, some dwellings having an arched, and some a peaked roof. These houses, when small, might serve for two or more families, and when so were from 12-16 feet in width and from 20-30 feet in length. When of the usual communal size for five or more families, the house might be from 16-20 feet wide or more, and 50-80, or even 100 feet and more, in length. In the roof there were openings of sufficient size to permit the exit of smoke. These smoke vents were at regular intervals at the boundary marks between families, though, in some instances, each family probably had its individual fire, instead of one fire serving for two families. The fires were on the earth floors of the lodges, and about them the people clustered when they were not sitting or reclining on the platforms that bordered the lodge like wide bunks, one above the other. The lower platforms served as beds and seats, keeping the inhabitants above the ground. The upper platforms were used for storage places, or, in case of crowding, for sleeping bunks. Braids of corn and other foods hung from the rafters and braces within the lodge. Dried meat hung near the smoke vent so as to be completely cured. The furnishings of the house consisted of mats woven from corn husk or rushes, or rugs woven from the inner bark of the elm

or basswood; robes and coverlets of fur; dishes of bark and wood; storage boxes and barrels of bark; a mortar or several mortars and pestles of wood, and many small mealing stones and mullers; baskets of various kinds used for storage and pack purposes, and for preparing corn and beans for food; ropes and pack straps woven from bark fibre; paddles; clay cooking pots; bone implements for tools and for holding food; stone hammers; stone-headed hatchets; scrapers of flint; knives with flint blades; wooden and bark spoons, the former having carved handles; notched ladders; baby carriers; etc. The lodge was full of things needful for conducting domestic life. In a secure place on an upper platform might be found some hunter's lacrosse sticks, snow snakes, and other articles used in games. Near by would be his favourite bow, his quiver, articles of spare clothing, stone hunting-knives, war clubs, tomahawks, and many other things that a hunter and warrior might need. In an especially secure place, safe from prying eyes, would be his ceremonial paraphernalia, including, perhaps, a false face, rattles of various kinds, feather wands, smoking pipes, mysterious bundles containing magic charms and substances, war paint, and ornamental trophies. The women would have their chests of fine furs, velvet-tanned robes, fillets of moose hair and porcupine quills and other finery; they, too, would have their magical things, designed to insure a full harvest, or to retain the love of their husbands, for men even in those austere days must be charmed. In the lodge were dogs, dolls, game stones and other things to delight the children. In a convenient place would be a box of salve that would keep away the fleas that did so evilly beset everybody who lived long in a bark lodge. Each house was full of utensils, but everything was orderly; it would never do to get a long house in a litter. The floors were swept and the dishes washed regularly. When a dish wore out or fouled, it was simply burned or cast over the brink of a hill.

The houses clustered about in no special order. The world was free and the aborigines gave no excuse for the existence of a street commissioner; everyone might build where he pleased, so long as he did not offend his neighbour's notion of where his house site right extended. A village contained from 25 to 500 or more people and from three to sixty lodges, though in later times there were often more.

Village life was made possible through agriculture. The Iroquois were farmers who cultivated extensive patches of maize, beans, squashes, sunflowers, gourds, tobacco and other garden produce. They stored the surplus of the harvest in public granaries as well as in communal lodges. The men cleared the fields and helped to prepare the soil, but the women sowed the seeds and cared for the produce until after harvest. It was the woman's duty to provide the vegetable food, and the man's to bring home the meat. The women worked in little companies and sang as they worked. The aboriginal sowing circle in those days was given to song and not to gossip and crazy-quilts. But the women liked this out-door work, and being the rulers of all home circles, barred out the men, who were contented enough to obey orders. Oftentimes the women would requisition a famous warrior to recount his yarns or to sing for them. It was hard work, even then, to please the ladies, but when the warrior-minstrel did, the women shared their lunch with him. If not, they shamed him back to his fleas in one corner of his bunk.

Garden tools were digging sticks made from poles, and long clubs with a tough root spike; hoes made from antlers or flattened stones; and wooden spades similar to canoe paddles. Baskets, of bark and of ash splints, were used for holding seed or in harvesting it.



Iroquois women gathering corn.

Potters dug their clay from favourite banks and worked it into form for modelling. The women made most of the pots, if not all of them, and the men fashioned their own pipes, though the women made and used pipes also. Iroquois vessel pottery in decoration, form, and texture, is distinctive, and the pipes are also. We ought to know more about Iroquoian pottery, for archaeologically it is the guide to the identification of sites of former occupation.

Generally speaking the body of an Iroquoian pot is globular or ellipsoidal and sometimes somewhat oval. The body comes up to the point where it constricts and then veers upward into a neck which is crowned with an overhanging collar. Sometimes this collar is round, but as often it has four points or corners which are accentuated by being elevated above the rest of the rim. The collar is generally decorated by triangular plats of parallel lines, the lines in each plat being opposed in direction to the bordering lines. Sometimes there are round holes punched in at the corners to represent a rude face, at others the face is modelled more or less conventionally. Some of the earlier pottery is more like the cord-impressed Algonquin, and here is a distinction worthy of remembering; most Iroquoian pottery is decorated by lines drawn in the plastic clay, while most Algonquin pottery has the decoration stamped in. Some Laurentian Iroquois pottery, it is true, was the Iroquois type of decoration stamped in with long cord-like marks, or pseudo cord-marks. In this respect it is much like Mandan pottery. The pottery from the earliest Iroquoian sites is not as well made as the later product. It is more like the mound area pottery, particularly like that from Madison, Ohio, but none of it has handles. The surface is cord-marked or shows the marks of a twig brush. Here and there, mingled with this pottery, will be found the early attempts to make what afterwards became the standard Iroquois or Huron-Iroquois type. Many early sites along the head-waters of the Alleghany river show this. In later years, perhaps just before the colonial contact, the notched or serrated rim with a short neck, a wide mouth, and narrow collar, came into vogue. It is an innovation found in all sites ranging from about 1675 to 1800. It has been termed the "Neutral" type, but it was apparently used as much by the Seneca as the Neutral during this period. It is usually associated with the ring-bowled pipe, which will be mentioned later.

More than their pottery, the pipes of the Huron-Iroquois are distinctive of their culture. An examination of the pipes of the Neutral, the Erie, the Huron, and the confederated Five Nations will show that they had a common art concept, a common mental conception of what pipes should be and common customs and beliefs. We know this when we find pan-Iroquoian types and ornamental motives. Their pipes are usually well molded and are graceful. Stems (which are complete, and need no wood or reed to extend their length) vary in length from three to eleven inches. The general base line and outer line of the bowl follows the outline described by the forefinger and the thumb when the two are fully extended. This is the outer line of the "trumpet pipe," common in all Huron-Iroquois areas. Most Iroquois pipe bowls of clay are imitative. They represent pottery bowls in miniature, birds, animals, turtles, baby-carriers, human faces, blowing false-faces, and many other anthropomorphic and zoomorphic emblems. In designs that are purely decorative, the chevron design is frequently found, or rings, dots, and dashes. The pan-Iroquoian types and the trumpet pipe already mentioned, the rectangular-raised rim, flaring top, the bird effigy, and the pipe having a human face, or two on opposite sides. Many pipes are so distinctive that we may believe that they allude to certain rites, customs, or beliefs, or were smoked to pacify certain spirits or "okis."

Iroquois stone pipes, except in a few cases where there are stems, in few or no respects resemble their moulded clay varieties. The common Iroquoian stone pipe bowl is ovoid or vase-shaped. Some are flattened and some have a small hole drilled through the rounded base for suspending an ornament, or for tying to the stem.

In general the Iroquois were indifferent stone workers, though this remark is not intended to cover individual pieces but the entire range of their stone art. They chipped out neat points of chert or jasper, nearly all of which were triangular, not having notches, necks, and barbs. The simple triangle was the rule. Knives were used, and these as well as some scrapers were notched, but no spears appear to have been used by the Iroquois. Their best articles of polished stone were celts or ungrooved hatchet-heads. These were well balanced and often quite symmetrical. The celt was placed either in a wooden handle that had a hole burned and shaped in it, or it was set into a bent handle, the same resembling the handle of a war club, the hatchet being put in the thickened part of the bend. In later years a steel spike replaced the stone head or flint point that was used in the earlier weapon. As a rule, however, the general run of Iroquois hatchet heads are inferior to those of other stocks. Many of their stone pipes are well made. The Iroquois did not use the grooved axe or the gouge. They did not make or use banner-stones, bird-stones, boat-stones, or gorgets, but they did make stone beads. Their mullers, hammerstones, matates and anvils are abundant on every village site. Their net sinkers are common and like the universal Indian type.

Bone articles are abundant in all sites where the soil is of a character that preserves bone. The most common articles of bone and antler artifacts include awls, punches, cylindrical beads, needles, shuttles, phalangeal bones, perforated teeth, etc. Rarer articles are fish-hooks, combs, effigies of the human figure and face, etc.

From ethnological evidence we know that the Iroquois carved effigies on the handles of their spoons, and that in many ways these effigies were like those moulded on their pipes. The Iroquois were great wood workers and decorated the numerous things they used with distinctive patterns. They decorated birch-bark and buckskin with porcupine quills, some of which they had dyed in various hues.

By this outline of the artifacts of the Iroquois it will be observed that they were an industrious, agricultural, and sedentary people, having a knowledge of several arts. It is a mistake to assert that the early Indian, especially the Iroquois, was slothful, for on the contrary, to achieve their ideas they exercised great energy and were constantly looking for other activities when the one at hand was completed. The explorer or observer who attributes laziness to the Iroquois, has not discovered the truth, but has seen only superficially. What is our own village life to the chance Indian who wanders in to observe? All the women are working in kitchen, at wash-tub or dish-pan, in the garden, or at the stove. Some are stitching and some are scrubbing; and where are the men? Idling away their time making little scratches on paper, lounging behind a counter, or at best labouring with a shovel for eight hours a day. "Surely the poor white woman," thinks the Indian, "has the sympathy of her red sister. We red men would not dare treat our wives so." And so it is all in the point of view and in the economy of the division of labour.

The "chance red man," who hailed from the Iroquois, would now walk thoughtfully back to his canoe. Please note that his canoe is fashioned out of elm bark and not birch, like that of an Algonquin. No; the Iroquois persisted in being different. Even his costume is different, for he wears no war bonnet like the Sioux,

but a close-fitting cap with a puffy top, from the centre of which flows down a mass of fluffy dangling feathers. In their midst, rising straight from a pin in a movable socket, is a single white plume. The Iroquois leggings and shirt are different from the Algonquin or the Sioux, for why should an Iroquois copy those who were not Ongwe-oweh, men of men!

IROQUOIS LAWS AND GOVERNMENT—IROQUOIS CIVIL POLICY.

It is difficult to reconcile the conflicting elements and traits of the Iroquois unless one understands the principles underlying the customs of that people. All their great ideals of religion and of government were interwoven in their laws. In some way, perhaps through the dominant influence of the female voice, the idea of establishing a status of peace among all cognate tribes began to take effect. With this idea came that of establishing a union of tribes, whether kinsmen or not, that should be at perpetual peace, one part with the other. Peace and union became the motives of the great leaders of the Iroquois. Thus they finally established the "League of Peace." This was the name of their government. All the finer energy of the people was given to establish the principles of peace and union laid down by their founders, Dekanawideh and Hiawatha.

It will be objected by some that the ideals of peace could not have been at the root of the governmental policy of the confederated Iroquois, for they were historically known as the most ferocious warriors on the entire continent. How can we reconcile the assumed ideal and the action in fact?

There are two principal reasons why the Iroquois waged war, though their government was dedicated to the establishment of peace. The first is that the principles and possessions of a peace-loving people may be threatened or attacked by jealous foes. This calls for a defensive war, and when the Iroquois waged war in the name of peace, it was a terrible war, for the Iroquois law compelled its end to be only when the principles of the League of Peace were firmly protected by the defeat of the enemy. The second cause of warfare was the presence, in the territorial sphere of influence, of tribes that were treacherous or immoral, from the standpoint of the tenets held in the moral and civic code of the League. The Illinois are a case in point—where a tribe was exterminated largely because of its reputed immoral habits.

But all wars of the Iroquois Indians were not wars declared by the League council. It is probable that very few of the many wars in which the Iroquois engaged were officially sanctioned. Though the government might stand for peace, the young warriors might desire the excitement of a raid on some tribe upon which they wished to take revenge. The Iroquois league had no power to restrict the actions of its members against the tribes not in league with it. Any young warrior might assume the role of a military leader, and, mustering a force of warriors about him, go forth on a raid against the enemy. Such war parties were in the nature of "privateering." The action of the various divisions of the Iroquois on both sides in the Revolutionary war never received the sanction of the Confederate council of the Iroquois. Every Indian who went into that war went as a privateer and not as a representative of the expressed will of his government. They were, in a measure, like the citizens of the United States who entered our Canadian army on the outbreak of hostilities with the Teutonic powers. They did this though the United States, officially, was then at peace with Germany.

In many cases so numerous were the warriors of these unsanctioned raids that

practically the entire number of able-bodied men were engaged. This illustrates how the impulses of a people socially organized may, in cases of emotional stress, entirely override the constitution of their government that has been ordained at a time when an emergency did not exist. The philosophy of the situation is simply this: the Iroquois naturally loved warfare and the excitement of the raid; their wiser men saw that warfare was destructive and that their prosperity and the safety of the women and children were jeopardised during the absence of the fighting men, so they wrote into their governmental laws the plan for a league of peace and succeeded in getting five of the many nations about them to subscribe to the pact. The Huron, the Erie, the Neutral, and the Susquehannock might have joined this great plan and have continued their existence as a powerful people. The Iroquois might have been a well-nigh invincible aboriginal power. But they did not join, though ever after they were jealous of the power of those who did. Thus the Iroquois sages, though enforcing the adoption of a governmental policy of peace, could not alter the character of human nature in their individual members. This view will illuminate the apparently difficult problem of why the people of the League of Peace became the most formidable power for war on the continent.

THE CIVIL CODE OF THE IROQUOIS.

The various customs and beliefs of the Iroquois, and the conclusions reached from a deliberation on the character of the common laws of the people, were embraced in a legal code that was carefully preserved as the basis of all tribal and confederate action. So carefully devised was this code that many later authorities among the Iroquois have dignified it by the name "constitution." The native name for this system of law and procedure is "Ne' Gayaneshagowa," or the great compelling law.

The code was transmitted from one generation to another by word of mouth, though there is good reason to believe that there were once certain hieroglyphic records cut or painted on staves of wood or on strips of skin. Some wampum belts are reputed to refer to certain portions of the "Gayaneshagowa."

Before the establishment of the League the various divisions of the Iroquois were independent units having only loose ties of kinship. One tribe or one village might war upon another without having the inherent right to do so denied, save by the resistance of the parties attacked. Coupled with this was the blood feud and pacts for revenge. This situation became intolerable and constantly kept the vitality and numbers of the group at low ebb. However, the very desperation of the situation developed a certain astute character and gave rise to a subtle diplomacy. Out of the number of keen minds developed by this situation there arose several who believed that the evils of the people were due to an imperfect organization. It was simply necessary to come to a common understanding and then to agree to abolish the feuds through the establishment of ne' gaihwiio," or a state of what might be termed community of interests, (though the word itself signifies *good message*. The spirit of fraternity was the good message.

In popular literature Hiawatha has been credited with having established the confederation of the tribes, but Hiawatha, (Hayonhwatha) was perhaps only the second character in influence in the establishment of the union compact. Dekanawideh seems to have been the real founder of the League, and, indeed, the Iroquois refer to their laws as those of Dekanawideh, and in no place credit Hayonhwatha with having devised anything but certain sections of the mourning or condolence

ritual. His principal function is said to have been that of acting as Dekanawideh's spokesman, and of using his eloquence in support of the plans for peace and union. The third influence among the founders of the League was that of Jikonsaseh, ne Yegowaneh, (Wild Cat, the great woman.) Jikonsaseh was a Neutral whose home was near Niagara Falls. She was reputed to be the direct descendant of the first woman born on earth, and of the original family line of the Ongweoweh or Iroquoian people. The function of the Great Mother was to confirm the legality of all that Dekanawideh and Hiawatha asserted for the benefit of the race. She was the official seal recognized by all the tribes that were "oweh."

The three founders visited the several tribes, holding long councils, the last being with the divided Senecas. The Seneca people were in two divisions and it required great diplomacy to unite them. One division seems to have been in alliance with the Eries or perhaps the Neutrals, and it is a question whether this division did not further sub-divide, one siding with the confederates and the other with their neighbours on the West. Some feeling was created, for the Senecas ever after were angry with their kinsmen to the west, the Eries, the Wenroes, and the Neutrals.

The principal obstacle to the formation of the League was Atotarho, the wily war-chief of the Onondagas. He seems to have been the leading spirit in the organization of raids and murderous attacks on his kinspeople in other tribes. He represented the spirit of militarism and all that that might mean to a stone-age people. In time he was pacified by the diplomacy of the triumvirs. It was clearly seen that no compact could be formed without the co-operation of the Onondaga. He was too powerful to be overcome by attack and his person was protected by his role as a wizard immune from the assassin's arrow. Hiawatha overcame him by indirect methods.

In the symbolic language of the Iroquois, Atotarho had so many evil thoughts that they burst from his head in the form of snakes, that writhed and hissed out venom to his enemies. He was a snaky monster who inspired obedience by fear. Hiawatha and Dekanawideh went before him and extolled his power and the magnitude of his office. Twice before he had rejected in strong language the proposal of a peace league. But now Hiawatha spoke again:

"And, thou, O great Atotarho, shalt be the first chief of the League and thy name shall be spoken first. Thou shalt sit as the fire-keeper and only thou shalt guard the embers. All decrees of the League shall be confirmed by thee, for great is Atotarho." Dekanawideh then sang without hesitation or false note the great Peace Hymn, and then, placing his hands on Atotarho, by some magic power filled him with a different strength. The monster became as a new man and the snakes were combed from his head. He was chief.

When this was accomplished Dekanawideh addressed the three convinced nations, (the Mohawks, the Oneidas and the Onondagas,) and said: "We have now overcome a great obstacle. The mind of Atotarho is now made right and his crooked parts are made straight. Now indeed may we establish the Great Peace."

All objections being removed on the part of the five brother nations, the women of the name-holding clans brought forth their candidates for the position of Royaner, or sachem. The Mohawks brought nine men, the Oneidas nine, and the Onondagas fourteen. When the Senecas and the Cayugas had named their candidates, they were invested with new names and proclaimed Rodiyaner, or sachems of the League.

Then the Gayaneshagowa, or Great Law was proclaimed. Before the assembled people Dekanawideh arose and spoke:

“I am Dekanawideh, and with Five Nations’ Confederate Lords I plant the Tree of the Great Peace. I plant it in your territory, Atotarho, and that of the Onondaga nation in the territory of you who are fire-keepers. I name the tree the Tree of the Great Long Leaves. Under the shade of this tree of the Great Peace we spread the soft white feathery down of the globe thistle, as seats for you Atotarho and your cousin lords. Roots have spread out from the Tree of the Great Peace, one to the north, one to the east, one to the south, and one to the west. The name of these roots is the Great White Roots and their nature is peace and strength. If any man or any nation shall obey the laws of the Great Peace and make known their disposition to the Lords of the Confederacy, they may trace the roots to the Tree and if their minds are clean, and they are obedient and promise to obey the wishes of the Confederate Council, they shall be welcome to take shelter beneath the Tree of the Long Leaves.”

“The smoke of the Confederate Council shall ever ascend and shall pierce the sky so that all nations may discover the central council fire of the Great Peace. I, Dekanawideh, and the confederate lords now uproot the tallest pine tree and into the cavity thereby made we cast all weapons of war. Into the depths of the earth, down into the under-earth currents of water flowing into unknown regions we cast all weapons of strife. We bury them from sight forever and plant again the tree. Thus shall the Great Peace be established and hostilities shall no longer be known between the five nations, but only the peace of a united people.”

The first section of the Iroquois legal code relates to the position and seating of the sachems or “lords,” though their native name Royaner would be a better term. The second concerns the rights, duties, and qualifications of the sachems and prescribes the method of their removal in case they are unfaithful to the wishes of the people. The Iroquois held the right of nomination to be vested in the women and the right to recall in the hands of both men and women. The election of popular chiefs, “pine tree chiefs,” was provided for, so that the council of 50 might be benefitted by the views and influence of every man of power among the people, but such chiefs, while having a voice, had no vote in the confederate council.

The succeeding sections of the code prescribe the rights, duties, and names of the war chiefs, clans and consanguinity, official symbols and ceremonial rites, laws of adoption, laws of emigration, rights of foreign nations, rights and powers of war, treason, and succession, rights of the people, religious freedom, funeral customs and addresses.

It is interesting to note how this aboriginal “League of Peace” provided for the establishment of peace beyond its boundaries. The law reads: “When the Confederate Council of the Five Nations has for its object the establishment of the Great Peace among the people of an outside nation, and that nation refuses to accept the Great Peace, then by such refusal they bring a declaration of war upon themselves from the Five Nations. Then shall the Five Nations seek to establish the Great Peace by a conquest of the rebellious nation. . . . When peace shall have been established by the termination of war against a foreign nation, then the War Chief shall cause all weapons of war to be taken from that nation. Then shall the Great Peace be established and that nation shall observe all the rules of the Great Peace for all time to come. . . . Whenever a foreign nation is conquered or has by its own will accepted the Great Peace, their own system of internal government may continue, but they must cease all warfare against other nations.”

The so-called Constitution of the Five Nations contains many ideas that we, of to-day, consider modern, for example, the right of female suffrage, the initiative, the referendum, the recall, the League of Nations, disarmament, and religious freedom. The women of certain clans held the "names" or right to bestow titles. They carefully watched all the eligible young men and by a weeding out process almost always knew whom to nominate for an office when a former incumbent died. The young men knew this and there was great rivalry in the effort to be worthy. The Iroquois, in one sense, had a great democracy, but unlike office holders in most republics their sachems were trained for office from infancy and the fittest was named.

The Five Nations' plan of government was an outgrowth of the Huron-Iroquois idea, and the Hurons of Ontario had many of the same features but lacked the essential points that gave the Iroquois greater vitality and political power.

One of the earliest writers who described the government of the Iroquois was Cadwallader Colden, in whose "History of the Five Indian Nations of Canada" we find the following:

"Each of these nations (the Five Nations) is an absolute republic by itself, and every castle in each nation makes an independent republic and is governed in all public affairs by its own sachems or old men. The authority of these rulers is gained by, and consists wholly in, the opinion the rest of the nation have of their wisdom and integrity. They never execute their resolution by force upon any of their people. Honour and esteem are their principal rewards; as shame and being despised are their punishments. . . . There is not a man in the Ministry of the Five Nations who has gained his office otherwise than by merit; there is not the least salary, or any sort of profit annexed to any office, to tempt the covetous or sordid, but on the contrary every unworthy action is unavoidably attended with the forfeiture of their commission; for their authority is only the esteem of the people, which ceases the moment that esteem is lost.

"The Five Nations think themselves, by nature, superior to the rest of mankind and call themselves Ongue-honwe; that is men surpassing all others. This opinion which they take care to cultivate in their children gives them that courage which has been so terrible to all the nations of North America"

THE AMAZING CONQUESTS OF THE IROQUOIS.

The Iroquois League had been scarcely formed when it found its peaceful intentions sorely beset by jealous enemies. To the Algonquin foes of the members of the Confederacy, they were known as Irinakhoiw, (Hewitt) or "real snakes." Other tribes referred to them as Nottowa or "snakes" or as Massawomecks, "Bad snakes." To their enemies they were the vipers of the forest, hated alike by their unaffiliated kinsmen and by the Algonquin tribes. Just why they were so hated does not at first seem clear unless we believe that the Iroquois confederates would not unite with the Algonquin tribes while the Hurons did, at least, for political purposes. At the very dawn of Canadian history, when the white man came into it he found the Laurentian Indians, to quote Champlain, "rejoicing for the victory obtained by them over the Iroquois, of whom they had killed some hundred, whose heads they had cut off and which they had with them for their ceremony." It seems that a thousand "Etchemins, Algoimequins and Monagtnes" had defeated the one hundred Iroquois by a planned surprise. This was in 1603 and it appears that again in the same year the Iroquois received another severe defeat in a local



Onondaga long house, Six Nation Reserve.

engagement. That the Iroquois should lose a battle gave the Hurons and their Algonquin allies great heart. Even then the arrogant Iroquois had a reputation as fighters.

Let us pause for a moment to note in just what position the Iroquois tribes were and what their situation was in relation to their enemies. The five Iroquois tribes stretched through central New York from a point in the Mohawk valley, near Schenectady, westward through the valley and basin of the Finger Lakes to the Genesee River. The Seneca nation was the westernmost and were buffeted against the Erie and the Neutral Nations. Their nearest neighbours on the west were the Wenroe, an allied tribe of the Neutral confederacy. South of the five brother nations were the Andaste, fierce warriors who particularly hated the Mohawks, and who were allied with the Canadian Hurons against the Confederate Iroquois. To the north, across the Great Lakes, were the Neutrals, the Petuns, the Huron confederates and the Adirondacks and other Algonquin tribes. To the east were the Mahikan and the New England tribes, all foes of the Confederates and ever ready to do them injury. The Iroquois were absolutely surrounded by foes who were determined to exterminate them. They were the outcasts of the Iroquoian stock, the obnoxious enemies of the Algonquins. For the Confederated Iroquois, "the bad Iroquois," there was a universal death sentence. Even far beyond the tribes that actually bordered upon them the Iroquois were regarded as legitimate prey.

The opening of the 17th century found the Iroquois comparatively weak. They were just able to hold their own against a combination of some 130,000 foes who could direct against them at least 15,000 warriors (should they so desire) at one time. The Iroquois, if a real estimate could be made, probably did not exceed 12,000 individuals, and had an army of scarcely 2,000 men, of whom the Senecas mustered one-half. What could this number do in their scattered territory against surrounding foes, who could strike anywhere with superior numbers?

The Iroquois answered their foes by stating that the "men of men" could not be conquered, but that all their foes should submit and become allies and subjects of the Iroquois Confederacy. This bold position excited the derision and defiance of their foes, and every defeat of the Iroquois caused the laughter of the enemy.

Champlain, as the leader of the French traders among the Huron and Algonquin tribes, naturally listened to the tales of their rivals to the south,—rivals who sought to destroy the fur trade of the north. It was Champlain's duty to cement the friendship of the Indians who were nearest him and upon whose peltries the success of the post depended. He was thus led to espouse the cause of the Huron and Algonquin tribes in their war against the Iroquois. On July 2, 1609, with twenty canoes and 60 Algonquin Indians, he left the Chambly rapids on the Iroquois River. With him were two French arquebusiers as his body guard. On the 29th of July the party met a force of 200 Mohawks and a battle was arranged. On the 30th, the opposing forces advanced toward one another and began their flights of arrows. It was open warfare, if we are to believe Champlain's account. In advancing, the Algonquins opened up their ranks to allow Champlain to take the lead. This was a surprise to the Mohawks who were thrown in confusion when the gunfire began. It ended by a complete defeat of the Mohawk warriors, but this defeat proved to the Confederacy that there was another formidable foe to be reckoned with at some future time. The memory of this event burned deep in the consciousness of the Iroquois. There was but one answer: revenge.

The Iroquois were not discouraged but saw in their plight only an incentive to overcome all their foes by conquest. For a while the French lost track of the Iroquois as foes, and knew them only by the reputation they had among the Huron and Algonquin allies. Then, in 1615, while visiting the Huron villages, he heard of an intended raid upon the land of the Onondagas. The Hurons desired Champlain's help and he agreed to give it. Étienne Brulé was sent forward to notify the Andaste people of the coming onslaught and to be ready to assist in the attack. Five hundred men were asked for to assist the 200 Hurons. After a long journey across the eastern bays of Ontario and thence inland, Champlain, with eight Frenchmen and his Huron allies, pierced central New York. The whole expedition was conducted with great secrecy, and not an Iroquois, so far as is known, saw the invaders. In a few days, after toiling up a great hill, south of Oneida Lake, the expedition came upon the fields of the Oneidas, already ripe with the harvest, for it was now the 10th of October. An alarm was given and the Iroquois repaired to their fort, a strongly palisaded structure. Under the guidance of their French commander the Huron warriors strove to take the fortification by storm. The French arquebusiers inspired great fear by the discharge of their guns, but the invading Indians took no advantage of it but merely howled and yelped with a deafening chorus that disgusted Champlain. A movable tower was built and carried to the walls of the stockade, but in vain. The Iroquois defended themselves with valour, even extinguishing the fires set against the walls of their tree-trunk fort. The fight kept on, the Hurons and the French anxiously awaiting the arrival of the Andaste reinforcements, but no help came. Champlain was wounded and suffered great pain. In describing the fight he writes: "O it was hell!" With this feeling, and trussed up in a basket, he departed amid the jeers of the Oneidas who had defended their territory, for Champlain and his motley throng had not come upon the Onondaga as hoped. The Huron horde was discouraged, and, as soon as they reached their boats, scattered for the winter hunt, leaving the invincible Champlain to make his way home as best he could. After Champlain had gone, the Andaste army came with Brulé, but they merely sniffed the scene of the recent conflict and learned that the French fetish had failed, information disturbing enough. It was three years before Brulé got back to the French, and later he was killed in a Huron settlement.

The result of this fight was enormous in its effect. It proved that the Iroquois, at home, were a powerful people and well fortified; the Hurons now feared them more than ever, while the Iroquois in turn were greatly heartened. Their vows to destroy their enemies grew stronger. Not only must their red enemies fall but the French must be broken. From this time on, the French and the Hurons were harried by a constant series of raids, all well planned and timed.

Fifteen years later, the Connecticut River Mohican Indians felt the attack of an Iroquois war party, and the Sokokis were not only defeated but carried off into captivity and adopted. The Hurons were not neglected wherever an isolated party could be found. So greatly were the Huron tribes of the north disturbed that, in 1635, Champlain appealed to Cardinal Richelieu to use his influence to obtain military aid to overcome the Iroquois, or, for lack of it, he would hear of the wiping out of French commercial supremacy in the new world. Nothing was done, and on Christmas Day Champlain died with an arrow through him. The Iroquois redoubled their warfare and all lower Canada was in a state of terror.

In 1639, the Iroquois sent out an expedition against the Wenroes and broke up that nation as a political entity, killing six hundred, scattering the rest among other Iroquoian tribes and capturing hundreds to be adopted.

In 1641 the Hurons were again attacked in their descent to Three Rivers and an amount of booty taken. The next year, to protect their trade, the French began the erection of a series of forts along the Sorel or River of the Iroquois in order to check the Iroquois raids. From this time on the Iroquois, with varying success, were reducing their Indian enemies and scattering them into remote places. In 1648 the Huron nations were sorely beset, so much so that their allies, the Andastes, went to the Onondagas to plead for them; but the Iroquois knew better than to temporize with enemies. The next spring saw the Iroquois in the country of the Hurons and at their very gates with 1,000 warriors. In a short time Huronia fell. The Iroquois had destroyed two towns and fear did the rest. The Huron warriors fled in terror, offering but slight resistance. Five strong towns were abandoned. The town of Scanonaenrat capitulated unconditionally, and its inhabitants were sent to the land of the Senecas, where they kept up their separate existence, in strict conformity to Iroquois law, for the Iroquois fought, generally speaking, in strict conformity to their code of warfare as laid down when the League laws were formulated. All nations knew that to be saved they must become Iroquois! This dictum was widely proclaimed.

The next year the Iroquois war parties hunted the Huron refugees like forest vermin. One war party ventured into the land of the Tobacco nation, known as the Petuns or Tionnontates. In this party were only 300 warriors. The Petuns felt that this small number might easily be destroyed, and, fearing that they might escape, sallied out to a place of ambush and waited. Surely now the Iroquois would feel a heavy blow. The plumes should be those of the Petun nation.

But the Iroquois did not walk into a trap. Instead, they took another route and after a quick march walked into the town of Ethraita in the mid-afternoon of December 7th. The inhabitants were massed and ordered to march. Those who could not were killed. Two days later the Petun army returned to find naught but desolation. Even the faithful Father Charles Garnier was found killed at his altar. The Petun warriors were stunned: for two days they sat on the cold ground in silence, not even uttering a groan, and the horror that froze them was more chilling to their marrow than the winter's frost.

The next nation to engage the attention of the Iroquois was the Neutrals. The Iroquois found some excuse to declare that nation unfaithful to its traditional policy and immediately prepared to war upon them. The successes in the Huron country to the west did not quiet the attacks in the Laurentian region, for in 1650 the Mohawk warriors attacked the French at Three Rivers, inflicting severe injuries. About the same time a party of Algonquin and Huron braves were invading the Mohawk country, only to be betrayed and exterminated by the Mohawks, though most of the Mohawk army was with the allied party in the western theatre of the war. In the autumn of 1650 the Iroquois army took the Neutral town of Teotondiaton, and the next spring captured and destroyed Kanducho. The military power of the Neutral nation was completely broken by 1651, and though the Neutrals had been assisted by hundreds of refugees from other tribes who confidently hoped for an asylum, yet a smaller number of Iroquois carried the day. The surviving Neutral people, who had hidden in remote camps, abandoned their land and fled into the forest to starve or by chance to find refuge in far distant tribes. The Neutrals who did surrender were taken to the New York settlements and adopted. So much terror did the Iroquois inspire that the sight of one sent Hurons, Neutrals, and Petuns in precipitate flight. Not alone did the Huron stock suffer, for the Iroquois took pains to clear the Ottawa River

of all Algonquin claimants. But again the Hurons, who had fled to Quebec, strove to raise a war party well equipped with guns, but when it sallied forth it only met defeat.

Again and again the broken tribes, with the assistance of French arms and provisioning, sought to break small parties of the Mohawks, who from now on carried the brunt of the northern war. In 1654 the Iroquois, especially the Senecas and Onondagas, invaded the territory of the Erie or Cat Nation, defeating it in a series of swiftly executed blows. The Erie town of Rique is reputed to have had 3,000 to 4,000 defenders, beside women and children, yet an Iroquois army of 1,800 took it. In investing their town the Iroquois called out, "The Master of Life fights for us; you will be ruined if you resist Him!" The Eries replied, "Who is this master of our lives? we acknowledge none but our arms and hatchets." It did seem as if the powers were with the Iroquois, for the Erie warriors were forced to capitulate after inflicting great loss upon the Iroquois. The Erie people who surrendered without resistance were assured safety, and in one instance 600 were sent back to the land of the Iroquois. The war cost the Iroquois much blood and many men, but it resulted in breaking the last formidable neighbour to the west. Only the Andastes remained to the south, and certain arrogant New England Algonquins.

The Andaste people were not forgotten, and while they warred against the Mohawk nation, sometimes quite successfully, they were gradually reduced, and by 1675 formally acknowledged their dependence upon the Iroquois.

We have been able to touch only on the bare outline of the Iroquois general war. A full account would consume the space of a large volume, and then only be a record of the accounts left in the histories written by the white man. But even so, we glean enough to respect the Iroquois as a military power.

The conquests of the Iroquois continued until well along in the 18th century, and one has but to read history to learn of their expeditions against other tribes when they had exhausted their field in Canada. It is not our object to do more than to point out their bloody successes. It is of great importance to know, however, just what the secret of their power was. Why did not their enemies combine and with powerful blows assail them? Certainly the Canadian Hurons, combining with the Petuns and Neutrals might have totally exterminated the offending League. The Iroquois were crafty, and if the truth were known, we might learn more than is faintly suggested by contemporaneous accounts, of their "secret diplomacy." The Iroquois took great care that their enemies did not combine by fomenting trouble and jealousy between them. Of all things the Indian loved, it was his tribal independence. The Indians were not a people who would live in large organized communities, but because of their very spirit of independence were constantly recrystallizing in small units, each boastful of its self-sufficiency and jealous of its individuality. To combine might mean the loss of this individuality. The Iroquois alone, were able to knit out of the peculiar social and tribal woof of their stock a fabric strong enough to withstand onslaught. With them, each clan, each village, each tribe, was an independent unit, and yet tied by claims of mutual interdependence that actually made an effective federal organization. The Huron people were not clever enough for this, and every time there were signs of an alliance, the Iroquois found the means to cut the warp. Iroquois power came partly from their ability to organize and work together. Huron weakness in part came from an inability to effectively organize. But there were other factors of Iroquois power, and one of these we shall discuss.

The organization of the League gave the Iroquois a superb tradition. It gave them a definite civil and military policy. Their code invited into the League all other tribes and nations. All might come and "sit beneath the Tree of Peace," and by placing their "arms about the Tree," acknowledge the central authority of the League. Then, and only then, might the outer nation continue to keep its tribal identity and retain its internal form of government. The Iroquois knew then that the outer nations would work as peaceful allies, and as friends when invasions came. The Iroquois fought for peace, for their own protection first, because they were "men surpassing all others," but only such by virtue of their system. Captives once adopted became Ongwe-oweh.

It was a combination of circumstances that made the Iroquois fight, and these circumstances are worthy of understanding:

1. The necessity of protecting themselves from bitter foes who constantly menaced them. The best defence in their code was aggressive warfare against their foes, to be continued until the foe capitulated or was exterminated;

2. The desire to "extend the League." Nations that were invited to become members might refuse, and this was regarded as an insulting affront, amounting to a declaration of enmity. If the outer nation refused after three "invitations," it meant war. The Iroquois would not invite guests who might refuse. War and the extinguishment of the outer nation's political identity came as the penalty. Eventually captives came to accept the "invitations," but they came as conquered people who might never retain the right to their former tribal name;

3. The Iroquois found it advantageous to control the fur trade, for by so doing they could control the white intruders at Montreal, Quebec, Fort Orange, and New Amsterdam. In this way the power of the League would be conserved.

It is thus seen that the Iroquois policy was one that fostered self-preservation and the identity of the League. If all the outer nations, and particularly the Huron tribes, had entered the League, history might have taken a different turn. There might have been a powerful Indian province in Canada now. But, the splitting of forces threw the Hurons to the French and resulted in the Iroquois alliance with the English. As a result, both Huron and French power waned and finally flickered out.

The power of the great League of the Iroquois came from the fact that it had a definite internal, and international, programme, and that it set forth deliberately to achieve its aims.

When the Iroquois had reached the summit of their power and stood facing a conflict with the French, who, by 1680, had developed sufficient military forces, the Iroquois were the masters of an immense territory, greater in area than that that resulted from the Roman conquests in the old world. By their military system they had brought into defeat an aggregation of foes with ten times their military strength. At no time, in all probability, did the League have an army of more than 2,000 men. With half this number they frequently invaded the land of their foes and vanquished powerful tribes, to return with hundreds of captives who must become Iroquois and beget Iroquois to fill the depleted ranks of warriors.

THE IROQUOIS AFTER THE WAR WITH THE ERIE NATION.

To delineate the numerous activities of the Iroquois, at any point in their history, would be a well-nigh impossible task, the details being numerous and, by reason of their very lurid and sanguinary character, palling on the imagination. We can but touch certain high points by date, though in the list that follows many

important events are omitted. A complete account even by title would require a greater space than this report. It is interesting to note, that while the Iroquois liked the French personally and fraternized with them on better terms than the English, they were bitter enemies of the French as a power, though often temporizing with them, only to return to their English friends later.

We have already mentioned the incidents of French contact with the Iroquois in 1609 and 1615. Up to the time that the English took over New York colony, 1664, the Iroquois had harrassed the French, keeping them in a constantly precarious position. On Sept. 24, 1664, the British entered into formal treaty relations with the five Iroquois nations at Albany, on the Hudson River. The French now resolved to carry war from Canada into the heart of the Iroquois country, and, in 1666, Governor de Courcelles invaded the territory of the Iroquois, but did little; later, De Tracy, with 1,300 French soldiers and 600 Indian allies, marched down into the Mohawk country and caused such alarm by the number of his troops that the Mohawks abandoned one of their strongest towns and fled into the forest. On Oct. 17, 1666, De Tracy took possession of the fort and raised the French standard. Upon this incident was based the later French claims on New York.

The defeat of the Mohawks did not break the Confederacy nor in any way destroy the power of the Mohawks to make war, though they were glad for a while to keep peace with the French. Three years later, the constant warring of the Five Nations had terrified New England and reduced the New England tribes to the status of tribute payers. During this same year the Senecas fell upon the Ottawa people and a new feud started.

About this time the Jesuit missionaries began to remove their Iroquois converts to Canada, thus drawing away from the fighting strength of the League. The Jesuits boasted on one occasion that they had drawn away 200 fighting men who would serve with the French. In 1674, the Jesuits had eight chapels in New York. During the year 1680, the Onondagas and Senecas invaded the Illinois country and burned one of their principal towns, taking over 600 prisoners. This made the Iroquois western war acute and brought about reprisals. The story of the extermination of the Illinois is one of the most dramatic of frontier times, and it has been well told by Parkman.

In 1684 De la Barre, with 900 French soldiers, came down to invade and destroy the Onondagas and through them to punish the Senecas. At La Famine his army was stricken, and the Onondagas, hearing of his plight, sent Garangula and a number of deputies to investigate the situation. Garangula answered the French commander in a "strain of dignified sarcasm that has never been surpassed." De la Barre was enraged but powerless, though M. de Meulles says that the Indians "fooled the General in a most shameful manner." La Honton has left a good record of this event. Three years later, (1687) another story is told, for De Nonville, with 2,000 French, landed at Irondequoit Bay and invaded the Seneca country with disastrous effect for the Senecas. Four of their principal towns were burned and their fields harried. In this fight there were Iroquois converts arrayed against their brethren. The land was taken possession of in the name of France. Two years later, the Canadian converts were so terrified that they gave up their prisoners and sent 50 of their own men to the New York towns. New France likewise saw the Iroquois on a raid in retaliation. The Iroquois fought so well at Montreal that 300 to 400 persons were killed. At one place 200 French were killed in a single hour.

The British were supporting the Iroquois now by giving them arms and

powder, and so strong did the Indians of the Five Nations become that with their expeditions they broke the French military power from Lake Huron to Montreal. Canada was at their mercy. In 1690 the British sent an expedition against the French, but without success.

In 1696 Frontenac led 1,600 French and 460 Indians against the Oneidas and Onondagas and, with Vaudreuil, devastated their country. The French had abandoned their work and crops and returned with the sole satisfaction of having destroyed a few score bark houses that the Iroquois had abandoned to them. This was the last great French raid, for English power and influence were increasing in the country of the Five Nations.

THE RISE OF BRITISH POWER.

For more than a half century the Iroquois continued their raids against their rivals, and though the French had many traders and missionaries among them, British power was increasing, not only by its influence with the Iroquois, but by reason of an increasing number of colonists. In 1692 the Iroquois had renewed their covenant with the British, and gently chided them for not supplying more guns and powder, reminding the British that the French of Canada supplied their Indians. "France supplies his Indians with guns as well as powder; he supplies them plentifully with everything that can hurt us." The hurt came the next year when the French, with 625 men, left Montreal in January and by February 8 had passed Schenectady. Two Mohawk forts were taken and 200 prisoners marched off. Most of these escaped later, and the French wanted their Indians to kill the remainder, but the Indian allies of the French would not permit such action.

The years pass on with many an exploit until 1759, when the fall of Quebec spoke the doom of France in the New World. The British have become the masters of the situation, largely because the Iroquois, for a century and a half, had been sapping the strength of French power. The British had gratefully acknowledged this in more than one statement, but went so far as to rule, in the Treaty of Utrecht, that the Five Nations were subjects of the British King, though there is every reason to believe that the Iroquois never understood what was implied in the term "subject." The Iroquois never considered themselves other than allies.

The rise of British influence with the Iroquois is a story of patient endeavour to dispense justice. Unlike the French, the British demonstrated again and again by their dealings with the Iroquois that Indian rights and privileges of occupation were not matters that were ignored. One of the first letters of instruction to the Colonial Governor of the British domain in America, sent by Charles II and dated 1670, ordered that the Indians should be treated justly, that their property rights should be respected and that persons should be detailed to learn their language and ways to the end that civilization and Christianity should flow to the natives.

Unlike the French policy, the British never Christianized the Indians and then used them for military purposes. The missionaries of the British, thus, never became the tools of military masters nor led the way against the Indians.

A far-sighted policy led to the appointment of a permanent representative of the Crown among the Iroquois, and as early as 1689 Arnout Cornelius Velie, in the capacity of special commissioner, became the British agent. Afterwards other commissioners were appointed, but there was a lack of centralized authority and abuses followed.

In 1744, with the appointment of William Johnson, a new policy was inaugurated. One firm hand and clear brain were given power to deal. Johnson learned the Indian ways and language. In a certain sense he became one of them and understood their viewpoint. The Iroquois trusted him and leaned upon his advice. Molly Brant, the sister of Captain Brant, became his housekeeper and later, his wife. Brant, the most influential Indian among all the Iroquois, thus was the brother-in-law of Johnson. Iroquois power, in an appreciable measure, increased, for it had the name of Johnson and of British arms associated with it. Certain tribes to the north-west looked upon this with fear and jealousy, fearing not only extermination by the Iroquois, but the conquest of their lands by British colonists.

Johnson's home became the council-place of the Confederacy when international or inter-tribal affairs were to be discussed. When Johnson died suddenly, on July 13, 1774, the Iroquois were thrown into despair and grief. It was a



First Council House—Six Nation Reserve.

critical time, for there was trouble brewing between the colonists and the government. At last, active hostilities opened and both the British and the Americans tried to hold the Iroquois neutral. Certain American agents tried to enlist the sympathy of Brant but failed, for Brant could not forget the promises his people had made Johnson and the British.

The Iroquois sachems were for peace but could not restrain their warriors who, disregarding the advice of their elders, took up the tomahawk in defense of British authority. The Mohawks disregarded the ancient rules of the League and virtually seceded, thus disrupting the compact. This the other Iroquois long remembered, and chided the Mohawks for their conduct.

The attacks at Schoharie, Wyoming, Cherry Valley, and Cobleskill passed into history. The British colonial troops found themselves sorely beset, and at last those in New York were pressed to the Canadian frontier. With them went hundreds of their Iroquois allies. Fort Niagara became a much congested post, where there were several thousand Indians to be sheltered and fed.

Peace was proclaimed in 1783 and no provision was made for the defeated Iroquois who had suffered heavily from the raids of Sullivan, Clinton, and Broadhead. The Iroquois feared the total loss of their ancient seats, for they thought that the infuriated colonists would seek complete revenge. The Indians looked toward Great Britain for relief. They had hoped for security, but now found themselves with expatriation facing them. Whither might they go?

In this crisis Joseph Brant looms up as the one great mediator between the Iroquois and the British. He was tireless in his devotion to his people, and spurned all overtures of the Americans. His eyes were fixed toward his allies in Canada.

THE SIX NATIONS AND OTHER IROQUOIS OF CANADA.

When the American states achieved their independence, the Iroquois Indians, who had fought as allies of the British, saw that their home territory now lay in the hands of their former foes, the Americans. The Five Nations of the Iroquois had become the Six Nations, through the addition of the Tuscaroras. The Iroquois had entered the war believing the British cause just, and because they revered Sir William Johnson. They had been led to believe that under no circumstances would the British Crown consent to the loss of their home territory. The Indians believed that should they prove faithful allies they had nothing to lose. They were greatly agitated when, after learning of the treaty, they found that they had been read out of it and left without a footing. Quite contrary to their belief when they entered the war, the ancient domain of the Five Nations was surrendered by the terms of the treaty of 1782 to the United States. The Indians could not understand how Great Britain could surrender that which it had never possessed, for they had held that they were sovereign over their own territory, and not subjects. The use of the term "subject" when applied to them meant nothing more than friend or ally. They never considered for a moment that they had lost their political independence, and it is quite likely that no British agent ever sought to assert it. For these reasons Brant expressed his astonishment that his people had been neglected in the clauses of the treaty. Where were the Iroquois now to turn?

The Mohawks had especially placed confidence in the promise of Sir Guy Carleton that as soon as the struggle had ceased the Indian country, if lost or devastated, should be restored at the expense of the British Crown. General Frederick Haldimand, in his capacity of Captain General of Canada, reaffirmed this promise. Captain Joseph Brant, the leader of the Mohawks, therefore, took steps to have the royal promises redeemed.

The British answer came through Lord Sidney, under date of April 6, 1786, from his office at Whitehall. He said:

"The King has under his royal consideration two letters which you delivered to me on the 4th of January last . . . the first of them representing the claims of the Mohawks for losses sustained by them and other tribes of Indians from the depredations committed on their lands by the Americans during the late war.

Were the rights of individuals to compensation for the losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy to be admitted, no country, howsoever opulent it might be, could support itself under such a burthen, especially when the contest happens to have taken an unfavourable turn. His Majesty, upon this ground, conceives, that consistently with every principle of justice, he might

withhold his royal concurrence to the liquidation of these demands; but his Majesty, in consideration of the zealous and hearty exertions of his Indian allies in support of his cause He has been graciously pleased to consent that the losses already certified by his Superintendent General shall be made good; that favourable attention shall be shown to the claims of others who have shown the same system of conduct."

The results of Brant's importunities were in the securing of certain tracts of land in Canada, one on the Bay of Quinte and the other along the River Ouse or Grand River, as a partial compensation. The grant was confirmed in 1784,



Thayendanegea—Joseph Brant.

but the full claims of the Mohawks and others of the Five Nations were never fully met for the reasons given by Lord Sidney.

The Six Nations of Ontario, who constitute one portion of the loyal Iroquois in the Revolutionary war, hold their land under the Haldimand grant to this day, and the Secretary of the Nation has in his possession the original engrossed copy. The grant, as it appears on the books of the Provincial Registrar's office (Lib. A. Folio 8, Manuscript), is as follows:—

No. 106.

Frederick Haldimand, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Province of Quebec and territories depending thereon, &c., &c., General and Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in said province and the frontiers thereof, &c., &c.,

Whereas, His Majesty having been pleased to direct that in consideration of the early attachment to His cause manifested by the Mohawk Indians, and of the loss of their settlement which they thereby sustained, that a convenient tract of land, under His protection, should be chosen as a safe and comfortable retreat for them and others of the Six Nations who have either lost their settlements within the Territory of the American States or wish to retire from them to the British. I have, at the earnest desire of many of these His Majesty's faithful allies, purchased a tract of land from the Indians situated between the Lakes Ontario, Erie, and Huron, and I do hereby, in His Majesty's name, authorize and permit the said Mohawk Nation, and such others of the Six Nation Indians as wish to settle in that quarter, to take possession of and settle upon the banks of the river commonly called Ouse or Grand River, running into Lake Erie, allotting to them, for that purpose, six miles deep from each side of the river, beginning at Lake Erie and extending in that proportion to the head of the said river, which they and their posterity are to enjoy for ever.

Given under my hand and seal at arms at the Castle of St. Lewis, at Quebec, this twenty-fifth day of October, one thousand, seven hundred and eighty-four, and in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of Our Sovereign Lord, George the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth.

FREDERICK HALDIMAND.

By His Excellency's command.

R. MATHEWS.

Registered 20th March, 1795,
Wm. Jarvis.

In this manner "His Majesty's faithful allies" took possession of and occupied the Grand River tract. At last they had a real home and a partial compensation. Considering the turn of the war, they may be regarded as particularly fortunate. Their sovereignty and identity were two things that were conserved, a striking tribute to Great Britain's regard for the integrity of "the smaller nations" at even such an early date.

The Six Nations had three tracts as a result of their migration to Canada, the Oneida grant on the Thames, the grant to the Mohawks, on the Bay of Quinte, and the valley of the Grand River from its source to its mouth. Most of these Indians were those who had followed the British fortunes under Brant, and who

had entered Canada by way of the Niagara River route. The St. Regis Iroquois, who constituted a mixed tribe of Mohawks and Onondagas, were largely Catholic converts. They found a refuge on the St. Lawrence at a point where the boundary line between Canada and the State of New York enters the river. The Catholic Mohawk converts from Caughnawaga, in the Mohawk valley (as early as 1780) went still further down the St. Lawrence to a spot that received the old name, Caughnawaga. A few Mohawks are situated at Oka and a mixed Iroquois band at Michel's reserve in Alberta. In all, these tracts embrace more than 140,000 acres.

FOLK LORE OF THE SIX NATIONS.

The Six Nations of Ontario provide a rich field for the student of folk-lore. Seldom has any tribe or confederation of tribes, in contact with civilization for so many years and dominated by the material culture of the white man, preserved so much of the myths, legends, and traditions of their ancestors. This may be due to several factors or to a combination of these factors. The Iroquois are a proud people with a feeling of pride in their nationality. They have preserved their languages, or rather dialects. They are influenced in their national life by certain traditions, and base their existence upon them. They find in their myths and legends a certain fascination due to the very virility of the narratives. They have preserved many of their tribal religious customs and their thought is affected by these customs.

Any one of the factors noted above would be sufficient to achieve the preservation of the folk tales of a tribe, but with the combination of these elements the preservation has been assured. The ethnologist may enter the Grand River reservation with the feeling that he will obtain an abundance of material. It is unfortunate, however, that many of the older people have gone, and that several expert story tellers have died within the past two decades, but, notwithstanding this, there remain those who have the ability to unfold much that is of value to the student.

The folk-lore of the Ontario Six Nations may be divided into (1) myths explaining the creation of the world and the spirits of nature, including mythic monsters; (2) legends or tales of the adventures of folk-creatures and heroes; (3) traditions of supposed or actual historical happenings; (4) religious and political epics.

In the first class of this folk-lore is the myth of the origin of the world and the creation of man. In brief, it is related that in the beginning all below the sky-world was a black chaos of water. There were certain pre-terrestrial creatures, many of which resembled the later earth-beings. In the upper world was a great floating island, though in some versions this land was simply a portion of the sky-world. Here dwelt a certain chief whose wife was continuously curious about things and always asking questions.

She was about to become a mother and roamed the land asking her husband why certain things were so. He was much annoyed. Finally she asked him why the tree of light grew in the centre of the land, (or island) and to what depths its roots penetrated. She requested that it be uprooted that she might see. Her husband, the chief, in a rage pulled up the tree of light and pushed her into the hole. There was a great blackness below, for the roots went very deep. Into this she fell until she had passed through the thickness of the sky-world's crust. The pre-terrestrial animals looked up and saw her falling. The great primal turtle rose to the surface of the sea and offered its back for her reception. The water animals dove to the bottom of the water to obtain the

earth substance that might be deposited on the turtle's back. A flock of ducks flew up to receive the woman on their backs and to lower her to the turtle. At length the woman was deposited upon the earth (dirt) covered carapace of the turtle. Soon she gave birth to a girl-child, who within a short time grew to maturity. The turtle grew enormously and the girl wandered around the island that was formed by the turtle. It was still dark, but the sky mother, who was called Yagentci, (Ataensic in Huron), planted a dog-tooth violet which emitted light. On one of her journeys around the island the west wind embraced the girl and she returned to her mother who immediately predicted that she should become a mother. Two boys were born, one naturally, and one through the axilla. The mother died in giving birth to the twins. The sky-mother nursed the babes, who shortly grew to maturity. One was called Light One, or Good Mind, and the other, Dark One, Warty, Ice Crystal, or Evil Mind. There was a conflict in which Evil One was banished to the under world. Good Mind sought his father, and, after overcoming the four elements, found him to be the sun. Returning from his pilgrimage he brought with him the magical dust that, when liberated, became the animals, birds, fishes, trees, plants and grasses. The Good Mind took the face of his mother and throwing it into the sky caused it to become the moon. He cared for her grave, and from it grew corn, beans, edible tubers, squashes and tobacco. He saw his face in a pool of water and moulded an effigy which became man. After subduing the pre-human creatures, he returned to his father, his grandmother, Yagentci, leading the way.

Such, in brief, is the substance of the cosmological myth of the Iroquois, though there are many variations. Yet this story of creation, held by the Six Nation Indians of Ontario, though they came to Canada from New York, is (aside from minor details), the same myth related by, and believed by, the Hurons who lived in the same region three hundred years ago and more.*

There are other myths relating to the existence and activities of certain myth-beings and myth-monsters, as thunder, pliaides, seven stars, great bear constellation, sky eagle, false faces, wind, stone giants, pygmies, horned serpent, white buffalo, bare legs, glutton, bushy head, will o' the wisp, animal spirits, etc. Other myths relate to the origin of certain societies, dances, and customs.

The Six Nations have a rich store of verbal fiction in which they have ever delighted. Their wonder-stories are in many instances excellent tales with worthy themes. Examples of such, are the tales of Hathondas, the listener, two feathers, the origin of the chestnut tree, the crabs and the raccoon, the mysterious island, the seventh son, the neglected orphan, the nephew and his uncle, the turtle's war party, the morning star and his wife, the great serpent and the young wife, etc.

Certain traditions relate to wars with the Cherokees, the Muskakis, the Eries, and the Adirondacks: But these traditions have become so interwoven with fiction that they are reliable only as a clue to the former foes of the Iroquois. Few of the great events in their history are preserved with any degree of fidelity, and, when so, the informant must be suspected of having read the account, or of having heard it from someone who did. Nothing so discourages a possible belief that traditions may give accurate history than to note that the Iroquois, with all their participation in historical events, remember nothing or next to nothing of them. The only exceptions may be the Dekanawida epic, and the teachings of Handsome Lake.

* Consult Barbeau, Huron and Wyandot Mythology, Memoir 80, Department of Mines, Ottawa, 1915.



Sun dance—Seneca Long House.

The verbal traditions that have affected the Six Nations most, if the writer were to pass judgment, are the Creation myth, the Dekanawida epic, and the code of Handsome Lake. The first is the Iroquois Genesis, the second the exposition of the origin of the League, and the last is the recrystallization of their religion to meet the needs of the Indians in their period of contact with the white man. No complete exposition of these themes had yet been written, though Mr. J. N. B. Hewitt, of the Bureau of American Ethnology, has written three versions of the creation myth, from the Mohawk, Onondaga and Seneca accounts respectively; and he has, what may be considered, full accounts (in manuscript) of the legend and code of Dekanawida. Much of this material he secured among the Six Nations of Ontario. A. C. Parker has compiled, in "The Constitution of the Five Nations," the substance of two versions of the Dekanawida tradition, secured also in Canada, and published by the New York State Museum. A publication containing an account of Handsome Lake, "the Code of Handsome Lake," compiled by A. C. Parker is also a New York State Museum publication. These citations will afford a key to much of the mental life of the Six Nations.

INTELLECTUAL CHARACTER OF THE IROQUOIS.

It may seem superfluous to make the subject of the intellectual character of the Iroquois a part of this survey of that people, and yet, while we may deduce this from a general account, we believe that some definite citations are pertinent. Let us inquire in what way the Iroquois showed by demonstration his intellectual worth.

We have suggested that somewhere in the race-life of the Iroquois people they evolved a superior moral energy; and this theory is borne out in every department of their career. The energy and sustained action displayed in the formation of the League is evidence of mental power. It took real intelligence to direct the opinion of the scattered tribesmen into a common channel, and to reason out the advantages of an alliance over absolute independence, notwithstanding how clear this doctrine may appear to us to-day. The codes of the League were ingenious and practical. To the Iroquois "the Great Law" became a religion. But the moral worth of the Iroquois appears in that each nation was willing, when not endangered at home, to fight the battles of the other. They could understand the strength of a common cause. We know not to what degree Dekanawida and Hiawatha have been endowed with mythical character, but we may safely assume that each was a man of mental vigour. And here is the secret of Iroquois power; it is that their leaders were positive and uttered positive suggestions that were so logical that action followed.

While the leaders were positive, they were diplomatic, and couched their language in terms that led the hearer to deduce the meaning. Iroquois speech was ordinarily polite, and not blunt, save when exasperation stripped away all desire for fine verbiage. The independence of character did not allow an Iroquois to be ordered about. All this took intelligence to develop and foster.

When Colonel Hendrick, the Mohawk leader in the battle of Lake George, was asked if a certain detachment should be sent against the French, he did not say, "No, hold them back, do you want every man murdered?" What he did say was, "If they are to fight, they are too few; if they are to die, they are too many!" It was not necessary to say more to a superior officer.

On the other hand there is a more direct answer when the occasion demanded it. It was Garangula who spoke the inmost feelings of the Five Nations to the

armed expedition of the French, through De la Barre: "Hear, Yonnondio; I do not sleep, I have my eyes open, and the sun which enlightens me discovers to me a great captain at the head of a company of soldiers, who speaks as if he were dreaming. He says he only came to the lake to smoke the great calumet with the Onondagas; but Garangula says that it seems the contrary; that it was to knock them on the head if sickness had not weakened the arms of the French. . . . We are born free and depend neither on Yonnondio nor Corlear. We may go where we please and carry with us whom we please. If your allies be your slaves, use them as such. . . . Hear, Yonnondio; take care for the future that so great a number of soldiers as appear . . . do not choke the tree of peace. . . . It will be a great loss if, after it had so easily taken root, you should stop its growth and prevent its covering your country and ours with its branches. I assure you in the name of the Five Nations that our warriors shall dance to the calumet of peace under its leaves, and shall remain quiet on their mats, and shall never dig up the hatchet, till their brother Yonnondio, or Corlear, shall, either jointly or separately, endeavour to attack the country the Great Spirit has given to our ancestors."

There is a veiled keenness to this address, quoted in part, that seems characteristic, for we find Red Jacket, a century and a quarter later, arguing with the missionaries with a masterly logic, that has never yet been answered to the satisfaction of the Iroquois. He said:

"Brothers: you have got our country but are not satisfied, you want to force our religion from us. We understand your religion is written in a Great Book. If it was intended for us as well as you, why did not the Great Spirit give it to us, and not only to us, but to our forefathers? You say that there is but one way to worship the Great Spirit. If there is but one religion, why do you white people dispute so much about it? Why are you not all agreed? You all can read the book. We also have a religion which was given our forefathers, and which has been handed down to us, their children. We worship in that way. It teaches us to be thankful for all the favours we receive—to love each other and to be united. We never quarrel about religion. Brothers; we have been told that you have been preaching near this place. These people are our neighbours. We know them and will wait a little while and see what effect your preaching will have upon them; if we find it does them good—makes them more honest, and less disposed to cheat Indians, we will then consider what you have said to us."

It was this intellectual arrogance of the Iroquois that annoyed the French. Baron La Hontan sums up his feelings in these words: "I concede to the Iroquois the glory they have purchased on several occasions, tho' at the same time I hate that rascally people as much as horns and law suits."

During the Revolutionary war it was the intellectual power of Captain Joseph Brant that held the vast majority of the Iroquois loyal to the British cause. He was a leader recognized by each Iroquois nation as supreme. The whole course of his life shows him to have been the most remarkable Indian of his time, his intellectual vigour leaving a deep impression on Indian and white man alike.

As the years rolled on, after the Revolution, we find among the Iroquois such men as Red Jacket, Cornplanter, Handsome Lake, Farmer's Brother, and Jemmy Johnson. With the breaking of Iroquois power at the close of the Revolution the intellectual power of the Iroquois was diminished, largely through rum and despondency. They were in the mill of the gods and being ground into grist.

As affairs became more settled and schools were opened, which Indians might

attend, the flame was rekindled, and we find the Iroquois brain active again. Among our Grand River Six Nations we find such men and women as John Smoke Johnson, William John Simcoe Kerr, Col. William J. Kerr, Dr. Oronhyatekha, Pauline Johnson, Brant Sero, Josiah Hill, John William Elliott, Asa R. Hill, and others. The Iroquois is finding a new background upon which to react and his greatness intellectually to-day is not of the same kind as a century ago. Now the Iroquois must compete in ability with the white man and equal and surpass him, to be recognized.

It is because Dr. Oronhyatekha was an able physician and a surpassing organizer in fraternal and insurance fields, that he has won recognition, and not because he was a Mohawk who knew the laws of his people. It was because E. Pauline Johnson wrote poems that breathed the very spirit of the Indian and of Canada, that she was hailed as Canada's poetess. The passing of the years has brought new demands for measuring intellectual worth, but we may be sure that Iroquois blood will respond. In passing, we might note, that the brainy Iroquois to-day, in defending his people and their rights as he sees them, will have the powers that oppose him render La Hontan's opinion.

THE CULTURAL EVOLUTION OF THE IROQUOIS.

FACTORS OF DECULTURATION.

The Iroquois of to-day afford the student of sociology or of race history an interesting example of how a group of highly organized aborigines may bring into civilization many distinctively native things, retain its identity, and continue its political integrity, even against great odds.

Undoubtedly the greatest factor in the deculturation of the Iroquois has been the teachings of the Christian missionaries. Christian teaching has undermined the cultural walls of the Iroquois and has reared another structure. Christian teaching, in its war upon "paganism," has blotted out the belief in the old traditions and rites. The convert in his best situation becomes culturally a white man, and, because of his altered viewpoint, soon despises the beliefs of his unenlightened brethren, indeed calling them by a term meaning "they are in darkness." To this day, however, out of some 17,000 Iroquois, at least 2,000 are believers in the old way, and wherever they may be situated they are a potent factor in the social and political life of their people. In some localities, as among the New York Onondagas and the New York Senecas of Tonawanda, they hold the principal offices. The Grand River Six Nations are greatly influenced by the non-Christian element. All that is native is conserved by the "adistowae" or "feather wearers," the name for the so-called pagans.

On the Grand River grant the whole political fabric is native, and many Christians, and all the non-Christians, are ardent upholders of the ancient political system. In general, however, most of the Christian Indians oppose the "chiefs' government" and are striving to establish a form of local government more in consonance with the Dominion system. This will lead of course to the status of citizenship and the complete expunction of the independence of which the Six Nations have so long boasted.

One of the chief factors, after religion, in the deculturation of these Indians is the acquisition of the English tongue and the ability to read. This fact serves



The Six Nation Council House, Ohsweken, Brant Co., Ont.

to make the mental life and the intellectual viewpoint that of the white man, for the Indians have no written literature or periodicals of their own, save a few editions of prayer books, almanacs, and some primers. Many of the non-Christians are quite well acquainted with the white man's books and periodical literature, but, with the philosophy of Red Jacket, still hold to the old way, adducing many subtle arguments, some of which we must confess are hard to answer.

The Iroquois from the very beginning began to adjust himself to the ways of the white man. His powers of adaptation alone have saved him from extinction. Some may say it was his mental superiority, but this assumed superiority was only his perception that if he would survive he must adjust himself to the dominant culture. The tribes that did not became extinct. The Iroquois, after their lesson at Ticonderoga, saw that they were lost without the "thunder poles" of the French. They quickly learned that the French were after pelts and other forest produce. They gave up their bows and stone knives for guns and steel blades. With these new implements they blazed their way to political power. With them they might control the fur yielding areas, and with these under control, they might choose between the English and the French for their markets. They had many a bitter lesson but they learned to trade, and they did so with great astuteness, when we consider the white man's ways of getting the better of a bargain.

Then came the white man with his treaty. The Iroquois lost much, but, for aborigines, they held on to more than the ordinary Indian people were capable of doing. They were too powerful a people for the intruding whites to completely expatriate. Their orators and statesmen ably parried the blades of the best treaty-makers that the whites could bring to them, but in the end they found that a paper once signed contained verbiage of the nature of which they had never dreamed. The white man beat them by his form of bargaining and not by his powers of persuasion in debate. In the last analysis the white man was more capable as a cheat.

With every development of trade and every method of making a living that came to the Iroquois, they were forced to make some change, but their own culture was flexible and they modified their ways to meet the necessity, still holding to their own folk ways, though the missionaries made hundreds of converts. They even forced the white man, who met them in council, to adopt their methods of procedure. The white man, in matters of procedure, was always at the mercy of the Iroquois. This was a distinct advantage to the Indians. It served as a cultural anchor which the white man recognized.

Up to the time of the Revolutionary war the aboriginal culture of the Iroquois dominated their national life. Where they could, they used native material, but where it was of greater advantage, the white man's wares were substituted. Even under these conditions many of the old implements were used. Up to this time the Iroquois made pottery vessels, native pipes, flint implements, and a vast number of things of bark, wood, and fibre, not to speak of skins. Their customs, while they had these things in profusion, were distinctive, and Christianity made slow progress. Dependence upon the white man came when the white man's goods were cheaper than their own. By giving up their labour and their pelts they could secure the European's material, but while they purchased the brass kettle and iron knife, they were at the same time buying dependence, for they were acquiring things they could not make and leaning upon these things for their necessities. Thus there was the inevitable conflict between the old and the new, with the new way ever gaining momentum.

So long as the native government remained, however, the Iroquois felt secure. So long as the governments of the white man were in treaty relations with the Iroquois, and paid over certain treaty funds, the tribe was conserved and to that extent the native horizon was circumscribed. When the white man says to the Indian, "Our treaties are at an end and we now pay over to you individually all we owe you," the financial backbone of tribalism will be broken, for then the Indian's horizon will be extended. He will be forced to look into the white man's world. He will find that his grant or his reservation is not nearly so desirable as the wider field of opportunity that he finds in the great body politic. One great adjustment must come, however; it is that the Indian must see that he will lose his real property unless he contributes to the general support of government in the form of taxes. Almost all the Iroquois object to taxation by a white man's community or state.

To-day the vast majority of all the Iroquois people are actually or nominally Christian in their religious adherence. They are so, first from conviction, and second because those among whom they work and make a living are Christians. The social restraints of a Christian community tend to turn the Iroquois into the religious ways of the white man.

An old Seneca chief was once questioned as to why he still remained faithful to the religion of his fathers. He was reminded that his house was built with nails, and of mill lumber, that his clothing was from the white man's factory, that he no longer wore moccasins but shoes, and that even his long house in which he worshipped was built like a white man's building. Why, then, he was asked did he remain "adistowae," when he made his money and lived like a Canadian. He replied, "Our religion is not one of houses, or shoes, or of bark lodges, or moccasins, or feathers; it is a thing in my heart."

His answer was a worthy one, but we must still inquire, if this is so, what element will change his heart? Will it be commerce or the teachings of the cross?

The great cultural change among the Iroquois will come not alone from the church and from the school, but when the Indians' interests in every way are more Caucasian than Indian. When it is no longer of social, intellectual, or commercial advantage for the Iroquois to be an Indian, an avalanche will fall. Old things will have passed away to be recalled only by vague traditions, or by the accounts in books. But here again is the possibility of an Iroquoian renaissance. When the Iroquois has merged his life in that of the world and fights with the pale face for an even chance to gain bread, clothing, shelter and such boons for his family, and succeeds so much that he has a surplusage of capital, we believe that many will think of the old days of their fathers. Religious prejudice and social pressure alone will prevent action, but in many free circles action will come and be encouraged. The native pride inherent in the Iroquois will assert itself in many instances, and the virile descendant will be seen tapping himself on his chest and saying, "I am an Iroquois! My ancestors were the greatest aboriginal power in America, they had an ideal government that assured the widest freedom and democracy, they had woman suffrage, the initiative, the referendum, the recall and public ownership. They believed in disarmament and a universal League of Peace, and, to secure these things, thrashed all the tribes east of the Mississippi and south of Hudson Bay. We were the first progressives, the only red men who won in the game of wits with the white man to the very end. Though I now give no political allegiance to the Great League, now passed away, I am yet an Iroquois!"

THE BLOOD AMALGAMATION.

The interblending of the Iroquois with the whites began at a comparatively early period of the European invasion. The first mixed bloods, it may be believed, came through Huron mothers from the Laurentian basin. Here were the French forts and trading posts, and, if we may believe the French accounts, the Huron women were glad to have French husbands who were reputed to be better providers. All of French Acadia was influenced by the French-Indian metis. The great adaptability of the French, who in the Indian country were willing to live and to be as Indians were, made them general favourites with the aborigines, and, under the influence of the Catholic priests, there were many marriages duly solemnized by the church. The Canadian Indians were thus knit to the French by numerous family ties. When the power of France in later years waned, we hear the Indian of Canada exclaiming, "What a pity the French were defeated; their young men used to marry our daughters!"

It was not until later than the Huron mixture began that the confederated Iroquois began to show evidences of French *bois-brulé*. The Mohawks began to interbreed with the Dutch soon after the establishment of Fort Orange, while the Onondagas and Senecas were influenced first by the French. Later came the English traders and English blood began to flow in the veins of the Iroquois. Much of this mixture came from marriages made by Indian custom and sanctioned by Iroquois law, but unfortunately the white man in many cases did not feel bound by the Indian law and broke it when he so desired, leaving his Indian wife and children at his convenience. But such was not the case always. An instance among the French is that of Baron Jeane Vincint de St. Castin, who married the daughter of Madockawando, an Abenaki chief, and had a large number of children; and among the English that of Sir William Johnson, who married Molly Brant by Indian custom, and later, to legitimize his children under British law, had the marriage sanctioned and celebrated by the church.

These marriages or alliances were between white men and Indian women. There were few white women in the forest to marry and thus the Indian women were taken. The Indian women saw advantages in this, for their white husbands took better care of them, they felt safer, and might rear their children with an intimate knowledge of the white man's ways. The economic end, even in aboriginal life, displays its advantages and serves as an allurements.

With the Iroquois conquest of the Canadian tribes and the adoption of thousands of prisoners, the Iroquois absorbed much of this mingled blood, but the red skin of the Indian was predominant, and the blood of the European, for a considerable time, but slightly bleached the complexion of the Iroquois, and when it did, it was by a direct alliance. In the forest, when the metis married back into his own blood-stream, the copper tinge appeared as of yore. It is physically the superior, but perhaps psychically not so, in the new mental stimuli that the white man's blood brings. The red man's mind awakens from its conservatism when European fire warms it to wider dreams.

Mixture with the British was most common in New York, and continued up to the Revolutionary war and long after, not yet having ceased.

With the gradual civilization of the Indians and the economic stability of many of their best men, white women were in numerous cases taken by them as wives. This has been particularly true among the Iroquois of Ontario and New York during the past fifty years. Iroquois men of ability and prominence have in



Iroquois hunter.

frequent instances married white teachers, missionaries, and others who lived in the proximity of Indian settlements. Before this time the female element came through the female children of captives, or directly from captive girl children who had reached maturity. The Iroquois often allowed captive white males to marry captive white females but claimed the offspring as their own. They also reared captive white girls and allowed them to choose their mates. The marriage of Mary Jamison, "the White Woman of Genesee" is a case in point. There are numerous Seneca descendants of Mary Jamison to-day. Instances of recent inter-blending in Canada are the Hills of Grand River, whose father, John Hill, married a Canadian woman. Hilton Hill, the assistant in the Indian Office at Brantford, is one of the children of this marriage. In New York, among the Seneca families with white mothers are the Pierces, the Kennedys, the Jamisons, the Pattersons, and the Parkers.

For over three hundred years this process of race amalgamation has been going on, until there are few Iroquois families, indeed, who can justly claim freedom from some trace of white blood. This has resulted in the change of blood quantum from full Iroquois, or rather full Indian, to rather less than the three-quarters Indian and one-quarter white, as a general average. There are numerous half-bloods by intermarriage with whites, and hundreds of "Iroquois" who are of one-quarter, and even less, Indian blood. The blood blending is increasing more rapidly now than previously, and in another two generations we may expect that the Grand River and the New York Iroquois will be less than half Indian. It is quite likely that the Iroquois of St. Regis and Caughnawaga are even now less than half-bloods, the predominant blood being French.

There are sometimes strange intermarriages. But first let it be said that there are few alliances with the negroes. The Iroquois seem to have never accepted the black man, or perhaps the black man the Iroquois, as a general thing. Some negro blood crept into the Iroquoian stock through the southern Tuscarora, into the Canadian Six Nations, in one or two families, through the American run-away slaves, and into the Sunfish Family of the New York Senecas through a negro who lived at Buffalo creek about 1815. On the whole, however, the Iroquois is less inclined to take the black man to wed than the white man is.

When the Iroquois gets into a great cosmopolitan centre, as Montreal or New York, odd alliances begin. We might quote instances by name of Indian men marrying German women, Chinese half-castes, and Mexicans. Others, as some of the returned Iroquois soldiers, have chosen British brides. In the great cities Indian women have married well in a great many cases, taking white husbands, Canadians and Americans. Some have married Italians, some Poles, some Swedes. In general the Indian woman of education to-day, when she marries out of her tribe, marries well, as might be cited in the case of numerous tribes, as well as the Iroquois.

Strange things happen when marriages are considered. We know of an instance where a German woman married a Chinese merchant in New York and had two children by him. Later a Mohawk married the lady and reared the children. They always posed as Iroquois, though without a drop of Indian blood. They frequently dressed in Iroquois costume and appeared in shows as such. Later, one went to China, where he became prominent in the revolution.

Racial amalgamation is a potent agent in the deculturation of the Iroquois, and is rapidly and surely making the dominant strain European. While this is so, the Iroquois, while they can preserve their political identity, are able to say that

they are Iroquois. Thus, to-day, to be an Iroquois does not of necessity mean a full-blood Indian. From a relatively remote time the Iroquois were a political and social system rather than a blood stream. It is not the blood but the spirit that is Iroquois, and this spirit has continued its vitality with remarkable vigour, even into the twentieth century.

THE IROQUOIS IN THE WORLD'S WAR.

In both Canada and the United States the Iroquois responded quickly and vigorously to the call to arms. In this province (Ontario) the members of the Iroquois Confederacy were particularly active, for they had felt for many years that they must keep fit as defenders of the realm. We cannot enumerate each name, but more than 400 volunteers responded, this being the largest number of fighting men, in proportion to the population from which it was drawn, in all Canada. The Iroquois were patriotic.

Because of the peculiar laws of the Six Nations' council, the Chiefs could not participate in war preparations, being the guardians of the "Great Peace." As individuals, however, they responded nobly, those who had eligible sons sending them to enlisting stations. For a long time these men had been training and had for years one of the champion sharpshooter companies in Canada. So patriotic were the Six Nations that one of their most prominent Chiefs, Jacob Johnson, who held a commission as captain of an active company in the Canadian militia, tried to get into active service, but was rejected in the end on account of his age. His son, Ansloe, was young enough, however, and went as many another chief's son went.

The Canadian Six Nation Indians were mostly in the 114th regiment, (Brock Rangers), and participated in the heaviest fighting in France. Two won Victoria Crosses, and if the tales of these boys may be believed many of their fellows who were able to evade conspicuous places did an effective work that deserved the Cross. The Iroquois fight for their principles and not for reward.

When the soldiers of the Six Nations returned both the Chiefs and the Warriors Welcome Association gave public demonstrations. The address of Chief Elliott follows as an example of Iroquois oratory and patriotism:

Six Nations Indian Reserve,

Ohsweken, Ont.,

Tuesday, July 1, 1919.

To the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the 114th Battalion (Brock's Rangers) and Indian Members of Other Units of the C.E.F.:

We, the executive officers and members of the Six Nations Soldiers Welcome Association, on this auspicious occasion, tender to you our brave defenders of King and Empire a right royal, hearty and cordial welcome home to our reserve. We in all honour extend to you, our brave boys, the right hand of friendship, and accord to you all honour for the noble and chivalrous part which you played in the great tragic world war which has just now ended.

Words utterly fail to convey our true feelings of pride and joy at the thought of your deeds of valour upon the battle-scarred field of Flanders and France, of your brilliant and laudable victory over the German arch enemy of peace and of mankind, and of your triumphal return home to us in glorious distinction, and crowned with laurels of victory. To you in this trying crisis it was not necessary to sound the bugles' blast to call you to the defence of your King and Empire;

you could not be held in leash, but you proved in this crucial period descendants of worthy, brave and warlike grandsires.

You thought not of the ease and comforts of your homes, reckoned not the great sacrifices of everything in life worth living for; but, like true loyal patriots, following the example of your forefathers, you saw only one trail, the path of duty, and you chose and followed it. To some it meant a glorious, honourable death on the field of battle; to many of you it meant a glorious victory over a relentless, savage enemy, and German world-domination and oppression.

We are the descendants of warlike grandsires, who have fought the battles of the British Empire for 300 years; they have emblazoned the pages of history with their victories under Gen. Wolfe against Gen. Montcalm at Quebec again in 1776, and again in 1812-14. But now you have just returned from overseas from the greatest war that the world has ever experienced; you have passed through the trying crucible of war, and you have endured the greatest hardships possible for men to live through and acquitted yourselves like men; you now return to us covered with glory; you have indelibly inscribed upon the emblazoned escutcheon of the British Empire, of Canada and of the Six Nations in greater, more livid characters, a name for yourselves and the Six Nations, greater, more honourable than ever before.

You have most nobly upheld the honour and warlike good name of the Six Nations, and you are the only representatives of us who fought our battles and thereby renewed our treaties and compacts with the King, and upheld the good name of our grandsires.

Few people (and none fully) upon this reserve realized the great hardships which you had to endure of fatigue, hunger, thirst and pestilence, and of the other vicissitudes of war, of extreme cold, snow, rain and heat.

Our people at home sat in fancied security, while you, our brave and noble boys, fought for us in defence of our very homes, world liberty and peace. And now, that through your strenuous efforts, through the battle smoke of many a hard fought field you and our allies have brought home a glorious victory and peace, freedom of speech and action to the whole world. We hope that in the resumption of your civil duties you may be as great a credit to the nation as citizens as you have proven yourselves as soldiers, and that you may be long spared in life by the Almighty God to make useful, thrifty members of society and to propagate amongst the Six Nations that spirit of loyalty to King and Empire and to law and order which has been ever a characteristic of the Six Nations.

In conclusion, once more we accord you the palm of honour and laud you for your noble deeds of valour, self-sacrifice and bravery upon the fields of battle in our defence and in the defence of King and Empire.

Hurrah! Hurrah!! Hurrah!!! Well and nobly done, brave boys of the 114th (Brock's Rangers), and other Canadian units—your glory and honour live forever.

Signed in behalf of the S. N. S. W. A.

CHIEF J. W. M. ELLIOTT.

Co. Sergt.-Maj., 37th Regiment, Secretary.

ATTEST:

CAPT. J. S. JOHNSON,

H. Co., 37th Regiment, Vice-President.

MAJ. GORDON J. SMITH,

Supt. of Six Nations Indians, President.

CONCLUSION.

The influence of the Iroquois family upon the history and the development of Canada has been a profound one. The Huron Iroquois were the allies of the French and laboured for them until their political and military power waned. The confederated Iroquois threw the weight of their forces against the Hurons and the French, effectually wiping out the Hurons and their cognate tribes, barring the routes of the French to their lower Mississippi colonies, and, as allies of the British, standing like a wall of protection to them. The Iroquois conquered Canada before the British did, and laid claim to the entire area of their conquests. So deeply did the Iroquois impress themselves into Canadian history that the entire history of colonial Canada is interwoven with the story of the Iroquois. So great a writer as Francis Parkman, throughout his notable series of volumes on Canadian history, writes of the Iroquois almost as much as he does of the attempts at colonization.

The Iroquois have never ceased to be an influence in Canada, and their part in the war of the Revolution and the war of 1812 demonstrated their loyalty to the British cause. They have indeed been "His Majesty's faithful allies." Many a man of Iroquois descent has influenced the development of Canada, and even before the days of Brant. Many of the families of mingled descent in the St. Lawrence valley have the blood of the Iroquois in their veins. The Iroquois have produced able military men, able organizers, able writers and poets, able musicians, able thinkers and good citizens. They have prospered under British overlordship and the combined British and Canadian policy has permitted at least some of the tribes to retain their own internal form of government. Great Britain has set a notable example in the recognition of "smaller nations," and the Six Nations of Ontario to-day present an instance of how a smaller people, though totally surrounded by the whites, may govern themselves and preserve their tribal or national independence, with the dominant power faithfully observing its treaties instead of disregarding them because it has the power to do so. It has been an interesting experiment and withal a successful one, so much that to-day the Province of Ontario has within its borders an example of how an aboriginal nation may exist under its own laws,—laws that were evolved in the stone age before the white man came,—and yet modify its life so as to meet the requirements of a new period of social and economic development.

The Iroquois in Canadian history do not appear only as a native people who faded away, and who are interesting only because we may make archaeological and ethnological studies of them. They were a positive force and survived under pressure,—they have been the makers of history. Their impress is indelible and they have given us both the name Ontario and Canada.

NOTE.—In the preparation of this paper I am greatly indebted for my basic data to the writings of Lieutenant-Colonel Laidlaw, Frederick Houghton, of the Buffalo Academy of Natural Sciences, and particularly of Arthur C. Parker, Esq., New York State Archæologist, whose many publications in the "American Anthropologist," the "Bulletin of the New York State Museum," and the "Researches of the N. Y. State Archæological Association," contain much of the highest value to students of eastern archæology. This study of the Iroquois of Canada is based, therefore, upon the best authorities.



The manners and customs of the pre-historic races of North America are rapidly passing away under the baleful influences of our modern civilization, associated with many other disturbing elements. Such being the case it becomes our duty to preserve a record of their mortuary customs and collect such data as may at present be obtainable. There is a great similarity of custom and many methods of disposing of the corpse the world over. Some of the rites performed by the barbarians and semi-civilized nations of ancient times have been handed down to the present. From the ice-bound habitation of the northern Athabaskan to the civilized lands of old Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, we find the rites and customs of disposing of their dead as various as those performed in pre-historic and historic times by the tribes and nations of the eastern hemisphere.

In classifying the various methods of burial by the Indians north of Mexico the following might be given as the most common:

1. Cremation—partial or entire destruction of the body.
2. By embalming or mummifying the remains—frequently found on the Pacific coast in caves.
3. Grave burials.
4. Surface burial with earth and stone as a covering forming a mound.
5. Tree and scaffold burials.
6. Consigning the body to the water.
7. Urn burial frequently associated with cremation.
8. Ossuarial burial—"Feast of the Dead."

CREMATION.

The great antiquity of cremation makes it particularly interesting. It was a common custom amongst the American tribes, especially among those living on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, although there is undoubted evidence that it was practised by the tribes of this province. After many of their tribal battles, the bodies of the killed were cremated in their bark houses and their burning stockades. The evidence of a funeral pyre with the corpse placed thereon was not prevalent in the eastern part of this continent, but frequently practised in the west. By the reports handed down to us, partial cremation was also performed by many of the southern tribes. In numerous instances burial places were discovered where the bodies had been placed with the face up, and covered with a coating of plastic clay about an inch thick. A pile of wood was then placed

on top and fired, which consumed the body and baked the clay which frequently retained the impression of the body. This was then lightly covered with earth. Foster, in his "Pre-historic Races" described this form of cremation among the Cherokees of North Carolina. Many other methods of cremation and partial cremation were performed by our native races, particularly those of the warmer climes.

By the writings of some of the early travellers one would think one was transported to India and gazing upon the funeral pyres of the Hindoos. These rites of the ancients are now rapidly becoming a custom among civilized nations. It seems as if our ancient Indian races shared in Shakespeare's shudder at the thought of rotting in the dismal grave, for it is the one passion of his superstitions to think of the soul of his departed friend set free and purified by the swift purging of the flames, not dragged down to be clogged and bound in the mouldering body, earth covered, but borne up in the soft, warm chariots of the smoke toward the beautiful sun to bask in his warmth and light, and then to fly away to the Happy Water Land.

EMBALMING OR MUMMIFYING.

Embalming, as done by the Egyptians, was absolutely unknown in America. The preservation of the body after death was mostly accomplished by desiccation. According to the older writers it appears that mummifying was resorted to by the Indian tribes of Virginia. The Carolina and Florida mummies have been found in the saltpetre caves of Kentucky, and the probabilities are that no special care was taken to preserve these bodies. The cave surroundings were enough to accomplish the embalming. Amongst our Indians in this province the art was unknown. British Columbia coast and that of Alaska have supplied museums with some excellent specimens.

Page 58 illustrates mummified bodies in the Provincial Museum. These bodies represent one method of burial in British Columbia. Upwards of 200 bodies, preserved in a similar condition, were found in an island cave off the west coast of Vancouver, by Mr. John A. Coath. The smaller mummy was wrapped in cedar bark blankets, and covered by split cedar boards. They are supposed to have belonged to the Clayoquot people.

* Beverly, in his description of funeral rites, says: "The Indians are religious in preserving the bodies of their kings and rulers after death, which they execute in the following manner: first, they neatly flay off the skin as entire as they can, slitting it only in the back, then they pick all the flesh off the bones as clean as possible, leaving the sinews fastened to the bones, that they may preserve the joints together; then they dry the bones in the sun, and put them into the skin again, which in the meantime has been kept from drying or shrinking; when the bones are placed right in the skin, they nicely fill up the vacuities with a very fine white sand. After this they sew up the skin again, and the body looks as if the flesh had not been removed. They take care to keep the skin from shrinking, by the help of a little oil or grease, which saves it also from corruption. The skin being thus prepared, they lay it in an apartment for that purpose, upon a large shelf raised above the floor. This shelf is spread with mats, for the corpse to rest easy on, and screened with the same, to keep it from the dust. The flesh they lay upon hurdles in the sun to dry; and when it is thoroughly dried, it is sewed up in a basket, and set at the feet of the corpse to which it belongs. In this place

* Bur. Amer. Ethn., Vol. I, page 131.



Mummified remains, Provincial Museum.



Mummified remains encased, Alaska.

also they set up a *Quioccos*, or idol, which they believe will be a guard to the corpse. Here, night and day, one or other of the priests must give his attendance, to take care of the dead bodies. Such great respect and veneration have these ignorant and unpolished people for their princes even after they are dead."

GRAVE BURIAL.

Probably the most common method of burial among North American Indians has been that of inhumation or interment in the ground, and this has taken place in a great variety of ways. The simplest form and probably the most common, both amongst our Huron-Iroquois Indians and the various Algonquin tribes, was that of making a round hole about five feet deep in which the body, after being properly prepared, was placed in an upright position, resting upon its haunches. The corpse was well surrounded with furs and bark, and covered so that no earth touched the body. The preparation of the body after death is quite unique. Frequently, while the death-rattle might yet be faintly heard in the throat, and the natural warmth had not departed from the body, the knees were strongly bent upon the chest and the legs flexed upon the thighs. The arms were also flexed upon each side of the chest and the head bent forward upon the knees. A lariat was used to firmly bind the limbs and body in this position; birch and grass were then wrapped round the body and this again tightly corded. This method of preparing the body was very prevalent amongst the Indians of this province (Ontario).

M. B. Kent, describing the rites of the Sacs and Foxes, states that "These Indians were careful, in burying their dead, to prevent the earth coming in contact with the body, and this custom has been followed by a number of different tribes. The body was buried in a grave made about 21½ feet deep, and was laid always with the head towards the east, the burial taking place as soon after death as possible. The grave was prepared by putting bark in the bottom of it before the corpse was deposited, with a plank covering made and secured some distance above the body. The plank was made by splitting trees, until intercourse with the whites enabled them to obtain sawed timber. The corpse was always enveloped in a blanket, and prepared as for a long journey in life, no coffin being used.

*Every relative of the deceased had to throw some article in the grave, either food, clothing, or other material. There was no rule stating the nature of what was to be added to the collection, simply a requirement that something must be deposited, if it were only a piece of soiled and faded calico. After the corpse was lowered into the grave some brave addressed the dead, instructing him to walk directly westward, that he would soon discover moccasin tracks, which he must follow until he came to a great river, which is the river of death; when there, he would find a pole across the river, which, if he has been honest, upright, and good, will be straight, upon which he could readily cross to the other side; but if his life had been one of wickedness and sin, the pole would be very crooked, and in the attempt to cross upon it he would be precipitated into the turbulent stream and lost forever. The brave also told him if he crossed the river in safety the Great Father would receive him, take out his old brains and give him new ones, and then he would have reached the happy hunting grounds, always be happy, and have eternal life. After burial a feast was always called, and a portion of the food of which each and every relative was partaking was burned to furnish subsistence to the spirit upon its journey."

* Bur. Amer. Ethn. Vol I, page 94-95.

Single graves are to be found in the neighbourhood of their village sites in all parts of this province (Ontario). In the fortified village in Whitchurch Tp., York County, numerous single graves have been opened. They were on the hill-side, immediately without the fortification. Within the fortification there were single burial sites; one was unearthed last year beneath a pine stump, from which the tree had been removed some sixty years ago. The tree was then probably 200 years old. The method of burial could not be ascertained. In the Shaw-Wood site, near London, many single graves were found within the fortification, and probably many more will be found in the future when the site is carefully examined.

After visiting the ruins of St. Marie I, on Lot 1, Con. 1, Tay Township, and proceeding eastward a couple of miles, Mr. Dutton's residence was sighted, situated on Lot 2, Con. 6, Tay Township, and a warm reception greeted us from Mrs. Dutton, who informed us that many artifacts had been gathered for the museum. Mr. Dutton, with his usual courtesy, accompanied us to view the grave-yard, and the adjoining ash-beds, indicating an extensive village site, which Mr. Dutton thinks is that of the ancient site of St. Louis. The gravel ridge, which extends east of the residence, rising in places over 100 feet above the surrounding country, has at its summit an extensive gravel pit used for road purposes. On the face of this pit are a number of single grave burials. The discolouration of the sand indicates not only the situation but the size of the grave. They were round and about five feet deep. The bones removed therefrom were evidently bound in the usual Indian custom and the corpses placed there on their haunches.

SURFACE BURIAL.

Interment by this method was only practised to a limited extent, and in this province mostly amongst the Algonquins. The method of preparing the corpse was the usual way of folding it up. A few years ago, under the direction of Mr. T. Webster, of Lakefield, an Algonquin grave was opened on the banks of Clear Lake. It was a surface burial; four skeletons were there; the bones were in the position just described. The four skulls were in the centre with skeletons radiating around. The mound was about twelve feet long by six broad, and about four in height at centre; the earth covering was intermixed with stones, and beside the skeletons on the floor of the grave were found the usual evidences of fire. Large pieces of charcoal and ashes still remained, probably used to light the way for the departed spirits to their future hunting grounds.

A method of interment, so closely allied to surface burial that it may be considered under that heading, is the one employed by some of the Chippewas and swampy Cress. A small cavity is scooped out and the body deposited therein, covered with a little dirt, the mound thus formed being covered either with planks, poles, or birch bark.

Another method of surface burial was done by digging a trough out of a log, placing the body in it and covering it. It is said that this form of burial was made by special request. Doubtless there was some peculiar superstition attached to this mode.

M. de la Potherie gives an excellent account of surface burial as practised by the Iroquois:

“When the sick man dies, they put him in a sitting posture, and anoint his hair and the entire body with animal oil; and smear red paint on his face; they put for him all kinds of beautiful feathers, glass beads, and cowries, and array him in the most beautiful clothes they can find, whilst the relatives and old women



Exposed graves in gravel pit on Dutton farm, Simcoe Co.

keep up a continual weeping. This ceremony over, the marriage relations bring several presents: some are to dry up the tears, and the others to serve as cushions for the deceased: some of them are reserved to cover the grave, to prevent, they say, the plague from disturbing him, and they spread very decorously skins of bears and roebucks to serve as a bed for him. They put for him his personal ornaments along with a bag of flour, maize, meat, his spoon, and, generally, all that a man wants who intends to make a long journey, along with all the presents given to him at his death: if he has been a warrior, they give him his arms to make use of in the regions of the dead.

"The corpse is afterwards covered with the bark of trees, upon which they throw earth and a quantity of stones, and it is surrounded with stones to prevent disinterment by wild animals.

"This kind of funeral takes place only in their village: when they die afield, they are put in a shell of bark between the branches of trees, or they are raised up on four posts. They observe the same funeral rites for the women and young girls. All those who were present at the obsequies profit to the extent of the entire wardrobe of the deceased; and if he had nothing, the relatives supply the deficiency. Thus they do not weep in vain. The mourning consists in neither cutting nor greasing the hair, and in keeping one-self neglected without any adornment, and covered with wretched clothing. The father and mother wear mourning for their son: if the father dies, the boys wear it, and the daughters (wear it) for their mother."

*"If there be anything in the world that is sacred among the Huron-Iroquois it is their law of burial. Their care in this matter greatly exceeds anything that is done in France. They are singularly lavish in proportion to their means, and despoil themselves to clothe their dead and to preserve carefully the bones of their relatives, in order that they may repose after their death in the same spot. Never would we have believed that our Christians would so soon renounce this claim of affection so firmly implanted in nature; but Faith is a sword that severs the soul from the body, and children from their fathers."

SCAFFOLD AND TREE BURIAL.

This may be called aerial sepulture proper, placing the mortal remains on scaffolds or in the limbs of trees. It was extensively practised both by our Huron-Iroquois, as well as the Algonquin tribes.

Scaffold burial was very extensively practised by our Chippewa Indians and was one of the methods of disposing of the corpse until the great feast of the dead was called to take place. In the disposing they wrapped the body tightly in bark and furs, wound it all over with thongs, made of the hide of some animal, and placed it reclining on the back at full length on a scaffold made for the purpose. These scaffolds are about 8-10 feet high and made by planting four forked sticks firmly in the ground, one at each corner; then placing others across on top so as to form a floor, on which the body is securely fastened. The Indians, being in all things most superstitious, attach a sacredness to these scaffolds and all the material used on or about the dead. The Chippewas frequently planted near these posts the wild hop or some other kind of running vine which spreads over the corpse.

All the work about winding up the dead, building the scaffold, and placing

* J. R., Vol. XXIII, page 31.

the dead upon it, was done by the women only. When an Indian dies, and in some cases even before death, the friends and relations assemble at the lodge and begin crying over the departed or departing one. This consists in uttering the most hideous, heart-rending wails and lamentations in which all join until exhausted. This is usually kept up until the body is removed.

Morgan, who alludes to this aerial method of burial, states that "The body of the deceased was exposed upon a bark scaffolding erected upon poles or secured upon the limbs of trees, where it was left to waste to a skeleton. After this had been effected by the process of decomposition in the open air, the bones were removed either to a former house of deceased, or to a small bark-house by its side, prepared for their reception. After the lapse of some years it was customary to collect their skeletons from the whole community around and consign them to a common resting place."



Scaffold burial.

They never bear out the corpses of the dead through the door of the lodge, but through that part toward which the sick person turned when he expired. They think that the soul flies out through the smoke-hole; and, in order that it may not linger through longing for its old home, nor while departing breathe upon any of the children—who by such an act would be, as they think, doomed to death—they beat the walls of the wigwams with frequent blows of a club, in order that they may compel the soul to depart more quickly. They believe it to be immortal. That it may not thereafter perish with hunger, they bury with the body a large quantity of provisions; also garments, pots, and various utensils of great expense, and acquired by many years' labour, in order, they say, that he may use them and pass his time more suitably in the kingdom of the dead. The tombs of the chiefs are raised a little from the ground; upon them they place poles joined in the form of a pyramid; they add a bow, arrows, shield and other insignia of war; but upon the tombs of the women they place necklaces and collars.

Father Le Jeune, in *Relation*, Vol. X, states that "Our savages are not savages as regards the duties that nature itself constrains us to render to the dead. They do not yield in this respect to many nations much more civilized. You might say that all their exertions, their labours, and their trading, concern almost entirely the amassing of something with which to honour the dead. When anyone's health is despaired of, not only do they make no difficulty in telling him that his life is near its close, but they even prepare in his presence all that is needed for his burial, and they often show him the robe, the shoes and the belt which he is to



Tree burial.

wear. As soon as the sick man has drawn his last breath they place him in the position in which he is to be in the grave. After these duties are performed the whole cabin begins to resound with cries, groans, and wails."

Catlin, in his "American Indian," Vol. I, page 89, gives the following description of burials by the Mandans: "These people never bury the dead, but place the bodies on slight scaffolds just above the reach of human hands, and out of the way of wolves and dogs; and they are there left to moulder and decay. This cemetery, or place of deposit for the dead, is just back of the village, on a level prairie; and, with all its appearances, history, forms, ceremonies, etc., is one of the strangest and most interesting objects to be described in the vicinity of this peculiar race.

"Whenever a person dies in the Mandan village, and the customary honours and

condolences are paid to his remains, the body is dressed in its best attire, painted, oiled, feasted, and supplied with bow and quiver, shield, pipe and tobacco, knife, flint and steel, with provisions enough to last him a few days on the journey which he is to perform. A fresh buffalo's skin, just taken from the animal's back, is wrapped around the body, and tightly bound and wound with thongs of raw hide from head to foot. Then other robes are soaked in water, till they are quite soft and elastic, and these are also bandaged around the body in the same manner, and tied fast with thongs, which are wound with great care and exactness, so as to exclude the action of the air from all parts of the body.

"There is then a separate scaffold erected for it, constructed on four upright posts, a little higher than human hands can reach; and on the tops of these are small poles passing around from one post to the other; across which a number of willow-rods are laid, just strong enough to support the body, which is laid upon them on its back, with its feet carefully presented towards the rising sun."

Page 63 shows the character of Mandan remains that were met with in numerous places on the Mississippi River. Their mode of resting their dead upon scaffolds is not so peculiar to them as positively to distinguish them from Sioux, who sometimes bury in the same way; but the excavations for their earth-covered wigwams, which I have said are two feet deep in the ground, with the ends of the decayed timbers remaining in them, are peculiar and conclusive evidence of their being of Mandan construction; and the custom of leaving the skulls bleached upon the ground in circles, instead of burying them as the other tribes do, forms also a strong evidence of the fact that they are Mandan remains.

In most of these sites of their ancient towns, however, I have been unable to find about their burial places these characteristic deposits of the skulls; from which I conclude, that whenever they deliberately moved to a different region, they buried the skulls out of respect to the dead. I found, just back of one of these sites of their ancient towns, however, and at least 500 miles below where they now live the same arrangement of skulls. They had lain so long, however, exposed to the weather, that they were reduced almost to a powder, except the teeth, which mostly seemed polished and sound as ever. It seems that no human hands had dared to meddle with the dead; and that even their enemies had respected them, for every one, and there were at least two hundred in one circle, had mouldered to chalk, in its exact relative position, as they had been placed in a circle.

W. F. Cleveland, of Nebraska, gives an excellent description of this form of disposal of the dead among the Teton Sioux, briefly describing their funeral ceremonies and mourning observances. He states: "Though some few of this tribe may lay their dead in rude boxes, either burying them when implements for digging can be had, or, when they have no means of making a grave, placing them on top of the ground on some hill or other slight elevation, yet this is done in imitation of the whites, and their general custom, as a people, probably does not differ in any essential way from that of their forefathers for many generations in the past. In disposing of the dead, they wrap the body tightly in blankets or robes (sometimes both), wind it all over with thongs made of the hide of some animal, and place it, reclining on the back at full length, either in the branches of some tree or on a scaffold made for the purpose. These scaffolds are about eight feet high and made by planting four forked sticks firmly in the ground, one at each corner, and then placing others across on top, so as to form a floor, on which the body is securely fastened. Sometimes more than one body is placed on the same scaffold, though generally a separate one is made for each occasion. These Indians, being in all

things most superstitious, attach a kind of sacredness to these scaffolds and all the material used on or about the dead. This superstition is in itself sufficient to prevent any of their own people from disturbing the dead, and for one of another nation to in any wise meddle with them is considered an offence not too severely punished by death. The same feeling also prevents them from ever using old scaffolds or any of the wood which has been used about them, even for firewood, though the necessity may be very great, for fear some evil consequences will follow. It is also the custom, though not universally followed, when bodies have been for two years on the scaffolds, to take them down and bury them underground.

“All the work about winding up the dead, building the scaffold, and placing the dead upon it, is done by women only, who, after having finished their labour, return and bring the men, to show them where the body is placed, that they may be able to find it in future. Valuables of all kinds, such as weapons, ornaments, pipes, etc.—in short, whatever the deceased valued most highly while living, and locks of hair cut from the heads of the mourners at his death, are always bound up with the body. In case the dead was a man of importance, or if the family could afford it, even though he were not, one of the several horses (generally, in the former case, those which the departed thought most of) is shot and placed under the scaffold. The idea in this is that the spirit of the horse will accompany and be of use to his spirit in the ‘happy hunting grounds,’ or, as these people express it, ‘the spirit land.’”

When an Indian dies, and in some cases even before death occurs, the friends and relatives assemble at the lodge and begin crying over the departed or departing one. This consists in uttering the most heartrending, almost hideous, wails and lamentations, in which all join until exhausted. Then the mourning ceases for a time until some one starts it again, when all join in as before and keep it up until unable to cry longer. This is kept up until the body is removed. This crying is done almost wholly by women, who gather in large numbers on such occasions, and among them are a few who are professional mourners. These are generally old women and go, whenever a person is expected to die, to take the leading part in the lamentations, knowing that they will be well paid at the distribution of goods which follows. As soon as death takes place, the body is dressed by the women in the best garments and blankets obtainable—new ones, if they can be afforded. The crowd gathered near continue wailing piteously, and from time to time cut locks of hair from their own heads with knives, and throw them on the dead body. Those who wish to show their grief most strongly cut themselves in various places, generally in the legs and arms, with their knives or pieces of flint, more commonly the latter, causing the blood to flow freely over their persons. This custom is followed to a less degree by the men.

A body is seldom kept longer than one day, as, besides the desire to get the dead out of sight, the fear that the disease which caused the death will communicate itself to others of the family causes them to hasten the disposition of the body as soon as they are certain that death has actually taken place.

They bury with the dead man his robes, his kettles, and other belongings, because they love him, and also in order that he may make use of the souls of all these things in the other life. They throw the best meat they have into the fire, to give something to eat to the soul of the deceased, which eats the soul of this food. They do not stretch out the bodies of their dead lengthwise, as we do those of our dead, but they place them in a crouching position like a person who is seated upon his heels. They cut a little tuft of hair from the dead man to present to his nearest relative.

As to what is the state of the soul after death, they hold that it separates in such a way from the body that it does not abandon it immediately. When they bear it to the grave, it walks in front, and remains in the cemetery until the feast of the dead; by night, it walks through the villages and enters the cabins, where it takes its part in the feast, and eats what is left at evening in the kettles; whence it happens that many, on this account, do not willingly eat from it on the morrow; there are even some of them who will not go to the feast made for the souls, believing that they would certainly die if they should even taste of the provisions prepared for them; others, however, are not so scrupulous, and eat their fill.

The funeral ceremonies over, the mourning does not cease, the wife continues it for the whole year for the husband, and the husband for the wife; but the great mourning properly lasts only ten days. During this time they remain lying on mats and enveloped in furs, their faces against the ground, without speaking or answering anything except Cway, to those who come to visit them. They do not warm themselves even in the winter; they eat cold food.

WATER BURIAL.

This method of disposing of the dead, as a confirmed rite or ceremony, has never been followed by our North American Indian. Occasionally the dead have been disposed of by throwing them into rivers, springs, or the sea. More commonly, when burying the enemy dead, the easiest method of disposal of the remains was utilized. Canoe burial was performed occasionally. When a mother consigned her dead infant to the water, it was cased in its mourning cradle placed in a canoe, and drifted down the stream. A later example of water burial is that afforded by the funeral of De Soto, dying in 1542, whose remains were enclosed in a wooden coffin, well weighted, and committed to the turbulent waters of the Mississippi. Few well-authenticated instances of this form of burial have been found amongst the early writers. The Relations do not cite one instance.

URN BURIAL.

The following account of urn-burial is given by Foster: "Urn-burial appears to have been practised to some extent by the mound-builders, particularly in some of the southern States. In the mounds on the Wateree river, near Camden, S.C., according to Dr. Blanding, rows of vases, one above the other, filled with human remains, were found. Sometimes, when the mouth of the vase is small, the skull is placed with the face downward in the opening, constituting a sort of cover. Entire cemeteries have been found in which urn-burial alone seems to have been practised. Such a one was accidentally discovered not many years since in Saint Catherine's Island, on the coast of Georgia. Professor Shallow informs us that from a mound at New Madrid, Mo., he obtained a human skull inclosed in an earthen jar, the lips of which were too small to admit its extraction. It must therefore have been moulded on the head after death.

"A similar mode of burial was practised by the Chaldeans, where the funeral jars often contain a human cranium much too expanded to admit of the possibility of its passing out of it, so that either the clay must have been modeled over the corpse, and then baked, or the neck of the jar must have been added subsequently to the rites of interment."*

There is no evidence of burials in this way in any part of Ontario, and it is

* Bur. Amer. Ethn., Vol. I, page 137.

not believed to have been customary, but to a very limited extent, in any part of North America, except as a secondary interment.

OSSUARIAL OR PIT BURIAL.

Ossuarial burial, so common amongst all tribes east of the Mississippi, is but the completion of the disposal of the mortal remains of the dead. For several years the body had been stored away, whether in the ground, in trees, on scaffolds, or within the house of the relatives, until such time as the bones were entirely devoid of flesh, when they were properly tied up, covered with birch or other bark and furs, and then made ready for the last great rites, when the final interment took place in one of those great bone-pits which caused so much wonderment amongst the early settlers on this Continent. Many of us have stood beside the freshly opened pit and listened to the many conjectures of the oftentimes vast crowds surrounding it. You could hear of every cause, from a great battle to a great plague, as the reason for such a burial. The description of these Feasts of the Dead is graphically described in the Jesuit Relations and by many early travellers. From seven to twelve years are supposed to elapse between these feasts. The time having elapsed, the old men and notables of the tribe assemble to deliberate in a definite way on the time and place at which the feast shall be held. This council was one of great importance, especially amongst the Hurons. They had nothing more sacred. Their deliberations were delicate, for the matter discussed was whether the whole country should put their dead in the same grave. Discontent sometimes occurred, but as a rule everything passed off with all the gentleness and peace imaginable. The master of the feast, who assembled the council, exhorted to gentleness, saying that it was a council of peace. The decision having been made, all the bones and bodies have to be transported to a place where the Great Feast will take place, and where they have excavated the common grave. Excellent descriptions of the preparations for this final ceremony may be found in Vol. X, Jesuit Relations, by Father Le Jeune.

This burial place was usually many acres in extent, and in the middle of it was a great pit from eight to ten feet deep, and varying in size. Those we have visited run from eight to ten feet square to the circular pits from ten to twenty feet across. These pits were surrounded by a scaffolding, a sort of staging usually well made. This is from nine to ten feet high and the same in width. Above this staging there were a number of poles laid across and well arranged, and cross-poles to which the packages of bones were hung and bound. Some days before the feast, all were notified, strangers from distant tribes were invited to the great ceremony and feast, and from the first resting places all that remained of their dead were gathered by their relations. In many of the ossuaries the lack of the small bones of the hands and feet has been noticed. Their method of preparing their dead immediately after death, with their thighs drawn up tight against the abdomen, and the forearm flexed over the arm, and then bound with thongs, may account for this. From far and near came the great cavalcades, carrying on litters and in various ways the last remains of those near and dear to them. In most cases these remains were wrapped in beaver skins. The beaver or otter skin was the winding sheet of our northern Indians. A day or two before setting out for the feast, they carried all these bones into one of the largest cabins of the village, where portions were suspended from poles in the cabin, and other portions spread out through it. The whole company arrived with their bones and corpses, usually about an hour after midday. They divided themselves into different *claus* according to their



Ossuary on Lalonde farm, Simcoe County.

families and villages, and laid on the ground their parcels of bones. They unfolded also other parcels of robes, which in some cases were very numerous. These were left on exhibition about two hours to give their guests an opportunity to see the wealth of their country and the munificence of their gifts. The number at these feasts varied from one thousand to probably three or four thousand. About three o'clock the venerable red man put away his various articles and folded up his robes.

*Lafetain gives a graphic description of the Feast of the Dead (*La Fête des Morts*). He states: "They prepare in the middle of a great open space, which has been agreed upon in council, a pit about ten feet deep, and several fathoms in diameter. They surround this pit with a platform or stage about ten fathoms deep and about ten or twelve feet high; around are a number of ladders to ascend to it, and above are erected a large number of poles, set upright at intervals, which support long crossbeams intended to uphold all these parcels of bones which they must put there, exposed to public view. They spread afterwards a number of rush or bark mats below the platform, and erect a number of small platforms, the height of a man, on the edges of the pit, for the entire bodies, which they take care to carry thither the evening before the festival. On the day of the ceremony divers cries are raised in the village, that each man may hold himself ready to start at the time appointed. Then they undo these parcels once more before the relatives, who wish to have the consolation of seeing their contents before saying the last farewell; their grief is renewed and everywhere are heard howls and mournful cries.

At the end of these lamentations they tie up the parcels again, and each village, each tribe under its chiefs, starts in procession on the road, so that he who carries the body of a chief goes at the head; and so with the others, according to the different degrees of importance, age, and sex. As these processions arrive at the pit, each takes up the position assigned by the master of the ceremonies. They lay on the ground all these parcels of bones, and make a display of the gifts which they expose to view for a considerable time, to give leisure to the strangers to admire their richness and magnificence. Each village, ranged under its chiefs, then gets ready to ascend the platform, where each family has its apportioned part. At the least signal from the master of the ceremonies, they run to it as if to an assault, and in a moment the platform is filled by means of the ladders that surround it. They hang up the parcels of bones on the poles prepared for that purpose, and descend with the same hurry, removing all the ladders, and leaving on the platform only a few chiefs, who remain there to distribute the gifts. At the end of this distribution, they cover the bottom of the pit and edges with robes of ten beaver skins each: they put in the centre some large kettles, and other furniture, for the use of the dead, and lower the entire bodies into it, each of which carries with it one, two, or even three beaver robes. Then occurs a strange uproar, all throwing themselves on the bodies in the pit to take back a few handfuls of fur, which, according to their belief, must be of great advantage to them to bring them luck in the games. They then empty all the parcels of bones into the pit, which becomes nearly full, and cover them over with the rush and bark mats which they weighted with wood, stones, and earth, thrown on haphazardly. Of the numerous robes used to adorn the pit, several remained buried with the entire bodies: the dead distributed some by the hands of the chiefs and their living friends, and the remainder were cut in pieces and thrown in tatters to the people who scrambled for their possession. This is, without doubt, the result of some superstition, for these rags cannot be of any use to them. And thus ends this mournful festival."

* Lafetain, translated by E. O. Mitchell.

Father Le Jeune, in *Jesuit Relation*, Vol. X, states that "The graves are not permanent, as their villages are stationary only during a few years; while the supplies of the forest last, the bodies only remain in the cemeteries until the Feast of the Dead. Within this time they do not cease to honour the dead frequently; from time to time they make a feast for their souls throughout the whole village, as they did on the day of the funeral, and revive their names as often as they can. For this purpose they make presents to the captains, to give to him who will be content to take the name of the deceased; and, if he was held in consideration and esteem in the country while alive, the one who "resuscitates" him—after a magnificent feast to the whole country, that he may make himself known under this name—makes a levy of the resolute young men and goes away on a war expedition, to perform some daring exploit that shall make it evident to the whole country that he has inherited not only the name, but also the virtues and courage of the deceased."

If they have dead relatives in any part of the country, they spare no trouble to go for them: they take them from the cemeteries, bear them on their shoulders, and cover them with the finest robes they have. In each village they choose a fair day, and proceed to the cemetery, where those called *Aiheonde*, who take care of the graves, draw the bodies from the tombs in the presence of the relatives, who renew their tears and feel afresh the grief they had on the day of the funeral. I was present at the spectacle, and willingly invited to it all our servants; for I do not think one could see in the world a more vivid picture or more perfect representation of what man is. It is true that in France our cemeteries preach powerfully, and that all those bones piled up one upon another without discrimination—those of the poor with those of the rich, those of the mean with those of the great—are so many voices continually proclaiming to us the thought of death, the vanity of the things of this world, and contempt for the present life. But it seems to me that what our savages do on this occasion touches us still more, and makes us see more closely, and apprehend more sensibly, our wretched state. For, after having opened the graves, they display before you all these corpses on the spot, and they leave them thus exposed long enough for the spectators to learn at their leisure, and once for all, what they will be some day. The flesh of some is quite gone, and there is only parchment on their bones; in other cases, the bodies look as if they had been dried and smoked, and show scarcely any signs of putrefaction; and in still other cases they are yet swarming with worms. When the friends have gazed upon the bodies to their satisfaction, they cover them with handsome beaver robes, quite new; finally, after some time, they strip them of their flesh, taking off skin and flesh, which they throw into the fire along with the robes and mats in which the bodies were wrapped. As regards the bodies of those recently dead, they leave these in the state in which they are, and content themselves by simply covering them with new robes."

Father Le Jeune, in *Jesuit Relations*, states that, on a Monday, about noon, they came to inform us that we should hold ourselves in readiness, for they were going to begin the ceremony; they took down, at the same time, the packages of bones, and the relatives again unfolded them to say their last adieus; the tears flowed afresh. I admire the tenderness of one woman toward her father and children; she is the daughter of a chief who died at an advanced age, and was once very influential in the country: she combed his hair and handled his bones, one after the other, with much affection, as if she would have desired to restore him to life; she put beside him his "*atsatonewai*," that is, his package of council



Ossuary on Bateson farm, Lot 110, Con. 2, Tiny Tp.

sticks, which are all the books and papers of the country. As for her little children, she put on their arms bracelets of porcelain and glass beads, and bathed their bones with tears; they could scarcely tear her away from these, but they insisted, for it was necessary to depart immediately. The one who bore the body of this old captain walked at the head; the men followed, and then the women, walking in this order until they reached the pit.

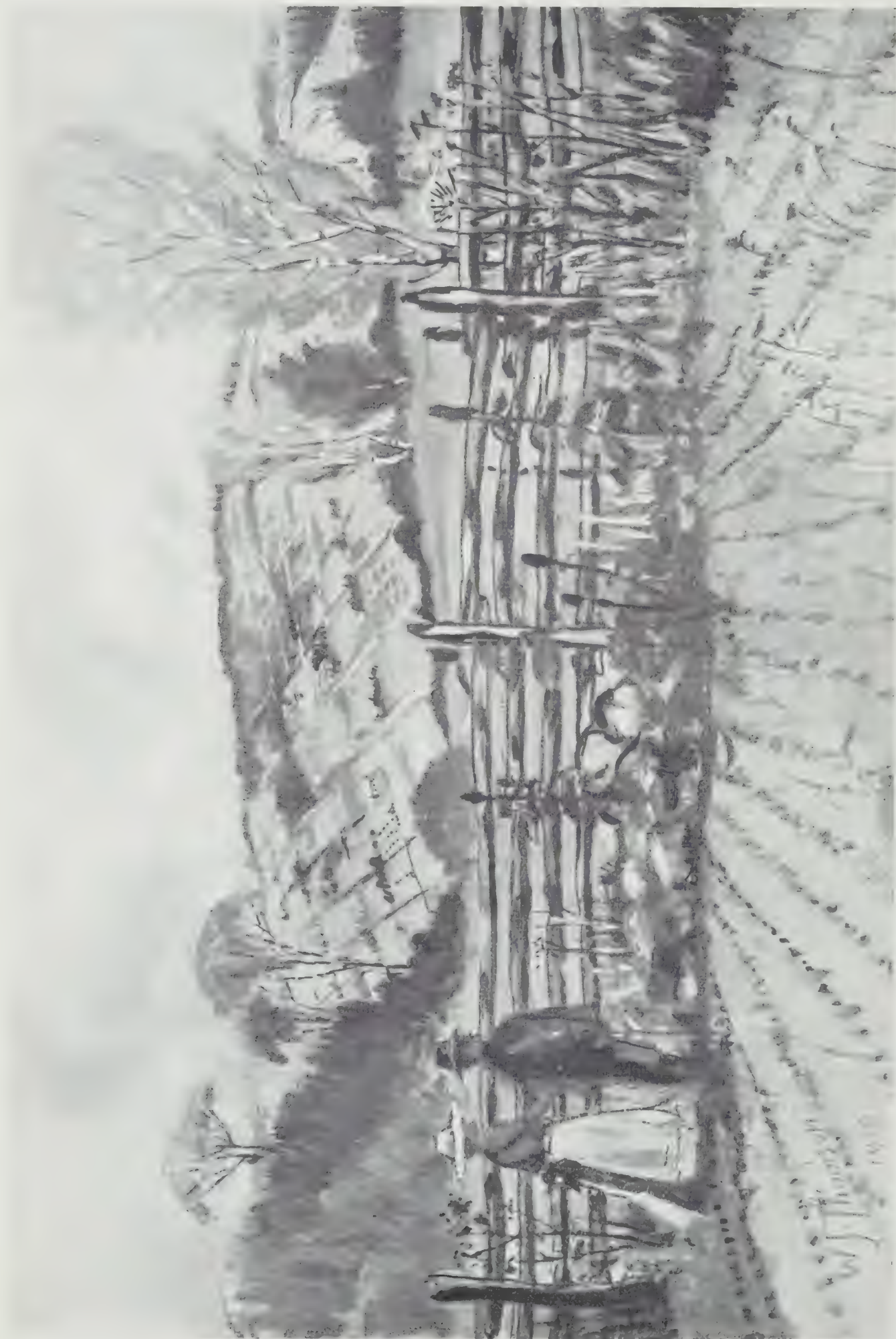
Let me describe the arrangement of this place. It was about the size of the Place Royale at Paris. There was in the middle of it a great pit, about ten feet deep and five brasses wide. All around it was a scaffold, a sort of staging very well made, nine to ten brasses in width, and from nine to ten feet high; above this staging there were a number of poles laid across and well arranged, and cross-poles to which these packages of bones were hung and bound. The whole bodies, as they were to be put in the bottom of the pit, had been the preceding day placed under the scaffold, stretched upon bark or mats fastened to stakes about the height of a man, on the borders of the pit.

Meanwhile, each captain by command gave the signal, and all at once, loaded with their packages of bones, running as if to the assault of a town, they ascended the stage by means of ladders hung all round it, and hung them to the cross-poles, each village having its own department. That done, all the ladders were taken away; but a few chiefs remained there and spent the rest of the afternoon, until seven o'clock, in announcing the presents which were made in the name of the dead to certain specified persons.

"This," said they, "is what such and such a dead man gives to such and such a relative." About five or six o'clock, they lined the bottom and sides of the pit with fine, large, new robes, each of ten beaver skins, in such a way that they extended more than a foot out of it. As they were preparing the robes which were to be employed for this purpose, some went down to the bottom and brought up handfuls of sand. I asked what this ceremony meant, and learned that they have a belief that this sand renders them successful at play. Of those twelve hundred presents that had been displayed, forty-eight robes served to line the bottom and sides of the pit; and each entire body, besides the robe in which it had been enveloped, had another one, and sometimes even two more, to cover it. That was all; so that I do not think each body had its own robe, which is surely the least it can have in its burial; for what winding sheets and shrouds are in France, beaver robes are here. But what becomes then of the remainder? I will explain in a moment.

At seven o'clock they let down the whole bodies into the pit. We had the greatest difficulty in getting near; nothing has ever better pictured for me the confusion there is among the damned. On all sides you could have seen them letting down half-decayed bodies; and on all sides was heard a horrid din of confused voices of persons, who spoke and did not listen; ten or twelve were in the pit arranging the bodies all around it, one after another. They put in the very middle of the pit three large kettles, which could only be of use for souls; one had a hole through it, another had no handle, and the third was of scarcely more value. I saw very few porcelain collars; it is true they put many on the bodies. This is all that was done on this day. All the people passed the night on the spot; they lighted many fires, and slung their kettles.

During the summer a number of ossuaries were discovered, long since rifled and in most cases filled with stone or cultivated over, leaving but a shallow depression showing what once was a great bone pit. The County of Simcoe leads all other parts of Ontario in these receptacles of the bones of a race long disappeared.



Kinghorn ossuary, Fitzgerald farm, Lot 13, Con. 4, W.H., Tp. of Medonte.

A. F. Hunter, Secretary, Ontario Historical Society, who has investigated this district most carefully, has catalogued some one hundred and forty (and there are probably many more undiscovered)—in York County some eight or ten. In the County of Ontario some eight have been investigated. In the entire province, outside of these counties, Dr. Boyle tabulated some fifteen burial pits. We thus see that the inhabitants of the district occupied by the Attiwandaron, Iroquois, and Algonquin tribes did not resort to burial pits to anything like the extent that their Huron brethren did. Signs of European contact are very common in the Simcoe ossuaries. In only one of four examined in the Township of Vaughan, a few miles north of Toronto, was any evidence found, and that was in the form of one brass kettle.

The genial Dr. Bowman, of Penetanguishene, accompanied us, and on Lot 15, Con. 9, Township of Tiny, a large bone pit, associated with a village site, was visited. It is situated on a sandy, elevated ridge overlooking Nottawasaga Bay. The situation, as may be gathered from the photo-engravure, is very picturesque. Mr. A. C. Osborne, of Penetanguishene, who visited it years ago, described it as one of the largest he had ever seen. He was of the opinion that the village site adjacent was the ossuary described by Brébeuf in his *Relation* of 1636. Mr. Joseph Lalonde informed us that many years before the pit had been filled with field stones, and it so remains to-day just as it was left.

Page 72 illustrates another bone pit on Lot 110, Con. 2, Township of Tiny, also filled with stones. It is situated on a low ridge of white sand. Mr. A. F. Hunter, in his article on the Township of Tiny, gives an excellent description of this pit. His description of the numerous pits in these townships, as given in his articles on Tiny, Oro, Tay, Medonte, and North and South Orillia, are well worth consulting. Many acres around this pit were void of trees or stumps when the first settlers came into this district in the early part of the last century.

THE KINGHORN BONE-PIT.

Situated on Lot 13, west half Con. 4, Township of Medonte, the property of Mr. Fitzgerald. This pit was opened first in 1856; it is situated on an elevated boulder-clay ridge. The situation is a unique one. Away below is Algonquin Beech, and just beyond flows the Coldwater River, and north, beyond the river, is a magnificent stretch of rolling country to be viewed almost as far as Hogg River. To the north-east, on the Penetanguishene road, there is a full view of Orr's Lake. This pit is now, like most of the others, filled with stones. Its diameter was probably about fifteen feet and its depth eight feet. Credible witnesses inform us that there were about eight hundred skeletons. This pit contained various relics also, as well as human bones. Large quantities of wampum beads, a brass kettle (No. 12,996 in the Museum) and three copper ones. This pit was looked upon as one of the seven wonders at the time it was discovered, about 1856. All sections of the country, from Barrie to Penetanguishene, flocked to see the wonderful sight.

Lot 3, Con. 14. Visited site of ossuary on Lot 3, Con. 14, Township of Medonte, the property of Mr. John Teskey. This burial pit is on a sandy ridge overlooking the North River, which is the outlet of Bass Lake. A magnificent view, as seen in the photo-engravure, is spread out before you. The site is strictly characteristic of many other ossuaries found in North Simcoe. When first opened, in 1856, a square pit was found. Mr. John E. Wright, who was present when it was opened, and with us when we visited the same, informs us that the pit was

about ten feet square, and therefrom was taken about one hundred and fifty skulls, fifteen copper kettles, some of which were used afterwards for boiling maple sap. One of these kettles was well filled with beads made from the conch shell; another contained a quantity of human hair. At the present time, only a slight depression in the field indicates the presence of what was once, to our Indian predecessors, sacred ground. Many other ossuaries have been found in this neighbourhood, and the whole county from this site to Orillia bears evidence of Indian occupation. During our presence in Orillia several remains of Indian bones were gathered by Mr. J. Hugh Hammond, while the main street of the city was undergoing repairs. This can be readily understood when we know that Lake Couchiching and the Narrows were the great fishing centres of this district.

Brinton states that: "East of the Mississippi, nearly every nation was accustomed, at stated periods, usually once in eight or ten years, to collect and clean the osseous remains of those of its members who had died in the intervening time, and inter them in one common sepulchre, lined with choice furs and marked with a mound of wood, stone or earth. Such is the origin of those immense pits filled with the mortal remains of whole tribes and clans, which the antiquarian, with irreverent curiosity, so frequently chances upon in all portions of our territory."*

"How strange at first sight does it seem that the Hurons and Iroquois should have told the earliest missionaries that after death the soul must cross a deep and swift river on a bridge formed by a single, slender tree, most lightly supported, where it had to defend itself against the attacks of a dog.† If only they had expressed this belief, it might have passed for a coincidence merely. But the Chippewa also told of a great water, which the soul must cross in a stone canoe; the Algonquins and Dakotas, of a stream bridged by an enormous snake, or a narrow precipitous rock, and the Araucanians, of Chili, of a sea in the west, in crossing which the soul was required to pay toll to a malicious old woman. Were it unluckily impecunious, she deprived it of an eye.‡ With the Aztecs this water was called "Chicunoapa," the Nine Rivers. It was guarded by a dog and a green dragon, to conciliate which the dead were furnished with slips of paper by way of toll.

The Greenland Eskimos thought that the waters roared through an unfathomable abyss, over which there was no other bridge than a wheel, slippery with ice, for ever revolving with fearful rapidity; or a path narrow as a cord with nothing to hold on by. On the other side sits a horrid old woman, gnashing her teeth and tearing her hair with rage. As each soul approaches she burns a feather under its nose; if it faints, she seizes it for her prisoner; but if the soul's guardian spirit can overcome her, it passes through in safety.§

The similarity to the passage of the soul across the Styx, and the toll of the obolus to Charon is, in the Aztec legend, still more striking, when we remember that the Styx was the ninth head of Oceanus (omitting the Cocytus, often a branch of the Styx). The Nine Rivers probably refer to the Nine Lords of the Night, ancient Aztec deities guarding the nocturnal hours, and introduced into their calendar. The Tupis and Caribs, the Mayas and Creeks, entertained very similar expectations.

* Brinton's "Myths of the New World."

† Rel. de la Nouv. France, 1636, p. 105.

‡ Molina, Hist. of Chili, ii, p. 81, and others in Waitz. Anthropologie, iii, p. 197.

§ Nachrichten von Gronland aus dem Tagebuche vom Bischof Paul Egede, p. 104, Kopenhagen, 1790.



Ossuary on farm near Orillia, Lot 3, Con. 14, Tp. Medonte.



Dr. Edgar L. Hewett, Director of the Museum of New Mexico, in his lecture on the primitive crafts of the Pueblo Indians insists that even to domestic articles in ordinary use the Pueblo imparted a native artistry and a religious symbolism, and that in his decoration of these objects he expressed his innate sense of the beautiful in art. For contrast the learned professor exhibited on a shelf a row of utensils in ordinary use in American households. An ugly tin bucket was placed in juxta-position with a *tinaja* (large earthen jar) from the Pueblo village of San Ildefonso. The *tinaja* was beautiful in form, colour and design. The religious concepts of the Indian native were symbolized in the graceful ornamentation combined with the originality which proclaimed that the Pueblos intuitively and instinctively observed the highest law of design, that is, appropriateness and beauty wedded to utility and simplicity. Face to face with an ugly-shaped glass bottle of the American home stood a fine *olla* (Indian water jar) such as are found in every Pueblo shack. The contrast was painfully apparent. It was a pitiful and illuminating comment on the lack of art sense, or, rather, on the toleration of the ugly in our own average household. The photographs of paintings and burnt-stick drawings of the primitive cave men, exhibited at the congress of Archæologists held last year at Berne, show that these primitive men had tried to make everything they used, even the simplest utensils of work-a-day life, beautiful as well as useful.

If the Venus of Milo and the Sistine Madonna, to which no single curvature or improving touch can be imparted, represent the full fruition and perfection of genius, the burnt clay specimens bequeathed us by savage man show that, even in his so-called degradation, he aspired to the true and the beautiful, and that the artistic sense was a part of his personality.

Among savages in all parts of the earth and in all times pottery obeyed the same law as that followed in the cutting and shaping of bone and stone. Indeed, it may antedate all arts, for in prediluvian Egypt, working in clay, as Bernard Palissey contends, was of all arts the most ancient, the highest, and the most useful. As we do not know at what epoch in the history of the human race man first appeared on the American continent, it is impossible to say when the American Indian began to fashion utensils from clay. No doubt in Mexico, Central America, and Peru, the moulding of clay became an art thousands of years before the sailing of Columbus; for the men, who, with varying talent, cut, split, and chipped flint, soon acquired the knowledge of shaping, decorating, and drying clay.

The Marquis de Nadillac informs us that fragments of pottery were found in a cave near Tula, Mexico, among bones of an extinct animal. The discoveries of M. Dupotet and of Fraipont à Engis prove that pottery was made in paleolithic times, and the clay vase found in the Trou of Frontal, and now on exhibition in the Museum of Brussels, confirms the belief in the great age of the potter's art. However, M. Cartailhac, who made extensive diggings in the caves of France, asserts that he nowhere found any fragments of pottery of paleolithic times. Professor Boyd Dawkins also contends, in his essay "Discoveries in the Creswell Caves," that "pottery and domestic animals were unknown in the paleolithic age" in Great Britain. But that which is of more interest to us is the statement of the eminent American archæologist and ethnologist, Frederick Ward Putman, that



Fig. 37258a—Large Clay Pot—Con. 4, Lot 24, York Tp.
Height, 19"; girth around centre, 52"; top, 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ ".

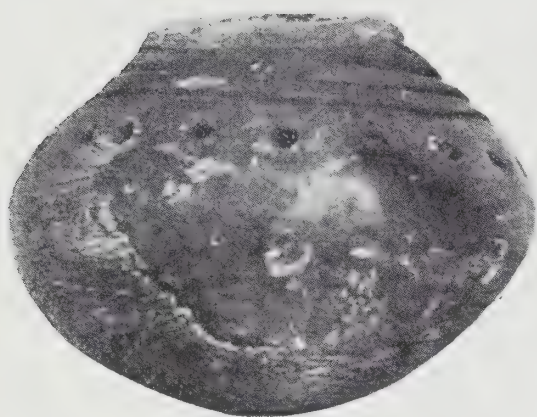


Fig. 38094—(Full size)—Small Clay Pot—Mrs. Geo. B. Burnfield, Mount St. Louis.



Fig. 3136—Shore of Lake Erie.
Height, $4\frac{1}{2}$ "; mouth, $4\frac{1}{2}$ "
centre girth, 13".



Fig. 3147—Baptiste Lake, Hastings County.



Fig. 3144—Lot 34, Con. 7, Beverly.

only in very ancient kitchen-middens (Kjokken-moddings) did he find any pieces of pottery bearing a paleolithic sign, and that, as the middens grew in bulk, fragments increased in numbers towards the surface.

The samples of ancient American pottery on exhibition in the Peabody Museum and in the Museums of Mexico, Guatemala, and Peru, are of rude design and form, were fashioned by the naked hand, and the clay poorly kneaded and moulded. They were simply dried in the sun, and carry as their only ornamentation the mark of the finger of the potter. The baked pottery of a later date varies in colour from black to red, and is without ornamentation, for the kneaders had not yet discovered the secret of mixing paint, or the method of applying designs. "The same process," writes Professor Haddon in his book (*Decorative Art in British Guiana*), "was followed everywhere by man when rising to a higher plane of living. Whatever the subject, wherever the country, or whatever the age, colour decorations and their combinations came later, and, when the potter was an expert, produced the happiest results." From these results came ceramic art and the perfection of pottery. Many of the pieces of pottery found in Ontario, and now exhibited in the cases of our Provincial Museum, are of pre-historic times, but to what epoch they belong it is impossible to determine. However, we do know that similar utensils, formed from clay, are in use among the lowest tribes of Australia and Africa, and serve the same purpose as similar articles did in the pre-historic time of our Canadian tribes. All of which leads us to infer that everywhere and among all peoples in the primitive life of man the same wants produced the same results.

Some of the pottery in the museum, Guatemala city, resembles the neolithic specimens of Europe. The clay-dough, from which the bowls were made, is of a fine texture and it is mixed with powdered limestone or some calcarious matter, probably to impart cohesion to the clay and to prevent fractures in the baking.

The Canadian Indians, like the Egyptians, Chaldeans, and Assyrians, placed in the graves of their dead valuable articles of pottery. Early man, in all countries, buried clay bowls, vases, jars, and pipes with their dead. In Egypt last year there were found in one tomb eighty jars that had been filled with spices and perfumes. All these jars had been made by hand, as the potter's wheel, which helped to raise pottery into an art, was then unknown in Egypt. There can be no doubt that in pottery the American Indian reached as high a level as did the Egyptians and the Assyrians. In the museum of Guatemala city there is an exhibit of pre-Columbian pottery, consisting of jars, vases, basins, and water pots, which rival in finish and workmanship the Egyptian pottery shown at the Trocadero, Paris. Among them is a large red and yellow vase, fire-baked, and ornamented with geometric designs, flowers, and palms. The pottery left us by our Canadian tribes, and now in the cases of the Provincial Museum, Toronto, compares favourably with that of the North American Indian east of the Rocky Mountains.

By a singular coincidence, or perhaps owing to the universality of common wants and necessities of early man everywhere, the specimens of Canadian Indian pottery in our museum resemble the types exhibited by Dr. Pruniers at the meeting held in 1872 in Bordeaux, France, by the French Association for the Advancement of Science. These examples of the pottery of primitive man in Europe were found in excavations made at Chalon-sur-Mere and in a cave near Campigny. Fragments of a large decorated vase and of a basin with ornamental borders were also unearthed. The heaps of ashes, pieces of charred wood, and carbonized remains found *in situ* near the pottery, prove that paleolithic man in Europe was, as in America, in possession of the means of making fire.

Anthropologists are well agreed that pottery-making is not one of the earliest arts practised by man. Its beginning probably marked in a general way the step from savagery to the lower stages of barbarians, as defined by Morgan. With many of our nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes the potter's art had not passed far beyond the simplest stages of mere vessel-making, the wide-mouthed pot being almost the only form employed. Numerous and important were the uses to which the earthenware of our aborigines was applied. As far as our shelves would indicate, it is not probable that any vessel was manufactured for ornamental purposes. Ontario is especially rich in fragmental ceramic remains. In historic times and for an unknown period of pre-Columbian times, the Huron-Iroquois tribes occupied a wide belt north of the St. Lawrence River and Lakes Erie and Ontario, and their dominion extended at times over Lake Huron region and into the country about Lake Superior and Michigan. Throughout the entire district are strewn the fragments of their earthenware, which bears the peculiar characteristics of Huron-Iroquois art. Since pottery was made very largely for use in the domestic arts,



Fig. 3138—North shore Clear Lake, near Havelock, Ont.
Height, 9"; mouth, 8"x 10¾"; girth, 31¾".



Fig. 27811—Fine Clay Pot—Port Colborne.
Height, $7\frac{1}{4}$ " ; mouth, $7\frac{1}{4}$ " ; girth, $25\frac{1}{2}$ ".



Fig. 3146—Clay V.—Baptiste Lake, Hastings Co., Ont.
Height, 5" ; mouth, $4\frac{1}{4}$ " x 6" ; girth, 21".

its remains are everywhere associated with the refuse found on all village, camp, and food-producing sites. Found under such conditions it is usually fragmentary, while we must remember that no potter's wheel was used and that all outlines of Huron-Iroquois pottery were moulded by the eye. The wonderful regularity of the same is worthy of consideration. In the plastic arts the mound-builders attained a perfection far in advance of any samples which have been found characteristic of the stone age, and even of the bronze age of Europe. The commonest forms of the mound-builders' pottery represent kettles, cups, water-bottles, pipes, vases, sepulchral urns, etc. The surface ornamentation on these was frequently with curved lines and fret-work. They even went further and moulded images of birds, quadrupeds, and of the human form. As the Huron-Iroquois race originated in the Ohio region and most probably sprang from the later mound-builders' stock, they carried with them the knowledge of the ceramic art of that truly wonderful race who erected vast mounds of clay from Virginia to the Lake of the Woods. The ear-mark of this pre-historic race can be found on the pottery artifacts found so plentifully throughout this province (Ontario). Many of the more cultured American tribes were skilled potters. Within the area of the United States and Canada the art has made very considerable advance. It has been observed that pottery is not among the earlier arts practised by primitive peoples. The introduction or rise of the potter's art among primitive peoples is believed to correspond somewhat closely with the initial stages of barbarism; but this idea must be liberally interpreted, as some tribes well advanced to higher barbarism are without it. Amongst our Huron-Iroquois and Algonquin tribes the potter's art was very extensively used. The broken fragments found in their village sites are at times very numerous, and indicate an almost universal use of it throughout this province (Ontario). While there is some variation in the methods of manufacture and the quality of material used, as well as the designs used for decoration or ornamental purposes, yet there is a general uniformity throughout. Their methods of manufacture, while yet of a somewhat primitive character, produced pottery which for their uses served almost every utilitarian purpose in the culinary art.

A very fine and suitable clay was selected, which was kneaded by the hands and feet into a suitable consistence. This mass was then mixed with a tempering material composed of pulverized shells, quartz, black mica, granite, iron pyrites, mica, and other materials when more convenient. In many of their pots the shell and mica is of considerable size. In much of the Algonquin pottery, where quartz and black mica are pulverized together, we get a very dark interior to the wall of the pot. Black mica is frequently found associated with quartz in our north country. In the Muskoka district veins of this kind are very frequently found on the surface.

Holmes, in his description of materials and manufacture of Iroquois pottery, states that "The materials used were usually mixtures of clay and rather coarse tempering ingredients, in typical localities mostly silicious. The Iroquois occasionally used pulverized shell, as did their neighbours, the Algonquins, but they seem to have preferred pulverized rock of crystalline varieties. Respecting the securing and selecting of the ingredients, and the levitating, mixing, and manipulation of the paste, but little can be said. Evidences of the nature of the building processes are obscure, but there is no reason to suppose that other than the usual methods were employed. The walls were probably built up of bits and strips of clay welded together with the fingers, and worked down and polished with scrapers, paddles, and rubbing stones. The surface of the convex body of the vessel was sometimes



Fig. 3135—Clay Pot—Blue Hills, Nottawasaga Tp.
Height, $11\frac{1}{2}$ " ; girth at centre, 31" ; mouth, $8\frac{3}{4}$ ".

finished by malleating with a textile-covered paddle, or by rouletting with a cord-wrapped tool. The rim was added, and was then squared or rounded on the margin and polished down in preparation for the use of the graver and the tubular or pointed punch. The paste for large vessels was often quite coarse, but for the smaller pieces, and for most pipes, pure clay of the finest quality was employed."

The colours of this ware must be very materially affected by age and exposure. the gray colour of yellowish and reddish tones—terra cotta rarely prevails—is mostly found throughout this province. The colours observed in primitive earthen vessels are in a great measure the result of causes not regulated or foreseen by the potter. The clays employed have different lines, and, in the process of baking, alteration in colour changes the disposition of carbonaceous matter on the surface. The range of these colours is quite large, and varies with material and processes, but the prevailing colours are those previously stated.

"Notwithstanding the fact that the ware of eastern North America is easily separable into groups, some of which differ widely from others, when we assume a broader point of view, all varieties are seen to be members of one great family, the points of correspondence being so marked and numerous that the differences, by means of which we distinguish the groups, sink into comparative insignificance. A wide range of accomplishment is apparent, and strong evidences of individuality are discovered in the differences existing in the culture status of the peoples concerned in their production. This fact is apparent when we observe the relative condition of progress among the tribes of to-day. It is seen that the arts are not symmetrically and equally developed; the inferior ware of one locality does not indicate that the people of that locality were inferior in culture, for the reverse may be the case; but it may signify that the conditions of life were such that the potter's art was uncalled for, or imperfectly practised, while other arts took the lead and were highly perfected. The culture status of a given people must be determined by a consideration of the sum of the planes of all the arts and not by the plane of any one art."

The following extract from the writings of Butel-Dumont refers to the practice of this art amongst the Indians of Louisiana 150 years ago, and, though inadequately described, may fairly well represent the method used by most of the eastern tribes: "Moreover, the industry of these Indian girls and women is admirable. I have already reported elsewhere with what skill with their fingers alone, and without a turning lathe, they make all sorts of pottery. This is the method of employ:

After having gathered the earth suitable for this kind of work, and having well cleansed it, they take shells which they grind and reduce to a very fine powder; they mix this very fine dust with the earth which has been provided, and moistening the whole with a little water, they knead it with the hands and feet, forming a dough of which they make rolls six or seven feet long and of whatever thickness is desired. Should they wish to fashion a dish or a vessel, they take one of these rolls and, holding down one end with the thumb of the left hand, they turn it around with admirable swiftness and dexterity, describing a spiral; and from time to time they dip their fingers in water, which they are always careful to have near them, and with the right hand they smooth the inside and outside of the vessel they intend to form, which, without this care, would be undulated.

In this manner they make all sorts of utensils of earth, dishes, plates, pans, pots, and pitchers, some of which contain 40 and 50 pints. The baking of this pottery does not cause them much trouble. After having dried it in the shade

they build a great fire, and when they think they have enough coals, they clear a place in the middle, where they arrange the vessels and cover them with coals. It is thus that they give them the baking which is necessary. After this they can be placed on the fire and have as much firmness as ours. Their strength can only be attributed to the mixture which the women make of the powdered shells with the clay.

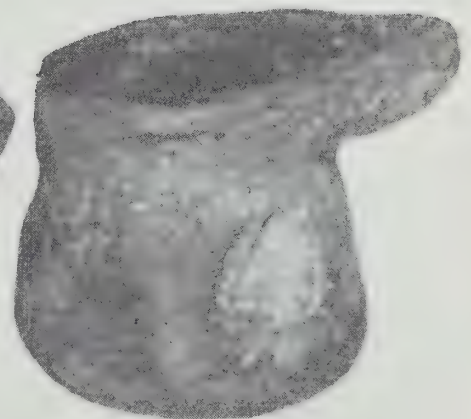
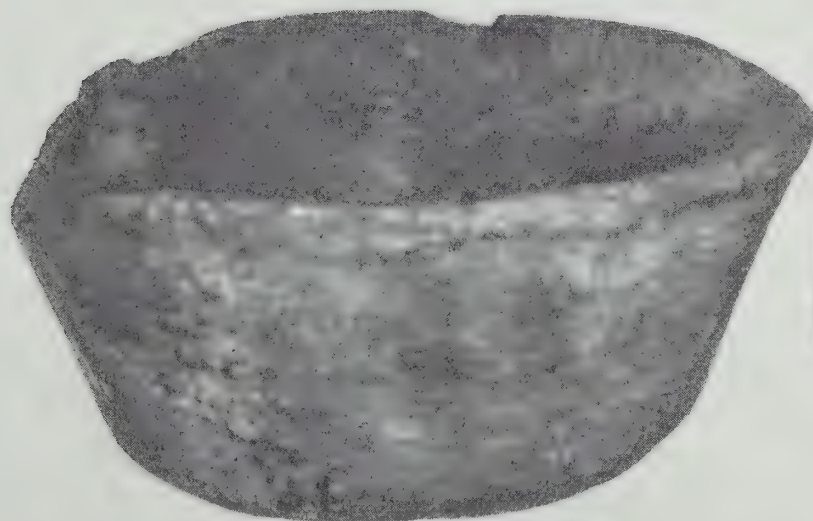
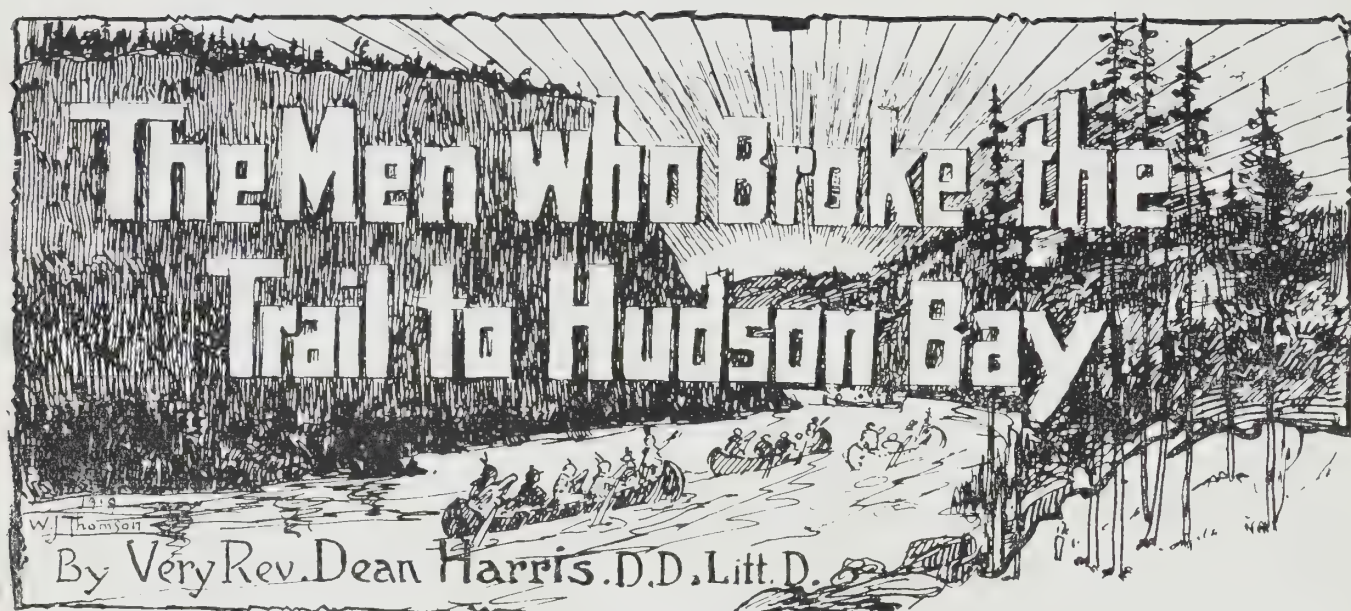


Fig. 3140.

Ontario pottery (Full size).

Fig. 36127.



Before entering upon the absorbingly interesting story associated with the adventures and explorations of the men who opened the overland road to Hudson Bay, it will be instructive, and may be of interest, to briefly outline the history of the discovery of Canada and the lands bordering the Saint Lawrence and the Ottawa Rivers.

SIR JOHN CABOT.

Soon after the news of the discovery of America, by Columbus, was reported in England, Henry VII granted to Giovanni Cabot, a Venetian trader, residing in Bristol, and to his sons, Sebastian, Louis and Sanchez, *Letters Patent* to sail with five ships in quest of undiscovered lands in the new world. On June 24th, 1497, the Italian and his sons sailed out of the Port of Bristol and, in time, sighted the barren hills of Labrador, which they named *Terra Primum Vista* "first land seen," then, entering the Straits of Belle Isle, they landed on Newfoundland, which they called *Terra Sancti Joannis Baptistae* "the land of St. John, the Baptist"—in honour of the saint whose feast is celebrated June 24th, the day they discovered the Island. Returning to England, Cabot was knighted by King Henry.

GASPAR CORTEREAL.

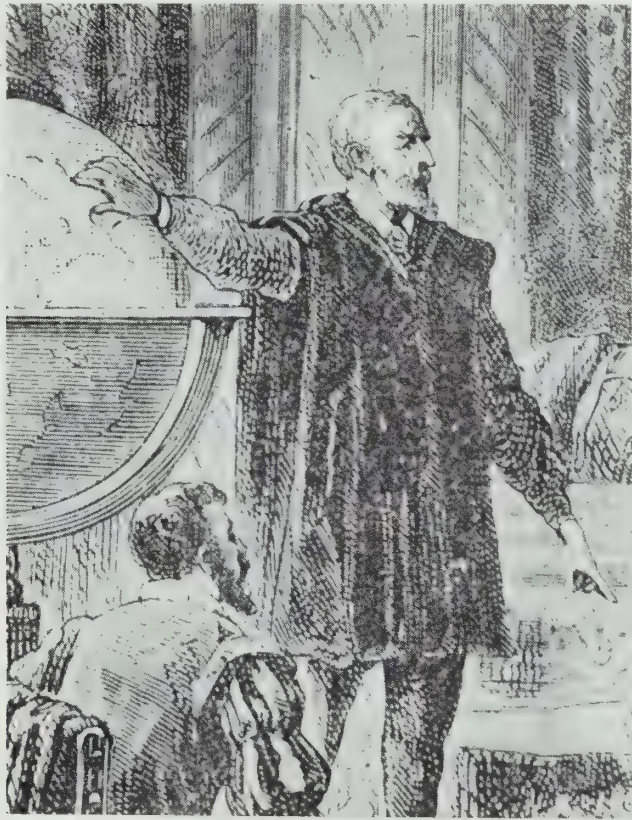
In the year 1500, three years after Sir John Cabot's discoveries, Don Gaspar Cortereal, gentleman of the Court of Manoel, King of Portugal, sailed from Lisbon on a voyage of discovery. Passing along the northern shores of Newfoundland and by the coast of Labrador, Cortereal almost entered Hudson Bay, and was the first, it is asserted by some authorities, to have sailed into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Returning safely to Lisbon, he started from the mouth of the Tagus and never returned. His brother, Miguel, sailed in quest of Gaspar and he, his ship and crew were lost in a storm. In the map of 1508, preserved in the Archival Department, Lisbon, Labrador is named *Terra Corterealis*, and the entrance to the Gulf of St. Lawrence is called *Golfo degli dos Hermani*—"the Gulf of the two brothers."

FRENCH EXPLORATION.

In the year 1504, Basque, Norman and Breton, fishermen, first began taking cod near the coast of Newfoundland. On the map of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, drawn in 1506, by Jean Denys, a native of Honfleur, France, Cape Breton—*Cap des Bretons* is shown.

GIOVANNI VERAZZANO.

In the year 1523, Francis I, Monarch of France, commissioned Giovanni da Verazzano, a Florentine navigator, then residing in France, to enter upon a voyage of discovery. He sailed from Madeira, January, 1524, and steered westward for nearly two thousand three hundred miles, landing on a coast which, he declared, had never before been seen in ancient or modern times, by any navigator—*una terra*



Sir John Cabot.

nuova, non piu dagl' antichi ne da moderna vista. The place where he landed is said to have been near the site of the city of Savannah. He continued his voyage along the coasts of Maine, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, and Newfoundland and, sailing homeward, entered the harbour of Dieppe some time in July, 1524. Verazzano was the first to confer on all the land he coasted, including Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, and Newfoundland, the name of New France—*Nouvelle France*,—and to suggest the founding of a colony somewhere on the shores he had mapped. Hakluyt says Verazzano made three voyages to America, but Ramusio, an acknowledged authority on early maps and charts, while admitting that he may have made these voyages, could nowhere find traces of a third expedition. The unreliable and notorious Baron La Hontan, who arrived in Quebec, in 1683, states that “Verazzano was the first who discovered Canada, but to his cost, for the savages eat him.” La Potherie, copying La Hontan, repeats the fable, but the erudite Charlevoix repudiates the story, calling it a romance.

JACQUES CARTIER.

Acting upon orders of Francis I, delivered to him by Charles de Money, Vice-Admiral of France, Jacques Cartier, an experienced navigator sailed—April 20, 1534, from the Port of St. Malo, for Canada “with two ships of three score tons a piece burthen, and sixty-one well-appointed men in each.” The ships arrived, May 10, at Cape Bonavista, Newfoundland. After coasting nearly all of the island, and passing through the strait of Belle Isle, he sailed west by south and entered—first of white men, probably—the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Continuing his voyage, he sighted a continent, and passed into a body of water which, because of the intense heat of the day,—July 9th, he called *Baie des Chaleurs*, a name it



Jacques Cartier.

retains to the present day. Cartier then sailed for Gaspé, where he landed and raised a cross thirty feet in height to which he nailed a metal shield carrying the three *Fleur de Lys* of France and, officially, claimed the whole land for the King of France. Returning to Dieppe, after a stay of nine or ten days at Gaspé, he again set sail for Canada, May 19, 1535, and, on the first of September, entered the mouth of the Saguenay, which he accurately describes in the report of his second voyage. Continuing his explorations, he finally came to Quebec (Stadacona) and anchored his ships in the St. Croix River. Undeterred by the lateness of the season he continued, September 19, 1535, his exploration of St. Lawrence, and on October 2, arrived at Montreal (Hochelaga). Passing over the third voyage of Cartier, the expeditions of Pontgravé, Chauvin, De Monts and Roberval, which made no addition to Cartier's discoveries, we enter, at once, a new epoch in the history of the discoveries and explorations of New France.

SAMUEL CHAMPLAIN.

Samuel Champlain who, July 3, 1608, successfully laid the foundations of the first French colony in North America, anchored his ship, May 21, 1613, in a channel of the Sault St. Louis (Montreal). From here he began his memorable exploration of the Ottawa, then known to the French, as the River of the Algonquins.

Taking with him, as guide, a friendly Algonquin, an interpreter named Vignau and four French paddlers to manage his two canoes, Champlain started—May 27, 1613, on his expedition to the Indians of Allumette Island, on the Ottawa River. This voyage was the beginning of the wonderful era of exploration and daring which closed with the finding of the Mississippi, the overland discovery of the Hudson Bay, and the breaking through of the Canadian Rockies by Alexander Mackenzie. Champlain accomplished his voyage in harmony with his expectations, and after staying with the Algonquins of Allumette for some days, returned to Montreal, escorted by a flotilla of sixty canoes. Champlain's next voyage, begun in the summer of 1615, led him up the Ottawa, through the Mattawa River into Lake Nipissing and down the French River to the Georgian Bay, virtually Lake Huron, the *Mer Douce* or "Fresh water sea"—of the early chroniclers.

The great and daring man made explorations in regions known to-day, as the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec, and had visited all the older parts of Ontario with the solitary exception of the Niagara Peninsula.

JEAN NICOLET.

As early as the year 1611, Champlain began to select hardy, intelligent and well-grown boys and place them under the protection of Algonquin chiefs of the Upper Ottawa, who would train them to hunting and canoeing. He instructed the youths to learn to speak the language of the savages and to study, carefully, their likes and dislikes, their manners, superstitions, customs and habits. When domiciling these young fellows among his Algonquin friends, and training them to forest life, Champlain's object was to secure for himself, expert interpreters and advisers, when the time came for him to treat with the distant tribes not yet in alliance with the French.* Conspicuous among these hardy young men was Jean Nicolet who, in 1618, was sent, by Champlain, to the Algonquins of the Isle des Allumettes, on the Ottawa River. When Champlain, in obedience to the terms of his commission, resolved to send an expedition of discovery to the western sea and in search of the fabled passage to the kingdom of China and the eastern Indies, he sent for Nicolet, who had returned to civilization after passing twelve years with the Algonquin tribes. Champlain received Nicolet with great courtesy and said he wished him to go and ascertain if the great Western Sea, spoken of by Etienne Brulé, the Jesuit Fathers and the Huron Indians, really existed.

Nicolet started from Quebec, early in July, 1634, followed the Ottawa route and floated down French River to Georgian Bay.† Accompanied by seven Hurons in a large birch-bark canoe freighted with gifts for the distant tribes, Nicolet skirted the northern shores of Lake Huron, called at *Sault Sainte Marie*, then,

* Hakluyt says that Jacques Cartier on his third voyage left with the Algonquin chief at *Hochelai*, now Richelieu, two French boys that they might learn to speak the language of the Indians.

† So called in honour of George III, after the Treaty of Paris, ceding Canada to Great Britain was signed, 1763.

veering to the south, entered Lake Michigan and paddled up Green Bay to a village of the Winnebagoes—"the Men of the Sea." Pushing on, he finally entered the Menomonee River and met the chiefs of the nation which gave its name to the river. Continuing his voyage he entered Fox River and was now in the hunting grounds of the Great Winnebago nation, a sedentary people of Dakota stock. From here, he canoed the Fox River for six days and met the Mascoutins; then turning to the south he visited the Illinois, and, returning to the Winnebagoes, explored the Wisconsin land.

Having established an *Ultima Thule* for future explorers the brave and adventurous man returned with his seven companions to Huronia. Then, sailing up French River he crossed Lake Nipissing and, canoeing the Mattawan and the Ottawa, entered the St. Lawrence which carried him to Three Rivers, where he landed, July 21 (1635).

THE UNKNOWN TRADERS.

Nineteen years after Jean Nicolet had broken the trail to the villages of the Winnebagoes, two daring young Frenchmen, stimulated by his discoveries, left Three Rivers, August 6, 1654, bound for the regions of the far west. They disappeared from the habitations of civilized man, and when summer and winter passed away, and summer came again, bringing no tidings of them, their relatives and friends, of Three Rivers, prayed for the repose of their souls. They were assumed to be dead and their bodies eaten by savages. Then, one morning, in the end of August, 1656, a flotilla of canoes loaded with furs from the far west and driven by two hundred and fifty savages, members of tribes unknown, unseen, but not unheard of, by the French, floated into the pleasant waters of the St. Maurice, where they struck the flow of the St. Lawrence that laved the historic Fort of *Trois Rivières*. From canoes leading the flotilla alighted, bronzed and weather beaten, the two young Frenchmen numbered with the dead. They and their Indian companions brought with them innumerable bundles of precious furs, valued at \$120,000—furs of mink, of beaver, of the black and silver fox—and a message from far western tribes asking for Jesuit missionaries. They came by the Ottawa route, fought their way through Iroquois ambushes and reopened the river. Who, then, were these unknown traders and explorers? When Benjamin Sulte wrote his "*Histoire des Français—Canadiens*," in 1882, he expressed the opinion that these two men were Radisson and Chouart, but in a paper he read at a session of the Royal Society of Canada, held at Ottawa in 1903, he altered his judgment and contended that the unnamed explorers were not Chouart and Radisson.

Professor Charles W. Colby in his "*Canadian Types of the Old Régime*" (p. 202), says:

"The strongest proofs that these explorers were not Groseilliers and Radisson is to be found in the complete absence of any reference in Radisson's writings to such an expedition." This, of course, is but a negative contention. It is singular that Radisson makes no mention of where he and Chouart were in the years '54 and '55, nor is there any reference to what they were doing during those years. But Reuben Thwaites, the editor in chief of the Burrow's edition of the *Jesuit Relations*, is convinced that Chouart and Radisson were the two mentioned by Father Dequen in his *Relation*. In a foot-note to vol. 42 (p. 296. II. p. 221), he writes:

"Recent historical research sufficiently confirms the opinion that the explorers were Radisson and Groseilliers." Again, when summarizing the contents of Father

Dequen's letter, he adds: "The account of the Onondaga mission being finished Dequen proceeds to mention the discovery of two young Frenchmen who returned (August, 1656) from a two years expedition to the upper lakes' region. Their names are not given here, but recent researches identify these adventurers as Radisson and Groseilliers, and the regions explored by them as Wisconsin and the shores of Lake Superior." Father Dequen's *Relation* of 1656 tells us of the departure and return of the unnamed traders but makes no mention of the lands they visited. They probably followed in the wake of Nicolet and entered the hunting grounds of the natives dwelling in the forests bordering Lakes Superior, Michigan and Wisconsin.

DARING TRADERS AND EXPLORERS.

That the Hudson Bay Company owed its origin to the early explorations and activities of the French there can be now no successful contradiction. "In the days of the French régime," writes Lord Strathcona in his *History of the Hudson Bay Company*, "the missionaries and fur traders penetrated far into the interior, and their reckless courage, resource and intrepidity in the face of dangers and difficulties that can hardly be properly appreciated to-day, must command our admiration."*

Conspicuous and in the very front rank for daring, courage and adventure are the names of two men almost unknown forty years ago to writers of early Canadian history. When Gideon B. Scull edited, and the Prince Society of Boston published for the first time, the *Voyages, Travels and Experiences* of Pierre Esprit Radisson, they resurrected the memory of two extraordinary men whose names had been almost forgotten for two hundred and thirty-five years. Since the appearance of the *Voyages*, in 1885, many writers on early Canadian history, notably Dr. Benjamin Sulte, of Ottawa, and Professor N. E. Dionne, of Quebec, have devoted much intelligent study to the exploits of the daring *voyageurs*.

MEDARD CHOUART.

Medard Chouart des Groseilliers came to Quebec in the year 1637; when he was about seventeen years old, and at once offered himself to the Jesuits as a *donné* or lay helper. Soon after being accepted as a *donné* he accompanied one of the Fathers leaving for the Huron missions and, in time, acquired a great facility of expression in the Huron and Algonquin languages. He remained with the missionary Fathers for nine years, making, in the interval, visits to Three Rivers and Quebec and acquiring an intimate familiarity with the customs of Algonquin, Nipissing and Neutral Indians, who were occasional visitors at the Jesuit mission. In 1646, Chouart, separating from the Jesuits, became an independent trader, and, returning to Quebec with a valuable cargo of furs, he married Hélène Martin, whose godfather was Champlain. She died in 1651, having issue only one son, baptised Médard after his father. There are few personalities more remarkable, in the early annals of our country, than Médard Chouart. Dowered with exceptional courage and intrepidity, of daring initiative and practical common sense and tact, Médard Chouart des Groseilliers fills, as Benjamin Sulte remarks in his *Pays des grands Lacs*, a conspicuous place in the history of his time. In the same year in which Chouart came to Canada there arrived at Quebec, with his wife, a son and two daughters, Pierre Esprit Radisson. From Quebec, Radisson moved to Three

* Castell Hopkins' "Canada, an Encyclopedia," vol. II, p. 19.

Rivers, where he settled. In August, 1653, Médard Chouart married Marguerite, daughter of Radisson, thus becoming the brother-in-law of the younger Radisson, who, with Chouart, is soon about to enter upon an exciting period of exploration, trade and adventure.

PIERRE ESPRIT RADISSON.

Radisson was younger, more imprudent and reckless, but no more daring, or courageous than his brother-in-law, Médard, whom everywhere in his book he calls his *brother*. In 1652, when hunting in the forests around Three Rivers, he was captured by the Iroquois then at war with the French and Algonquins. Brought a prisoner to a Mohawk village he was stripped for the torture when he was adopted by a squaw to replace a son killed in the chase a few months before. How long he remained with the Mohawks, living their lives, speaking their language and observing their laws and customs, he does not mention in his *Voyages*. He must have remained some months with them, for he says: "I learned as much of their way of living as if I had been living six years with them." After a series of exciting adventures he, at last, made his way to Fort Orange (Albany), where the Dutch commander of the Fort received him hospitably and outfitted him with a civilized dress. The Commander secured him a passage to Manhattan (New York) from which port he sailed for Amsterdam, returning after two years of privation and suffering, to Three Rivers where, early in 1654, he rejoined Chouart who thought he had been tortured, broiled and eaten by the Mohawks.

In the year 1655, the Jesuits had opened a mission among the Iroquois at Onondaga and, in the year 1657, Radisson accompanied Fathers Raguenaud and du Peron, who, with an escort of Indians and Frenchmen, were leaving to join the fathers already with the Iroquois. In 1656, by permission of the Iroquois, the French had built a fort at Lake Gannentaha, in the land of the Onondagas. At this fort were fifty soldiers under the command of Captain Dupuis. Soon after the arrival of Radisson and the two missionaries the Jesuits learned from one of their converts that the Iroquois had conspired to murder the soldiers, the missionaries and all the French at Onondaga. Radisson, an adopted member of the Onondagas, asked Dupuis and the Jesuits to leave him to arrange for their escape. He instructed the Frenchmen to secretly build canoes in the loft of one of the buildings. When the canoes were ready for the water, Radisson waited upon the Indian who had adopted him as a son, and, in sadness and dejection, said to him, "My father, I dreamt last night that I must give to you all a *tabigie*, or my *oki* would kill me." This *tabigie* was what the French termed a *festin à tout manger* at which everything piled on the dish of a guest must, to save the life of the dreamer, be eaten. "Ah! my son," said the Indian father to Radisson "you must no die; get ready the feast, we will eat everything."

The feast was prepared and all the Indians around the fort sat down to it. They gorged themselves to repletion, arose and danced to the music of the flute and sound of the tambourine, then sat down again and eat again till exhausted, at last, with dancing and eating they all slept. When morning broke and the wearied guests awoke the French were gone. The feast was given on the night of March 28th, 1658, and when the sleepers awoke the French were far down the Oswego River and entering Lake Ontario. Happily a fall of snow obliterated their tracks from the fort to the river, and as the Iroquois knew nothing about the canoes, the flight of the French was thought to be through the air and wrought by the magic of the "Black-Gowns."

When Radisson, with his companions, arrived at Three Rivers, his brother-in-law, Médard Chouart, was about to leave on a trading expedition to the great lakes. Radisson was a young man of undoubted courage, daring and initiative. He was an expert canoe man, trained in Indian cunning and strategy and was familiar with the customs, language and manners of the tribes. Writing of the two men now about to enter into partnership and form a commercial brotherhood, Felix Lacroix tells us: "They preserved among the savages with whom they associated the spirit and character of Frenchmen. Gay, careless, generous, full of courage and loyalty to their companions, they made friends wherever they raised their tents."*

PARTNERSHIP OF MEDARD CHOUART AND PIERRE ESPRIT RADISSON.

Radisson, grasping the opportunity for profit and adventure, entered into partnership with his brother-in-law and joined the expedition. This was the beginning of a joint career which eventually led to the discovery, overland, of Hudson Bay.

They left Three Rivers, June 14, 1658, and, canoeing the Ottawa, entered French River and, striking Lake Huron, rested for a time on Manitoulin Island. Continuing their voyage, they entered St. Mary's River, and camped for a few days at the *Sault*. Advancing westward, they struck an encampment of Ottawas with whom they wintered, passing the winter, 1658-9, hunting, trading and exploring. In their trading and exploring expedition they entered the mouth of the Montreal River, now dividing Wisconsin and Northern Michigan, and continued on till they came to Chequamegon Bay, and, on a piece of land covered to-day by Ashland City, they established a trading post.† They were the first white men to sail Lake Superior. In their trading expeditions they travelled over a part of Minnesota, and visited a neutral territory bordering a great lake (un grand lac) where they were present at a council of five hundred savages. They entered an encampment of the Crees of the Plains, who came east annually, to trade with the Chippawas of the Lake Superior region. From the Crees they heard of the sea of the north and the rivers flowing into it.

Referring to their expedition, here is what the *Relation*, written in 1660 by F. Jérôme Lalemant says: "These two Frenchmen made many visits to the surrounding tribes. Six days journey beyond Lake Superior towards the south west, they saw, among other sights, a tribe formed from the remnants of the Tobacco Nation—a Huron tribe—who were obliged, by the Iroquois, to abandon their native land and bury themselves so deep in the forest that they cannot be found by their enemies. . . . The two Frenchmen visited the forty villages of which the Sioux Nation is composed, in five of which there are counted as many as five thousand men."

Charlevoix, adverting to the expedition, says the Sioux tribes visited by Chouart and Radisson had never before seen a white man and had never heard of a Frenchman.‡

They also visited *Le Nation du Boeuf* or the "Buffalo Tribe" with whom they lived for six weeks.§ Returning, they accompanied a band of Pottawatimies to

* Possessions Anglaises de l'Amerique du Nord, p. 10.

† The place was afterwards called *La Pointe* where the Jesuits, in 1663, founded the mission of the Holy Ghost.

‡ Histoire, B. VIII.

§ Mentioned also in the *Relation* of 1662. Probably one of the hunting tribes of the plains, but of whom, or of their habitat, nothing is known. All we know is that they were a Sioux tribe.

Green Bay, Lake Michigan, and passed the winter hunting, trading and exploring. They explored the Fox River, and after tramping through Wisconsin forests came back to the Sault where they met remnants of Hurons, Tinnontates and Ottawas, driven west by the Iroquois.* Having secured all the furs they could float to Quebec, Radisson and Chouart decided to return home.

How many miles they covered by land and water during their wanderings for more than two years it is impossible to estimate, even approximately. When away, they saw the head-waters of the Mississippi having visited the region when hunting with the Assiniboines. Radisson calls it "the forked river," one branch of which flowed south and the other west. Without knowing precisely their locality they were in a region where the affluents of the Mississippi approach Lake Superior. They had visited the head-waters of the Mississippi, had been in many parts of southern and northern Wisconsin, explored lands south of Lake Michigan, been over the Wisconsin portage and parts of Minnesota, canoed streams flowing south by west and had probably reached the Mississippi itself.

Accompanied by three hundred members of different tribes, and with sixty canoes loaded with furs Radisson and Chouart departed from the Sault and, after a voyage of twenty-six days, arrived at Montreal, August 19, 1660. They brought with them their own property—furs worth forty thousand dollars. Leaving a quarter of their furs at Montreal, they hurried on to Three Rivers, where they passed some days with their families. They then sailed for Quebec where, writes Radisson, "we were saluted by the batteries of the fort and by salvos from ships anchored in the harbour. The Governor presented us with many gifts and sent us to Three Rivers by two brigantines."†

ON TO HUDSON BAY.

Beyond dispute, English mariners and English navigators were the first to discover and enter Hudson Bay. When Henry Hudson, searching on his fourth voyage, a north-east or north-west passage to China, was abandoned with his son, by his men, he was then, 1610, in the waters of the Bay. Then came Button, 1612, James, 1631, who gave his name to James' Bay, and wintered on the main land, and Baffin and Bylot who completed the exploration of the waters.

Repeated attempts had been made by the French, of Quebec, to reach the illusive "Sea of the North," build a fort and secure a monopoly of the fur trade. For many years Jesuit missionaries and governors of New France discussed plans by which this famous body of water might be reached through the mysterious forests stretching hundreds of miles beyond Lake St. John. With characteristic energy and enterprise the English aspired to the honour of being the first to open an overland way to the wonderful sea.‡ On June 24, 1640, a daring and adventurous Englishman arrived at Quebec accompanied by twenty Abenaki Indians. He said he had left Kennebec, had crossed the Alleghenys and descended the Chaudiere River to the St. Lawrence in search of a way to the Sea of the North. The Governor, M. de Montmagny arrested him, sent him to Tadousac, and from there shipped him to England. He told the Governor that he was persuaded he could arrive at the Sea of the North (Hudson's Bay) by ascending the Saguenay. The

* Radisson in his *Voyages* says they were absent three years and some months. Either he or the printer miscalculated the time. The *Relation* of 1660 and the *Journal des Jesuits* for August, 1660, say the traders returned the summer of 1660.

† *Voyages Radisson*, p. 170.

‡ Consult *La Frontière Nord*, By Paul de Cazes.

Jesuits always contended that the Bay could be found, more expeditiously and by easier portages, from Lake Huron.*

In 1657, the procureur-général, Jean Bourdon, in 1661, the Jesuit missionaries Dablon and Druilletes, and in 1663, the notary, Pierre Duquet, attempted to break through and failed. In the *Relation* of 1658, six different routes by which the Sea might be gained are given; "roads, each one of which was worse than the highway from Paris to Orleans." At last the Jesuit, Claude Albanel, accomplished the feat: sailing from Tadousac, August 8, 1671, he canoed, with his Montagnais Indians, the Saguenay and, crossing Lake Kenogami, arrived at Lake St. John, where he wintered. On June 1, 1672, he broke camp, and in eighteen days, ascending the *Rivière des Sables*, crossing regions sown with innumerable small lakes, and descending the Raupert, he, at last, stood on the shore of James' Bay, an extension of the Hudson. This expedition of the indomitable priest closed the era of discoveries in regions between the St. Lawrence River and the Hudson Bay.† Father Albanel returned to Quebec by the Raupert, Mistassini, Saguenay and the St. Lawrence.

Returning to Three Rivers from their wonderful explorations, Chouart and Radisson lived quietly with their families for twelve months, enjoying the repose and home comforts they had well earned. "My brother and I," writes Radisson, "asked ourselves if we ought to make known to others what we had seen and learned. But as we had not actually made any great discoveries, especially towards the North Sea, of which we knew nothing, except what we heard from the Crees, we determined to say nothing, fearing that what the savages told us might have been lies. We made up our minds to go and see the country before saying anything about it to others."‡

Chouart appealed to the Governor, M. d'Avaugour, for a licence to organize an expedition of exploration to the North Sea. The Governor promised the licence provided he took with him a member of his household and gave him one-half of the furs brought down from the west. Upon Chouart refusing to conform to the conditions he was refused the permit. When he and Radisson talked matters over they resolved to ignore the authority of the Governor. Knowing that the hour they left Three Rivers without a permit they would become outlaws they challenged the penalty and silently stole away. One dark night, early in August, 1662, they canoed out of Three Rivers and, at Lake Saint Pierre, joined a band of Indians leaving for Sault Sainte Marie.§ The party portaged the rapids of St. Louis, passed up the St. Lawrence and entering Lake Ontario reached the Niagara River. Passing the Falls, they launched their canoes on Lake Erie, which Radisson calls the Lake of the Beavers, and ascending the Detroit and the Saint-Clair—the River of the Sorcerers—they floated into Lake Huron. After resting for a time at the

* *Relation*, 1640.

† La Potherie, I, p. 142, says that Guillaume Couture, in the summer of 1663, planted the arms of France on the shores of Hudson Bay. La Potherie is the only authority for this statement. There is no mention of it in the *Relations*, nor in any official document of the time. If any white man had crossed to Hudson Bay by the Saguenay, the Jesuits would have known it, and mention would have been made of it in the *Relations* or the *Journal*. La Potherie, I, p. 141, would also have his readers believe that Jean Bourdon, who left Quebec May 2, 1657, and returned August 11, the same year, visited Hudson Bay. The feat was then impossible.

‡ Voyages, Radisson, p. 172.

§ "I left Quebec on the 3rd for 3 rivers. On the way I met des Grosilliers, who was going to the North Sea. He passed Quebec during the night, with 10 men; and when he reached Cap Tourmente he wrote about it to monsieur the Governor."—*Journal Hierosme Lalemant*, 1662.

"Soo" the two voyageurs launched their canoe on Lake Superior and sailed into Keweenaw Bay which Radisson named "le Baie de la Trinité." Advancing as far as the Montreal River, which now forms a part of the boundary between Michigan and Wisconsin, they encountered a party of Ottawa Indians in their village on Chequamegon Bay where they had lived for two years. Chouart and Radisson stayed with the Ottawas for twelve days, waiting for a band of Hurons domiciled on one of the islands of Green Bay. So far we have experienced no difficulty in deciphering Radisson's narrative notwithstanding its execrably bad and fragmentary English. Some of his sentences yield no intelligible meaning and furnish us no reliable information covering the rivers they canoed or the regions they entered on their way to Hudson's Bay. Lord Strathcona is of opinion that "Radisson and de Groseilliers passed out to Hudson's Bay through Lake Winnipeg and the Nelson River."* Professor N. E. Dionne writes that "from the description they left us it is reasonable to suppose that they passed to Hudson's Bay by the "Lake of the Woods" p. 68, while Dr. James H. Coyne in his article "North of Lake Superior" p. 79, contributed to *Canada and its Provinces* tells us that "there appears to be little doubt that the two Frenchmen went on to Hudson Bay by the Great River, doubtless the Albany." Be that as it may we know that the traders, outlaws, explorers, men of unchallenged courage and exhaustless resource, crossed to the north shore of Lake Superior and met their old friends, the Crees, who welcomed them to their encampment. When the Crees were leaving for their own lands the traders went with them. From the Crees they probably obtained guides, who piloted them to the "seaside" where "we found an old house all demolished and battered with bullets." Further on in history, Radisson writes: "*We went further in the bay (James' Bay) to see ye place that we are to passe that summer. That river comes from the lake, and empties itself in river of Sagnes (Saguenay), called Tadousack, which is a hundred leagues in the great river of Canada as where we are in ye Bay of ye North.*"

They remained some weeks roaming around James Bay, returning to Chequamegon, Lake Superior, by the Albany River, over Summit Lake and by the Ombabike River to Lake Nipigon. Packing their furs at Chequamegon they started, accompanied by three hundred Indians of different tribes, for Three Rivers, where they arrived safely, in the summer of 1663. They were arrested as outlaws by order of the Governor, and, to obtain their liberty, were compelled to surrender one-half of their furs worth, perhaps, twenty-five thousand dollars in France. The story of the extraordinary deeds and careers of the venturesome and daring men, after 1663, is beyond the scope of this paper. Both died in England. In the *Dictionnaire Généalogique* we find no record informing us how long they lived after their return from Hudson Bay.

* History of the H. B. Company, p. 19.

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ALGONQUIN POTTERY

BY COL. GEO. E. LAIDLAW

All the pottery from village sites and isolated places in this district (Victoria County) is of the same class. The majority of the markings are similar to those represented by Dawson, in "Fossil Man," figs. 14, 16, 17, 21, and a, b, c, d, f, of fig. 22. A few patterns resemble the Vermont style, p. 159, and the Pennsylvania, p. 178 in Abbot's "Primitive Industry," while not a few samples indicate that the types figured in "Primitive Industry," page 173, as coming from the County of Grey, Ontario, or modifications, thereof were in vogue. See also Perkins' "Aboriginal Remains, Champlain Valley." See plates 1, 2, 3, Ont. Arch. Rep., 1890, for illustrations of specimens from here, also Ont. Arch. Rep. 1889, pp. 19, 20, figs. 5 and 6, where part of the ornamentation is made by punching holes on the inside of the pot which leaves a corresponding "boss" on the outside. One sample of a denser, closer structure than the ordinary has a pattern that is almost Grecian in its regularity. This sample is a portion of a panel of a square-mouthed pot. The ornamentation consisting of a row of short parallel horizontal, straight lines, surrounded by a number of concentric oblongs and having one row of small circles on top of figure and another row at the bottom, circles being made by use of a hollow bone or reed. The late Dr. Boyle says, on p. 25, Ont. Arch. Rep. 1890—"On the whole of the Balsam Lake pottery there is a curious blending of the Huron with something that appears to be of different origin, and again on p. 50, Ont. Arch. Rep., 1897, "Bexley and neighbouring townships in Victoria County have yielded pieces bearing ornamental designs quite unlike any found elsewhere." See also plate 35, N.Y. State Museum Bulletin, on the "Earthenware of N.Y. Aborigines," by Beauchamp, figs. 22, 28, 78, 87, 127, 135, which are represented here. The pottery is of the usual grey, light and dark color, sometimes tinged with yellow or red, and the finer make is tempered with mica or shells, and the coarser seems to be tempered with pounded up granite or gneiss. This is easily accounted for as many decomposing gneissic boulders or surface stones are found, though this is a limestone region.

The size of pots range from little toy pots, made on the tips of the finger or thumb, leaving the imprint of the finger-nail inside, to huge pots containing many gallons. None of the latter, however, have been recovered entire. I do not think the coiled way was used in the manufacture of these pots, for some of the shreds when scaled off the outside and inside surfaces, or else split down the centre of the piece, leave the outside and inside halves; this is especially with the large thick fragments, and close examination does not disclose any signs of having been built up by coils. The smaller and more finely made pots seem to have the best decoration on them, the big coarse ones little or none, except around the rim. Finger-nail indents and marks of pinching between finger and thumb often appear. Human faces or masks that have been attached to pots have been found.

PIPES FROM VICTORIA COUNTY.

Report 1890, p. 29, fig. 67; p. 31, fig. 70; p. 32, figs. 73, 74; Report 1897, p. 17, 18, figures thereon. Report 1900, figs. on pp. 18, 19, 20. Report 1905, figs. on pp. 16, 17.

POTTERY FROM VICTORIA COUNTY.

Report 1887, p. 19, fig. 5; p. 20, fig. 6. Report 1890, pp. 25, text, 26, 27, 28 plates. Primitive Man in Ontario, p. 24.

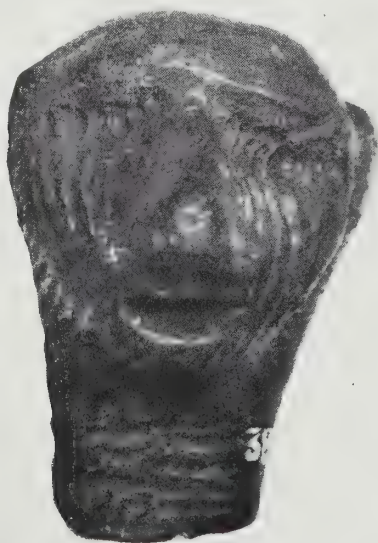
NEW ACCESSIONS TO MUSEUM

Fig. No. 38137 is a wolf-head pipe found on the same site as the former, and presented to the Museum by Mr. Dutton. It is exceedingly well made. The outlines are perfect; all the markings, the mouth, nose, eyes, and ears, are unusually well done. The bowl of this pipe looks as if it had been coloured. The polish is perfect, and it may probably have belonged to some member of the wolf tribe.

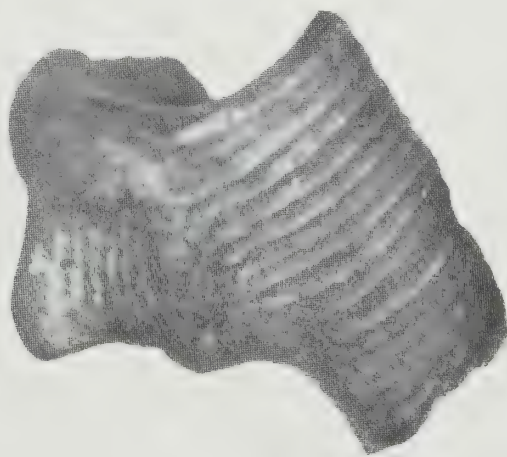


Fig. No. 38137—(Full size).

Fig. No. 38135, front and side view, is a unique specimen of pipe presented to the Museum by Mr. Dutton, and found on the village site of what he claims to be the site of St. Louis, about a mile distant from St. Marie. The bowl of the pipe is unusually well made and the features are well brought out. The markings are somewhat unique for a pipe, and they resemble the same markings made upon their pottery. The nose is very prominent, with a receding chin. It is the only clay pipe of this pattern in the Provincial Museum collection. The artist must have been somewhat of a genius.



Front view.



Side view.

Fig. No. 38135—(Full size).

Fig. No. 38141 is a beautifully made soap-stone pipe with a bird's head facing the stem, and on the well-proportioned bowl, extending from the neck of the bird, is the representation of the wings with the feet embracing the base of the pipe. This pipe was presented to the Museum by Mr. Dutton, and was found on the village site adjoining his house.



Fig. No. 38141—(Full size).

Fig. No. 37743 is a gorget received in the Matheson collection. It is of the customary kind, made of slate more lightly coloured than usual. The side illustrated is perfectly smooth and the reverse is uneven. The holes are bored in the usual way with the exception of the centre one, which is much larger than the others.

“Gorgets,” or “Pierced tablets,” constitute another class of polished “slates” of the problematical class, of considerable interest to the archæologist. The neat appearance, the shapely form, and symmetry of these artifacts attract the attention and curiosity of the collector. What are they, for what were they used? Perhaps it is the unknowable element about these smoothly polished, perforated tablets of soft-toned slate that lends charm to them.

Gorgets are found throughout the New York area, but are not of Iroquoian origin. They are found on pre-Iroquoian or non-Iroquoian sites from Chautauqua County eastward in every direction, and in every county showing any considerable trace of aboriginal occupation. It is of importance to know that they have been found in graves, but by far the larger number have been found on the surface.

The material out of which the gorget is fashioned is usually slate, but shell and bone gorgets have been found.

W. K. Moorehead—"Stone Ornaments used by the Indians in the United States and Canada."



Fig. No. 37743—(Full size).

Fig. No. 37750 is a stone tube, also from Lucan, and made out of beautifully veined slate. The tube is slightly flattened on the upper and lower side and is considerably larger at one end than the other. The perforation is uniformly made, and, as in most of the artifacts of this kind, slightly larger at one end. It has been suggested that these tubes were used for the purpose of magnifying distant objects, or to look through when facing the sun. Moorehead, in his classic work on "Stone Ornaments," states that "stone and clay tubes are more or less closely related to tubular pipes. On the Pacific coast the tubular pipe was almost exclusively used over other forms of pipes. The tubes from the Pacific coast, therefore, are dismissed from consideration in this volume, since they appear to be pipes. The term 'tubes' as the author understands it, is restricted to the cylindrical forms in use among Indians throughout the Mississippi valley, the Great Lakes, the south, Canada and New England. Many of these may have served as pipes, but the greater number are of such form or size as to render it inconvenient for Indians to make use of them for smoking."



Fig. No. 37750—(Full size).

Fig. No. 37749, also from the Matheson collection, Lucan, is unusually shaped “banner” stone. The hole drilled through the centre is nearly a fourth larger at the upper than at the lower side. It is striated slate, nicely colored. The forms of these “banner” stones are numerous, and the material out of which most of these artifacts are made is olivaceous striped slate, outcrops of which are found along the shores of Lake Huron.

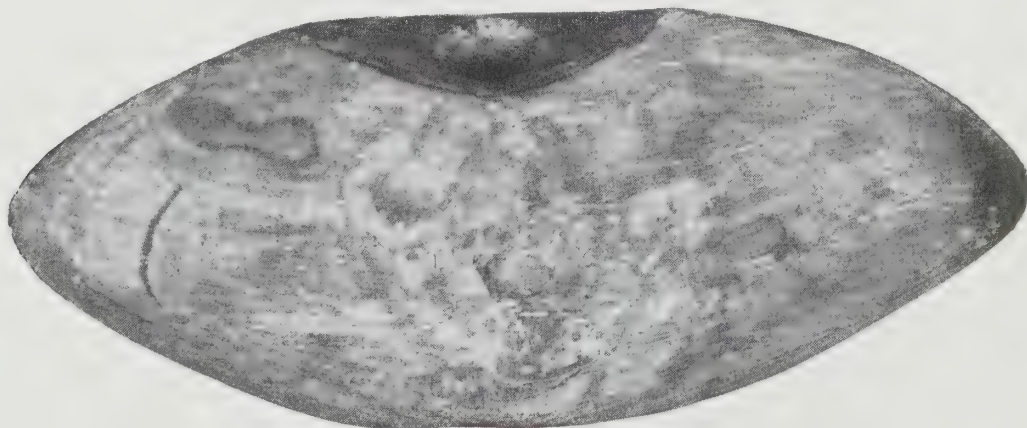


Fig. No. 37749—(Full size).

Fig. No. 37703 is a stone axe which came in the Matheson collection and was found in the township of Lucan, county of Middlesex. The axe is particularly well made, and the upper part shows that a handle had been attached to the axe, and, from the appearance and smoothness of the stone around this portion, one would suppose that it had been in use for a considerable length of time.



Fig. No. 37703—(Full size). Axe.

Fig. 37746 is a gorget in the Matheson collection. It is somewhat unusual from the fact that either after the hole had been made at the upper part of the gorget, or at the time the boring was being done, the second hole was started. In shape and outline it quite corresponds with those found in the Attiwandaron region of Eastern Ontario.



Fig. No. 37746.

Fig. No. 37741, also from Lucan, is an unusually shaped stone pendant. The outline is somewhat spear-shaped in appearance, yet the rounded point is smooth as well as the upper portion, which is also very smooth and polished, evidencing some wear. The protuberance at one end indicates that this had been utilized for suspending it from the neck; it is slightly worn.

Fig. No. 37742 is a gorget made from what was probably a water-washed stone. The holes in the same are unusually placed and bear no evidence of rubbing, or of having ever been used. The stone is exceedingly smooth and evidently had been used for some considerable time.

Fig. No. 37753. This chart drill from Lucan is a very excellent specimen of the flint drill productions of eastern Ontario. Of the many drills in the Ontario Provincial Museum there is a great similarity in the manufacture. In length they vary greatly, but in general outline they are very much alike.

Page 108 represents a number of pipe bowls from which the animal heads have been broken off. These were all found on the same site as the Iroquoian pipes. This page illustrates a number of the bird's heads found in connection with these pipes, and evidently broken from similar pipes. The upper article in the right hand corner of the photo-engravure, shows the well marked head of a merganser duck. On the middle of the right hand page, No. 38057, is represented the



Fig. No. 37753—(Full size).

Fig. No. 37741—(Full size).

Fig. No. 37742—(Full size).

eye of a hawk, also forming the front part of one of the pipes. The eye and ear are particularly well marked on each side. The other heads are well made and elegantly polished. These were all found on the Mount St. Louis village site and presented to the Museum by Mrs. Geo. B. Burnfield.

Page 108 illustrates a number of so-called Iroquoian pipes among the large collection presented to the Museum by Mrs. Geo. B. Burnfield, of Mount St. Louis, Simcoe county. They are quite characteristic of some of the pipes found in

Iroquoian sites in the State of New York, but from the number of pipes, such as these, found throughout the Huron country, they are just as likely to be of Huron origin as Iroquoian; they more likely had a common origin amongst the Huron-Iroquois people before the separation of the tribes.



Pipes from Mount St. Louis.



Iroquoian Pipes—Mount St. Louis.

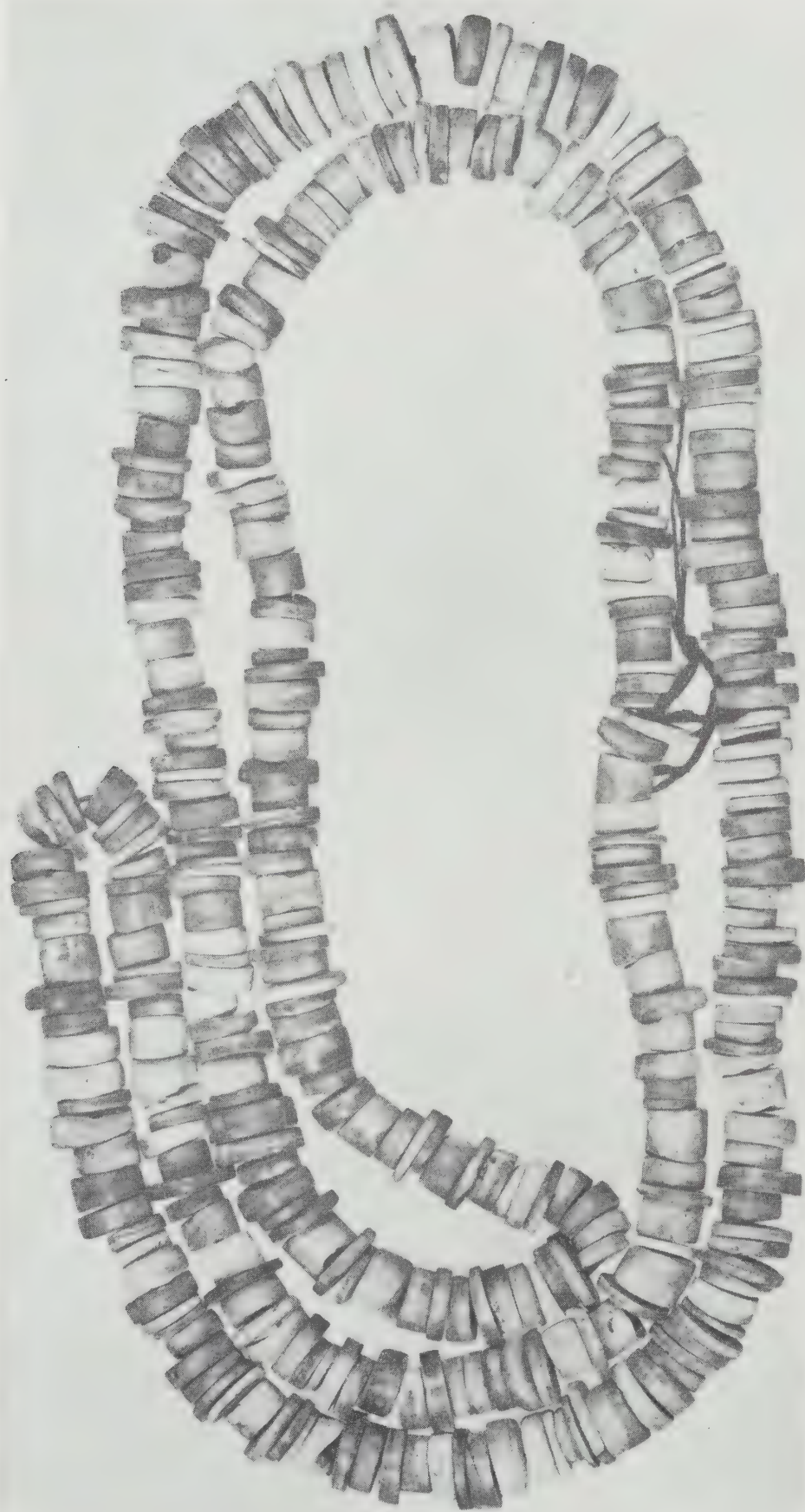


Fig. No. 38145—(Full size). Wampum.

Fig. No. 38145 represents a string of wampum presented to the Museum by Mr. Jas. Christie, Brantford, Ont. The wampum beads are of different sizes and different material; but most of them bear the marks of Indian manufacture. The large majority of the beads found through that district are commercial beads brought in by the early French, mostly of Venetian make. This string contains beads of shell, stone, and bone, probably the majority of them are made from bone and shell.

*“Notwithstanding the abundant literature concerning the multifarious uses of these shell beads in trade, in the embroidering of articles of dress, the making of objects for personal adornment, and badges of rank and official dignity, and in the fiducial transactions of private and public life, no technical statement of the exact methods employed by the natives in their manufacture is available.”

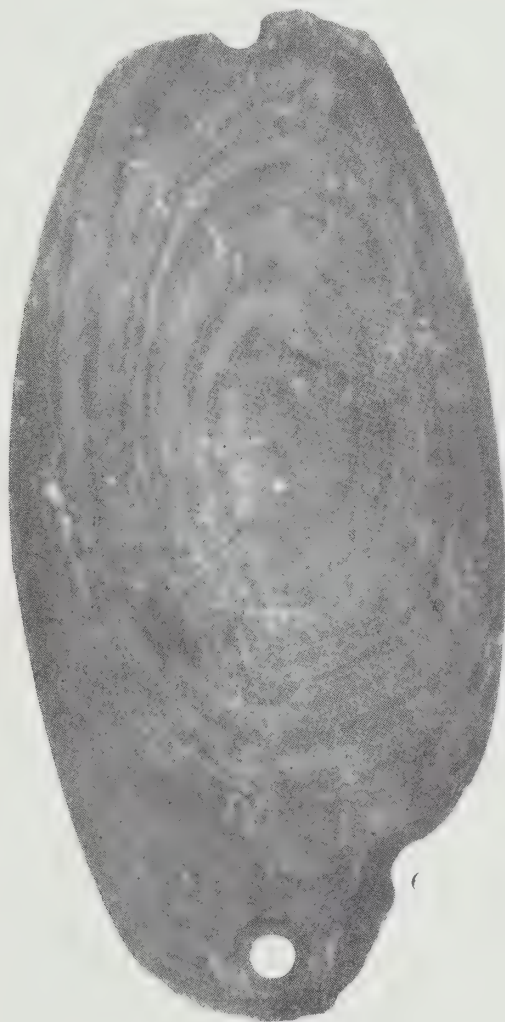


Fig. No. 38162. Gorget.

Fig. No. 38162 is a very unusually shaped gorget, beautifully striated and perforated at both ends. At one end of the gorget the perforation has been broken. The artifact is convex on its upper side and slightly concaved on the reverse. The concavity being probably a sixteenth of an inch. The gorget is seven-eighths of an inch thick at centre. What articles of this kind were used for is hard to say, unless they were used for ornaments or ceremonial purposes, or fastened by cords around the neck. This is a unique specimen, as there is no other exactly like it in the Provincial Museum. This specimen was presented to the Museum by Mr. Jas. Christie, and was found in the neighbourhood of Brantford. Like many of the gorgets it is evidently of Attiwandaron manufacture.

* Hewitt, "North American Indians."

Fig No. 38146 is a stone pipe, presumably unfinished, as regards the face portion of the pipe. The maker of this pipe evidently intended to place the outline of an Indian face looking towards the smoker, but his work was not completed. This pipe was the gift of Mr. Jas. Christie, of Brantford, Ontario, and it is very similar to a number of pipes found throughout the Lake Medad district and other parts of eastern Ontario. The pipe is of soap-stone and is well made and most uniform in its outline.



Fig. No. 38146—(Full size). Stone pipe.

Fig. No. 33171 is a stone pipe presented to the Museum by Mr. Frank Eames, and was found on the property of Mr. W. J. Gibson in the town of Gananoque. The pipe is of granite and has evidently been pecked with some instrument harder than itself. It is of a monitor type and unfinished. The general outline is good and the polishing process, which had been commenced around the base of the bowl, is well done as far as it went. The place at Gananoque where this pipe was found, is on one of the old trails of early days, from the St. Lawrence northwards.

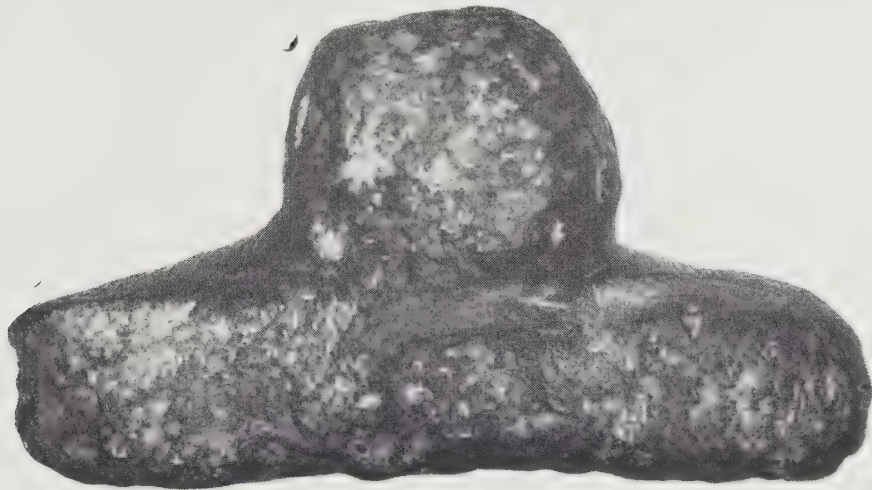


Fig. No. 33171—(Full size). Pipe stone.

Fig. No. 38170 is a sand-stone pipe found on Hay Island, Gananoque, and presented to the Museum by Mr. Frank Eames. The pipe is very well made and shows evidence of considerable use. The face at the lower part of the bowl of the pipe is well extended. The eyes are brought out prominently and the eyebrows are also well marked. The mouth is made to extend around a large portion of the base of the pipe.



Fig. No. 38170—(Full size). Stone pipe.

Fig. No. 38186 is an elegant specimen of bird amulet presented to the Museum by Mr. Jas. McPherson, Spruce Glen Farm, Dundalk, Ont. The amulet was found in the township of Melancthon, within two miles of the town of Dundalk. It is eight and three-quarters inches long and one and a half inches in depth. The fantail is larger than usual and well made. The eyes are big and the amulet shows evidence of considerable wear. The under part has evidently been broken at some time and repolished. It is probably one of those articles brought by the early Attiwandarons from their previous home in Ohio or the central West. It is beautifully striped slate and on the whole exceedingly well made. Bird stones with projections on either side, which by some are called ears and by others eyes, are quite frequently found in central and eastern Ontario. The Museum has specimens from all parts of Ontario.

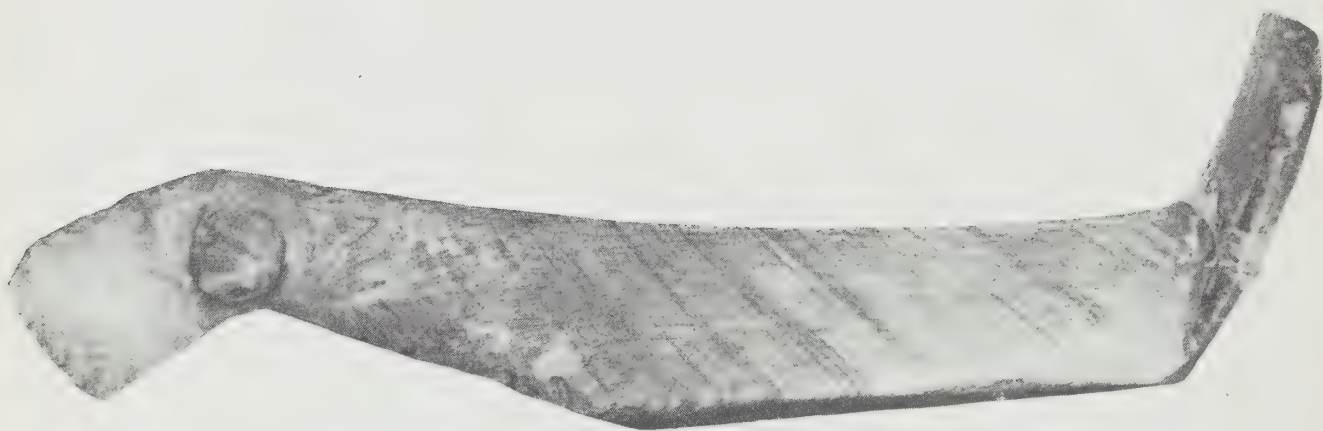
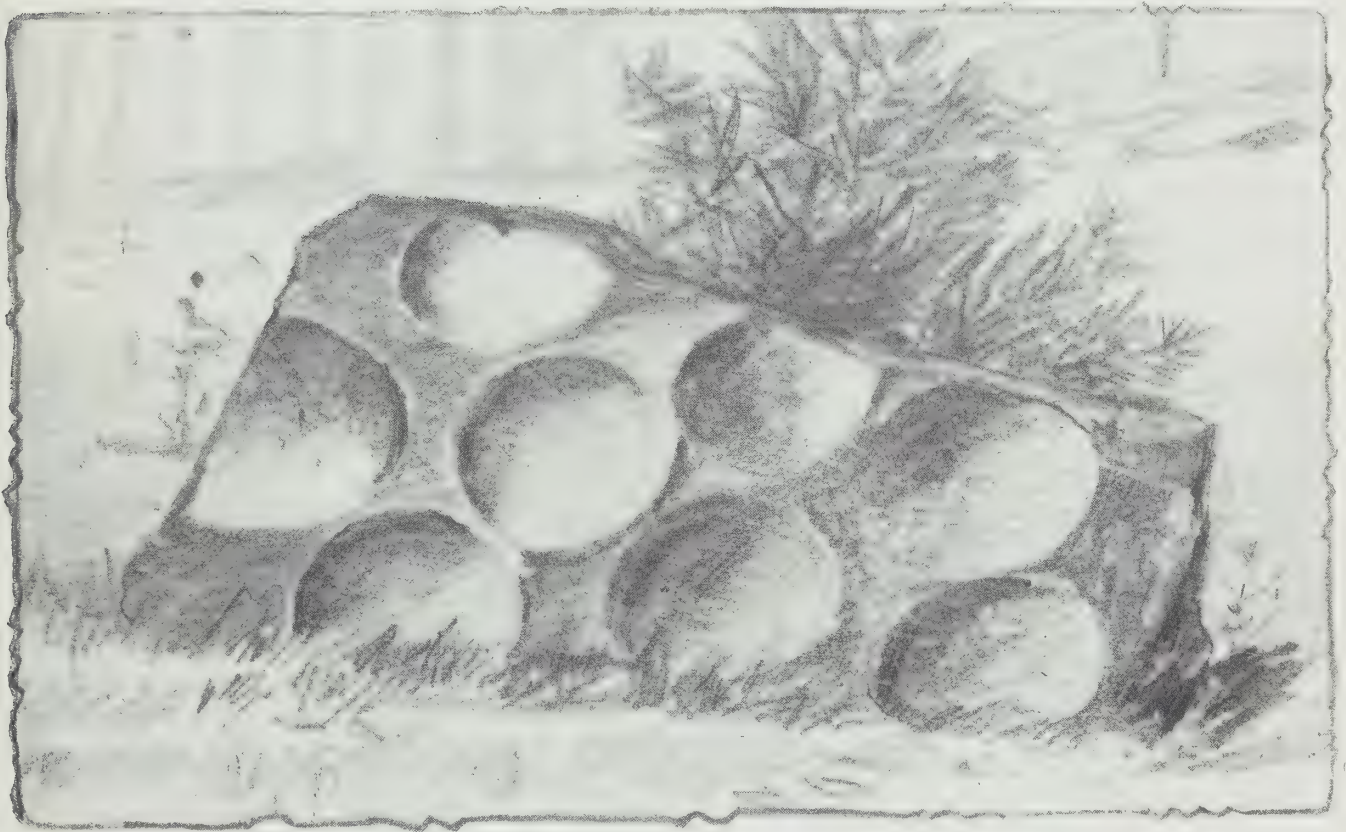


Fig. No. 38186.

Fig. No. 38123, is a large mealing-stone secured for the Provincial Museum by Mr. Hugh Hammond of Orillia. The stone for a number of years has been lying on the roadside, close to the water at the east end of Bass Lake, some few miles east of Orillia, on the Coldwater road. There are eight saucer-shaped cavities used for mealing purposes. The length of the stone is forty-one inches, depth seventeen inches, and the width across is nineteen inches. The stone is of granite and shows evidence of considerable wear. One side has probably been broken by fire and water, and all sides show evidences of chipping and reduction in size. Stones of this kind were not only used for grinding corn by the Huron Indians of the North, but were also extensively used for breaking nuts for use by the tribes. The Indians used the nuts of the various trees extensively throughout this province, and used many of them which we at the present time look upon as very disagreeable.



Mealing stone at Bass Lake.

Fig. No. 38168. This peculiarly shaped gorget was found near Guelph, and presented to the Museum by Mr. H. A. Van Wickel. The photo-engravure shows on the face of the gorget what was evidently intended for a bird. The two feet, with three toes on each, extend downwards towards the tail. The tail is nicely feathered. From the upper hole extends the head of the bird with a crane-like neck. The boring is the usual boring of those artifacts showing Indian manufacture.



Fig. No. 38168.

Fig. No. 38169 represents the largest flint artifact in the Provincial Museum. This flint was ploughed up by a farmer in the township of Stisted, district of Muskoka, not far from Huntsville, and secured for the Provincial Museum by Mr. Mackie Kinton of Huntsville. It is well made and slightly pointed at one end. The chipping is exceedingly uniform and it bears no evidence of being at any time used, even for a spade. The strong probabilities are that a flint of this size was used at some time for ceremonial purposes. The flint from which it is made has the appearance of similar flints gathered from the north Lake Erie shore. Artifacts similar to this, made from obsidian, are frequently found in Arizona and Mexico.



Fig. No. 38169—Flint. $10\frac{3}{4}$ " long, $5\frac{1}{5}$ " wide.

ADDITIONS TO MUSEUM

37685-38000—Procured from Mrs. Wm. Matheson, Lucan, Ont.

- 37685-37700—Stone axes.
- 37701-37728—Stone axes.
- 37729—Stone gouge.
- 37730—Stone tube (unfinished).
- 37731—Stone chisel.
- 37732—Iron tomahawk pipe.
- 37733—Stone axe.
- 37734—Hammer stone.
- 37735—Part of long stone implement.
- 37736-37737—Stone axes.
- 37738—Clay pipe bowl.
- 37739—Rubbing stone.
- 37740—Sinkers.
- 37741—Slate pendant.
- 37742-37747—Gorget.
- 37748—Fragment of gorget.
- 37749—Banner stone.
- 37750—Stone tube.
- 37751-37752—Stone axes.
- 37753—Chert drill.
- 37754-37766—Fragments of pottery.
- 37767—Pair of Esquimaux slippers from Greenland.
- 37768-37800—Chert specimens, arrow-heads, etc.
- 37801-37900—Chert specimens, arrow-heads, etc.
- 37901-38000—Chert specimens, arrow-heads, etc.

38001—Stone axe, Guelph, Ont. Gift of Mr. H. A. Van Wickel.

38002-38105—Gift of Mrs. Geo. B. Burnfield, Mount St. Louis, Medonte Tp., Ont.

- 38002-38090—Clay pipes.
- 38091—Stone pipe.
- 38092—Stone adze (small).
- 38093—Iron tomahawk.
- 38094—Small clay pot.
- 38095—Horn awl.
- 38096-38097—Teeth.
- 38098-38100—Shells.
- 38101-38102—Old metal knives.
- 38103—Iron spike.
- 38104—Water-washed stone.
- 38105—Piece of worked stone.

38106—Clay pipe stem. Gift of Rev. Father St. Ignace.

38107—Iron tomahawk. Gift of Mr. Chas. Palmer, Penetang, Ont.

38108-38109—Stone adzes. Gift of Mr. Chas. Palmer, Penetang, Ont.

38110-38144—Gift of Mr. Edward Dutton, Midland, Ont.

- 38110—Metal surgical knife.
- 38111-38114—Human bones.
- 38115—Rubbing stone.
- 38116—Iron tomahawk.
- 38117-38120—Fragments of clay pots.
- 38121—Antler—worked.
- 38122—Bone—worked.
- 38123—Shell bead.
- 38124-38140—Clay pipes.
- 38141—Stone pipe.
- 38142—Piece of sheet copper.
- 38143—Old knife blade.
- 38144—Iron spike-like implement.

38145-38167—Gift of Mr. Jas. Christie, Brantford, Ont.

- 38145—String of wampum, Otter Creek.
- 38146—Stone pipe, Fairshield's Cree, near Onondago.
- 38147-38148—Shells, near Harrisburg.
- 38149—Stone axe, near Harrisburg.
- 38150—Stone chisel, near Harrisburg.
- 38151—Tooth, near Harrisburg.
- 38152—Horn implement, near Harrisburg.
- 38153-38156—Clay pipes, near Harrisburg.
- 38157—Stone pipe, near Harrisburg.
- 38158—Bone awl, near Harrisburg.
- 38159-38161—Fragments of pottery, near Harrisburg.
- 38162—Gorget, near Harrisburg.
- 38163-38167—Chert specimens, near Brantford.

38168—Gorget, Guelph, Ont. Gift of Mr. H. A. VanWickel.

38169—Large chert specimen, Stisted Tp., Muskoka. Gift of Mr. Mackie Kinton,
Huntsville, Ont.

38170—Clay pipe, Hay Island, South Leeds Tp. Gift of Mr. Frank Eames.

38171—Unfinished monitor stone pipe. Gift of Mr. Frank Eames, Gananoque, Ont.

38172-38184—Gift of Col. Geo. E. Laidlaw, Victoria Road, Ont.

- 38172—Flint and quartz chippings, cattle pens, Block B, Bexley Tp. Col. Geo. E. Laidlaw.
- 38173—Specimens from work-shop No. 1, Lot 5, S. Portage Rd., Bexley Tp. Col. Geo. E. Laidlaw.
- 38174—Large stone adze, Red Stone Lake, Haliburton. Mr. G. Laidlaw, Jr.
- 38175—Water-washed stone, Site 10, Lot 44, C.P.R., Eldon Tp. Mr. Gr. Laidlaw, Jr.
- 38176—Stone adze (found in Victoria Road Station, had been left). Mr. H. Angle.
- 38177-38181—Lot 4, N. P. Rd., Bexley Tp. Mr. W. J. Alton.
- 38182—Water-washed stone, Lot 4, N. P. Rd., Bexley Tp. Mr. W. J. Alton.
- 38183-38184—Fragments of pottery, Site 20, E. Bexley Tp. Mrs. A. A. Macdonald.

38185—Pair of snow-shoes. Gift of Mrs. Alex. McGee, Spencer Ave., Toronto.

38186—Bird amulet, Melanethon Tp. Gift of Mr. Jas. McPherson, Dundalk, Ont.

28187—Stone tube, near Dundalk. Gift of Mr. Jas. McPherson, Dundalk, Ont.

38188-38190—Arrow-heads, Niagara. Gift of Mr. Jas. McPherson, Dundalk, Ont.

38191—Beaded belt.

38192-38212—Gift of Col. J. M. Delamere, Toronto.

38192-38193—Hide scrapers, Saskatchewan.

38194—Rattle, Saskatchewan.

38195—Bone end of bow, Saskatchewan.

38196—Tea bag (made of a small pelt), Saskatchewan.

38197—Bag (made of skin from pelican feet), Stoney Creek, N.W.T.

38198—Sash (with hoop for bangles), Stoney Creek, N.W.T.

38199—Gouge.

38200-38206—Stone adzes or axes.

38207—Grouved stone hammed, Battle River.

38208—Hammer stone, Copper Mines, Lake Superior.

38209—Stone, painted red, Saskatchewan (war stone).

38210-38211—Fragments of pottery, Balsam Lake.

38212—Tom-tom, Cree, Saskatchewan.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

REPORT OF THE

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE

1919

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO



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1919

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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

For the year ending 30th June, 1919

To His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council:—

The Governors of the University of Toronto have the honour to submit their thirteenth annual report, with which is included the President's report covering the academic work of the University and its Colleges for the Session 1918-19, together with the reports of various departments. There is also included the usual detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Board for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1919, which has been duly audited in accordance with the provisions of the Statute.

During the year the Board purchased the following properties:

Nos. 71, 92 and 94 St. George Street, at prices aggregating \$51,750 for the three. These houses have been remodelled and equipped for University purposes at a further outlay of some \$17,000, and are now in use, No. 71 by the Department of Political Science, and Nos. 92 and 94 as much needed additional residences for women students.

The Board also obtained a surrender of lease and of the interest of the lessees in two of the University Park leaseholds, being those covering Lots Numbers 50 and 53 and Lot 23, for the price of \$7,200 and \$13,000 respectively. The house upon the former has been altered and repaired at a cost of about \$3,000 and has been placed at the disposal of a Committee of ladies for use as a supervised residence for women graduates and medical students. The other property is at present rented to a tenant, but it is intended to convert it eventually into an additional residence for women.

The gross revenue for the year was \$993,715. The deduction of interest written to scholarship and other trust funds, \$8,981, left a net revenue of \$984,734, which represents an increase of slightly more than \$75,000 over the preceding year. The main portion of the increase is in the item of students' fees which reached \$235,902 as against \$185,573 in 1917-18, the termination of hostilities in November having allowed a number of students to return for instruction during the Session. The receipts from the Men's Residences and the Dining Hall were also larger, the former exceeding the previous year by almost \$4,000 and the latter by some \$19,000. The other items of revenue remained fairly constant.

The total expenditure of the year under the appropriations for salaries and maintenance was \$1,191,602, being greater than the previous year (\$1,076,225) by \$115,377. Of this increased expenditure the principal item is the salaries of the staff, which came to \$655,270 as against \$560,048, a difference of \$95,222. This abnormally large increase is partly due to the fact that in addition to the

usual annual increment to those below the maxima of their respective grades the Board granted a bonus of ten per cent. to the permanent members of the staff pending a readjustment of the whole salary scale on account of the high cost of living. This bonus amounted to \$40,687. Moreover, a number of the staff who had been absent on war service returned to duty and were restored to full salary. It was also necessary to make during the year a further payment to some members of the staff for the instruction given in the preparatory and special courses which were held for returned soldiers in the principal faculties. This payment amounted to \$21,325. Other items of increase are comparatively unimportant and are offset by reductions elsewhere.

The deficit upon the year's operations was \$206,869, which only exceeds the previous year (\$166,758) by very slightly more than \$40,000. It has been charged against the special grant of \$200,000 made by the Legislative Assembly, in addition to which the Board had already in hand \$51,044 from the previous special grant. The deduction of this \$206,869 from \$251,044 leaves \$44,175 available towards the deficiency in revenue for the year 1919-20.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

B. E. WALKER,

Chairman.

TORONTO, 29th November, 1919.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

1918-1919

To the Governors of the University of Toronto:

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to submit the following report on the academic work of the University and University College during the twelve months ended June 30th, 1919.

The total staff of the University and University College numbered 459, of whom 63 were professors, 42 associate-professors, 31 assistant-professors, 63 lecturers and associates (in medicine), 160 demonstrators, fellows and instructors with sessional appointments. They were distributed as follows:—

| | Professors. | Associate Professors. | Assistant Professors. | Associates. | Lecturers. | Other Sessional Appointments. |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| University (Faculty of Arts).... | 25 | 11 | 13 | ..... | 14 | 61 |
| University College | 12 | 2 | 4 | ..... | 10 (1 in Univ.) | 5 |
| Faculty of Medicine | 15 | 21 | 1 | 16 | 4 | 136 |
| Faculty of Applied Science..... | 8 | 5 | 7 | ..... | 13 | 25 |
| Faculty of Household Science ... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 6 |
| Faculty of Forestry | 1 | 1 (Also in Univ.) | 2 (1 in Univ.) | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Faculty of Music..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 Assistant Instructors. | ..... |
| Faculty of Education | 2 | 1 | 5 | Lecturers and Chief Instructors. 3 | 19 | 5 |

The above figures include persons absent on military service whose appointments are continued on whole or part salary, or *pro formâ* without salary.

In Victoria College, there were:

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----|
| Professors (one in University) | 12 |
| Associate Professors | 4 |
| Lecturers | 5 |
| Special Instructor | 1 |

In Trinity College there were:

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Professors | 9 |
| Lecturers | 9 |

In St. Michael's College there were:

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Professors | 9 |
| Lecturers | 8 |

Professor A. H. F. Lefroy died suddenly on March 7th, 1919, though his health has been failing for some months. The most conscientious of teachers, he

was also an eminent scholar whose writings on Jurisprudence and Federal Law were recognized as authoritative both in Britain and America.

Dr. W. J. O. Malloch, who died as the result of influenza on February 18th, 1919, was a surgeon of great skill, a man of tender heart, and a friend much beloved.

Dr. R. A. Reeve, Professor Emeritus and sometime Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, died very suddenly on January 27th, 1919. On his retirement from active duty the University expressed its appreciation of his abundant and self-sacrificing labours on its behalf. Now we regret the departure of a loyal, generous and modest gentleman, who was one of the ornaments of his profession in Canada.

Miss Salter died on January 27th, 1919. For thirty-three years she gave to the women of University College, in unsparing labour, the most faithful and kindly guidance.

Three Deans and one of the oldest professors resigned during the year. As lecturer, registrar, professor of mathematics, and Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Dr. Alfred Baker has a record of forty-four years, equalled by few, if any, in this University. To the University, which he loved, he gave his best and will be long remembered with gratitude as a teacher and an outstanding personality.

Dean Ellis, also a graduate of the University, was for thirty-two years professor of chemistry in the School of Practical Science and the Faculty of Applied Science in the University. On the death of Dean Galbraith he took up the burden of his office and carried it through the trying period of the war. Combining with humanism a thorough scientific knowledge he is, above all, a man greatly beloved.

Dr. B. E. Fernow became the first Dean of the Faculty of Forestry in 1907, and by his eminence and experience was able to establish a department which already has had great influence in the Dominion.

Dr. Alexander McPhedran, a physician widely known beyond Canada and a consummate teacher, resigned the chair of medicine after a service of nineteen years.

Other resignations were those of Dr. T. Brailsford Robertson, Professor of Biochemistry; Dr. Geoffrey Boyd, Associate-professor of Oto-Laryngology; Dr. John Ferguson, Associate-professor of Clinical Medicine; Dr. A. A. Macdonald, Associate-professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology and Dr. F. A. Hartman, Assistant Professor of Physiology.

Leave of absence for the year was continued to Professor P. Toews, on account of ill-health and to Professor J. H. White of the Faculty of Forestry. Professor G. M. Wrong was granted leave for the Easter Term to undertake work in the Khaki University of the Canadian Forces Overseas.

In addition the following promotions and new appointments were made during the year:

In the Faculty of Arts, A. Carruthers, M.A., was promoted from an associate-professorship to a professorship in Greek Literature and Archaeology; C. A. Chant, M.A., Ph.D., (Harvard) was promoted from an associate-professorship to a professorship in Astrophysics; J. H. Faull, B.A., Ph.D., (Harvard), was promoted from an associate-professorship to a professorship in Botany; D. R. Keys, M.A., was promoted from an associate-professorship to a professorship in Anglo-Saxon; J. J. R. Macleod, M.B., Ch.B. (Aberdeen), D.P.H. (Cantab.), was appointed Professor of Physiology; C. D. Howe, M.A. (Vermont), Ph.D., (Chicago), was promoted from an assistant-professorship to an associate-professorship in Botany and Forestry; W. G. Smith, B.A., was promoted from an assistant-professorship to an associate-professorship in Psychology; W. H. Clawson, B.A., (New Brunswick), M.A., Ph.D.

(Harvard), was promoted from a lectureship to an assistant-professorship in English; F. A. Hartman, M.A., (Kansas), Ph.D. (Washington), was promoted from a lectureship to an assistant-professorship in Physiology; L. J. Rogers, B.A.Sc., was promoted from a lectureship to an assistant-professorship in Chemistry; G. M. Smith, B.A., M.A. (Oxon), was promoted from a lectureship to an assistant-professorship in History; H. Wasteneys, Ph.D. (Columbia), was appointed assistant-professor of Biochemistry; R. Hodder Williams, M.A. (Oxon), A.M. (Columbia), was promoted from a lectureship to an assistant-professorship in History; B. S. Cornell, M.B., was appointed Lecturer in Comparative Anatomy; W. G. Hardy, B.A., was appointed Lecturer in Latin; Marcel Moraud, L. es L. (Paris), was appointed Lecturer in French.

In the Faculty of Medicine, A. Primrose, C.B., M.B., C.M., (Edinburgh), was promoted from an associate-professorship to a professorship in Surgery; J. C. Watt, M.A., M.D., was promoted from a lectureship to an assistant-professorship in Anatomy.

In the Faculty of Applied Science, J. R. Cockburn, B.A.Sc., was promoted from an assistant-professorship to an associate-professorship in Descriptive Geometry.

In the Faculty of Household Science, Miss E. M. Hickmans, M.Sc. (Birmingham), and Miss H. Hill, B.Sc., (Columbia), were appointed lecturers.

In the Faculty of Education, F. E. Coombs, M.A., W. C. Ferguson, B.A., and G. M. Jones, B.A., were promoted from lectureships to assistant-professorships in Methods; W. J. Dunlop, B.A., was promoted from an assistant instructorship to a lectureship; D. H. Axon was appointed assistant instructor.

The following member of the staff delivered a course of lectures at Trinity College:

M. A. Mackenzie, M.A., Professor of Mathematics.

The total number of students registered in the University in 1918-1919 was 3,356, or apart from those registered in the Summer Session and Occasionals in Social Service, 3,079, distributed as follows:—

Faculty of Arts:—

| | Men. | Women. | Total. |
|------------------------------------|-------|--------|--------|
| University of Toronto | 95 | 54 | 149 |
| University College | 340 | 400 | 740 |
| Victoria College | 126 | 187 | 313 |
| Trinity College | 41 | 43 | 84 |
| St. Michael's College | 101 | 62 | 163 |
| Graduate Courses | 61 | 36 | 97 |
| Faculty of Medicine | 746 | 82 | 828 |
| Faculty of Applied Science | 316 | 7 | 323 |
| Faculty of Education | 163 | 255 | 418 |
| Faculty of Forestry | 12 | .... | 12 |
| Department of Social Service | 9 | 245 | 254 |
| Registered twice | 19 | 6 | 25 |
| | 1,991 | 1,365 | 3,356 |

The figures may be further analyzed as follows:—

FACULTY OF ARTS.

University of Toronto.

| | Men. | Women. | Total. |
|--|------|--------|--------|
| Teachers' Courses and Summer Session | 18 | 31 | 49 |
| Occasional Arts Students | 6 | 23 | 29 |
| Veterinary Students | 71 | .... | 71 |
| | 95 | 54 | 149 |

University College.

| | Men. | Women. | Total. |
|----------------------------------|------|--------|--------|
| First Year Undergraduates | 150 | 145 | 295 |
| Second Year Undergraduates | 75 | 104 | 179 |
| Third Year Undergraduates | 55 | 60 | 115 |
| Fourth Year Undergraduates | 38 | 80 | 118 |
| Occasional Students | 22 | 11 | 33 |
| | 340 | 400 | 740 |

Victoria College.

| | Men. | Women. | Total. |
|----------------------------------|------|--------|--------|
| First Year Undergraduates | 43 | 44 | 87 |
| Second Year Undergraduates | 31 | 42 | 73 |
| Third Year Undergraduates | 27 | 50 | 77 |
| Fourth Year Undergraduates | 15 | 41 | 56 |
| Occasional Students | 10 | 10 | 20 |
| | 126 | 187 | 313 |

Trinity College.

| | Men. | Women. | Total. |
|----------------------------------|------|--------|--------|
| First Year Undergraduates | 19 | 19 | 38 |
| Second Year Undergraduates | 8 | 8 | 16 |
| Third Year Undergraduates | 7 | 3 | 10 |
| Fourth Year Undergraduates | 4 | 12 | 16 |
| Occasional Students | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| | 41 | 43 | 84 |

St. Michael's College.

| | Men. | Women. | Total. |
|----------------------------------|------|--------|--------|
| First Year Undergraduates | 48 | 28 | 76 |
| Second Year Undergraduates | 24 | 14 | 38 |
| Third Year Undergraduates | 15 | 9 | 24 |
| Fourth Year Undergraduates | 7 | 11 | 18 |
| Occasional Students | 7 | .... | 7 |
| | 101 | 62 | 163 |

Graduate Courses.

| | Men. | Women. | Total. |
|---------------------------|------|--------|--------|
| Candidates for Ph.D. | 21 | 7 | 28 |
| Candidates for M.A. | 35 | 19 | 54 |
| Candidates for M.D. | 1 | .... | 1 |
| Graduate Students | 4 | 10 | 14 |
| | 61 | 36 | 97 |

Faculty of Medicine.

| | Men. | Women. | Total. |
|----------------------------------|------|--------|--------|
| First Year Undergraduates | 224 | 33 | 257 |
| Second Year Undergraduates | 166 | 16 | 182 |
| Third Year Undergraduates | 112 | 12 | 124 |
| Fourth Year Undergraduates | 73 | 8 | 81 |
| Fifth Year Undergraduates | 44 | 10 | 54 |
| Occasional Students | 8 | .... | 8 |
| Dental Students | 119 | 3 | 122 |
| | 746 | 82 | 828 |

Faculty of Applied Science.

| | Men. | Women. | Total. |
|---|------|--------|--------|
| Candidates for Professional Degrees | 5 | .... | 5 |
| First Year Undergraduates | 140 | 1 | 141 |
| Second Year Undergraduates | 87 | 1 | 88 |
| Third Year Undergraduates | 49 | 2 | 51 |
| Fourth Year Undergraduates | 33 | .... | 33 |
| Students of other Faculties | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| | 316 | 7 | 323 |

Faculty of Education.

| | Men. | Women. | Total. |
|---------------------------|------|--------|--------|
| Students registered | 138 | 253 | 391 |
| Summer Session | 25 | 2 | 27 |
| | 163 | 255 | 418 |

Faculty of Forestry.

| | Men. | Women. | Total. |
|----------------------------------|------|--------|--------|
| First Year Undergraduates | 6 | .... | 6 |
| Second Year Undergraduates | 3 | .... | 3 |
| Third Year Undergraduates | 1 | .... | 1 |
| Fourth Year Undergraduates | 2 | .... | 2 |
| | 12 | .... | 12 |

Department of Social Service.

| | Men. | Women. | Total. |
|---------------------------|------|--------|--------|
| Students registered | 9 | 245 | 254 |

The numbers examined in the different departments of the University, including those granted standing for Military Service, were as follows:—

| | | |
|--------------------------------|--|-------|
| Arts: | | |
| Ph.D. | | 5 |
| M.A. | | 24 |
| Fourth Year | | 243 |
| Third Year | | 276 |
| Second Year | | 449 |
| First Year | | 516 |
| Senior Matriculation | | 141 |
| | | 1,654 |
| Medicine: | | |
| M.D. | | 1 |
| Fifth Year | | 50 |
| Fourth Year | | 76 |
| Third Year | | 119 |
| Second Year | | 169 |
| First Year | | 219 |
| | | 634 |
| Applied Science: | | |
| Professional Degrees | | 5 |
| Fourth Year | | 33 |
| Third Year | | 46 |
| Second Year | | 88 |
| First Year | | 132 |
| | | 304 |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| Education | 334 |
| Forestry | 12 |
| Music | 11 |
| Law | 7 |
| Degrees in Pedagogy | 22 |
| Pharmacy | 19 |
| Dentistry | 565 |
| Agriculture | 25 |
| Local Examinations in Music | 550 |
| Veterinary Science | 8 |
| Social Service | 229 |

The degrees conferred were:

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| LL. D. (Honorary) | 6 |
| D.Sc. (Honorary) | 2 |
| Ph.D. | 5 |
| M.A. | 20 |
| LL.B. | 1 |
| M.D. | 1 |
| D.P.H. | 1 |
| M.B. | 56 |
| B.A. | 206 |
| C.E. | 4 |
| M.E. | 1 |
| B.A.,Sc. | 33 |
| D.Paed | 3 |
| B.Paed | 1 |
| D.D.S. | 94 |
| B.S.A. | 24 |
| B.Sc.F | 3 |
| Phm.B. | 19 |
| B.V.S. | 9 |
| Mus. Bac. | 2 |
| | 491 |

Enlisments of University graduates and undergraduates reported up to the present are :—

| | Officers. | Ranks. | Total. |
|---|-----------|--------|--------|
| Present and Former Staff | 146 | 12 | 158 |
| Graduates | 2,508 | 487 | 2,995 |
| Former Students | 434 | 175 | 609 |
| Undergraduates | 972 | 892 | 1,864 |
| Faculty of Education | 63 | 111 | 174 |
| (Non-graduates) | | | |
| | | | 5,800 |
| Less duplicates | | | 119 |
| | | | 5,681 |
| Killed in action or died on service | | | 608 |
| Wounded | | | 884 |

The following have been reported fallen in the course of the year :—

Eric Montague Abendana, Samuel George Alderson, John Oliver Allison, William George Amsden, William Lind Argo, Robert Stanley Armour, Thomas Andrew Arthurs, Alexander Watson Baird, Frederic Allen Ballachey, Joseph Claude Anthony Barker, Wilfred Robert Bauer, Grover Cleveland Beaton, Harold Arthur Beatty, Thomas Harold Hill Bevan, Norman Creighton Bilton, Percy Vere Binns, Montagu Herbert Bird, Ewart Arthur Blatchford, James Gordon Bole, Félix Olivier Bolté, Walter Osler Boswell, George Gilbert Bricker, Stanley Howson Brocklebank, Walter James Brooks, Walter Everard Alway Brown, Jeffrey Harper

Bull, Sidney Smith Burnham, William James Gordon Burns, Oliver Lorne Cameron, Gordon A. Campbell, Frederick Alfred Cash, James Pomeroy Cavers, Francis Nicholas Cluff, Ogden Dunlap Cochrane, William Willis Code, James Drue Cook, Wilfred James Cooper, Douglas Johnstone Coulter, Ernest Herbert Cox, John Wilbur Crane, James Philip Crawford, Hubert Anthony Culham, Herbert William Mackarsie Cumming, Robert Alexander Cunningham, Walter Howard Curry, Oswald Gilbert Darling, Gustavus Mitchell Davis, Melville Allen Duff Davis, Irvin Harrison Dawson, Clesson John Dickinson, John Duncan Doherty, Evelyn Percy Dorrell, Arthur Jackson Duncan, Thomas Wilfred Duncan, George Dundas, Wilfred Ellis Durant, Norman Oliver Dynes, Wilfred Eugene Edmonds, Claude Elsdon Elliott, Remy Basil Elmsley, Winfield Faulds, Archibald MacKenzie Fergusson, Gordon Oliver Forsyth, Roy A. Forsyth, George Matthew Fretwell, Minor Almin Froom, James Alexander Garvie, John D. Gear, Donald Patski Gibson, Franklin Reginald Gibson, Charles Randolph Gillan, Stanley Hill Glendinning, Ambrose Harold Goodman, Hedley John Goodyear, Henry Andrew Gordon, Ralph Vyvian Gordon, Thomas Fleck Graham, Frederick Norman Grandy, James Burness Grange, Angus Douglas Gray, Robert Murray McCheyne Gray, Ivan Tremayne Green, Arnold Grisdale, Edmond Alan Gunn, William Thomas Hackett, John Playford Hales, Clarence D. Hamilton, Douglas Kipp Hamilton, William Neil Hanna, Roy Andrew Hartry, Geoffrey Heighington, Thomas Herman Heintzman, Alfred Hall Henry, Leonard John Hextall, John Eastwood Hodgson, Andrew Allison Horton, George Edwy Caldwell Howard, John Turner Howard, David Edwin Howes, Hugh Lewis Hoyles, Frederick Arthur Huycke, Alfred William Hyder, Thomas Barclay Jack, James Harvey Jackson, Leonard Foster Jamieson, Eric Franklin Johnston, Albert Caton Jourdan, John Kay, Gordon Jackman Kean, Lily Denton Keys, John Richard Kirby, Ruric Harry Lalonde, Sidney Albert Lang, John Graham Larmour, Stewart M. Laurie, Harold Oakley Leach, Arthur Vincent Leonard, John Leonard, William Brown Leslie, Neville Hall Little, Hugh D'Alton Livingston, Loudon Brian Melville Loudon, Robert Edward MacBeth, Douglas Sherwood McCarter, Alexander Gilmour Macdonald, Russell Hugh Macdougall, George Arthur McEwen, George Allan McGiffin, Douglas Fraser MacKenzie, Gordon Davis McLean, William John Ogilvie Malloch, Frederick John Strange Martin, Gordon McMichael Matheson, John Freele Meek, Gerald James Wallace Megan, Reuben DeLemme Millyard, Charles Wesley Deeprose Mooney, James Gordon Moore, Donald Whitcombe Morrison, Heber Havelock Moshier, Gordon Mucklow, Armine Frank Gibson Norris, Herbert Braid Northwood, Balfour Malcolm Palmer, Arthur Allan Parker, Henry Martyn Peck, Harold Brant Preston, Evan Edward Price, John Alexander Proctor, John Stanley Réaume, Laurence Henry Rehder, James Gershom Roberts, Frank Bruce Robertson, Charles Emmanuel Rochereau de la Sablière, George Harvey Rochester, Clifford Ellis Rogers, Andrew Ross, Malcolm Douglas Schell, Stanley Walter Schreiter, Walter Frederick Scott, Percy Roy Shannon, Samuel Simpson Sharpe, Joseph Gore Shepley, Morley Roy Shier, Alexander McGregor Simpson, Joseph Donaldson Simpson, Robert Blackburn Sinclair, Harry Roy Smith, Leonard Stanley Smith, James Campbell Sorley, Ivan Edward Soule, Charles Ashbury Sparling, James Arthur Stanley, Lyall Arnold Stokes, John Herbert Adams Stoneman, Alfred Livingstone Taylor, Merrill Samuel Taylor, Henry Purdon Thompson, James Harvey Todd, William Gordon Tough, John Archibald Trebilcock, William Francis Twohey, Royland Allin Walter, Henry Glassford Ward, Charles Harold Watson, Wilfred John Watts, Douglas Weir, William Arthur Wilcox, Reginald Princep Wilkins, Philip Edward Williams, Arthur Patrick Wilson, Matthew Maurice

Wilson, Philip Hamilton Wilson, James Henry Winslow, Lowell Wallace Wood, Norman Clarke Wood, Roy Cecil Woodward, Arthur Warren Youell.

Missing:—Van Renssler Schuyler Van Tassel Irvine, Edward Basil Gowan Morton, George Alfred Whately.

Early in November members of the Alumni Association resolved that without delay efforts should be made to raise a War Memorial Fund to commemorate the sacrifices of those who served and fell in the Great War. The project aroused enthusiasm at once, and it was decided by the Association to erect a visible memorial on which the names of the fallen would be recorded, and to establish scholarships to enable soldier students, or their dependents, who may require help to secure an education in this University. The effort was launched and partially carried out in May, but owing to interference by other public schemes its continuance was deferred until the autumn, when it will doubtless be brought to a successful conclusion.

The declaration of the armistice on November 11th, created for the University, as for all other institutions in the country, problems of serious complexity. At once it became necessary to consider what the University could do to prepare for the large numbers of soldiers who, on their return, would wish to begin or resume their studies. Of these there were two classes, former undergraduates or Matriculants, for whom the regular staff of the University would, with extra work, be able to provide, and those who enlisted while in school before they had completed matriculation. This latter class required special provision, because after their overseas experience they were no longer boys and could not be sent back to school. For these men, preparatory classes of matriculation standard were established in English, History, Latin, French and Mathematics, under specially chosen tutors. The first class opened in the beginning of February, a second at the end of April, and a third in the beginning of July. It is proposed to begin another in September, and to continue these classes until the end of June 1920. None were admitted to these special classes unless, in the opinion of the University, they had had sufficient high-school training to make it possible for them to enter a faculty of the University by October 1920 at latest. The Senate, in conjunction with the other Universities, reduced the matriculation standard for such men, and gave wide latitude, adopting the principle that only so much of the matriculation should be required as would enable the student to enter upon the work of the first year in his chosen faculty with the prospect of success. These classes have met a very real need. In all, over ninety have been in attendance, some of whom were taking a "refresher" course to prepare them for the coming session.

The other classes of returned men gave more difficulty. From the signing of the armistice a steadily increasing volume of men came home, all of whom were eager to lose as little time as possible. Up till December these men were fitted into the regular classes. But after the New Year it became extremely difficult, in most departments, for new entrants to take up the work of the session. To meet these cases a special session was begun in Applied Science at the end of January to run parallel with the regular session but extending to the end of June, and men were permitted to enter as late as possible. Seventy-seven men were registered, most of whom, by intensive work on necessary subjects, have saved a year in their course. In Arts, men were dealt with individually according to departments, but a new short session was begun in May and ran to the end of July for the purpose of enabling successful students to enter their next higher year in September 1919. In Medicine there was less need for special treatment as the War Office had allowed medical students of the later years to return earlier and

complete their courses, with a view to their resuming duty in the medical service of the Army in the event of the prolongation of the war. In all, there were about 400 returned soldiers in the classes—regular or special—of the University during the past academic year, and the reports of their work in all faculties have been most encouraging. In spite of occasional effects from the strain of their military experiences these men have settled down to regular study with a steadiness that was not anticipated, and bringing earnestness and maturity to their task they have accomplished gratifying results.

During the year, repeated efforts were made in co-operation with the other Universities of the Dominion, to induce the Dominion Government to pay the fees and grant a subsistence allowance to all soldiers who have been overseas who demonstrate their need of help and are desirous and capable of resuming their studies. The ranks of the educated classes have been so depleted that all competent men who have the ambition should be given the chance to take up a professional career, from which, in many cases, they would otherwise be debarred because they volunteered early for the service of their country. Hitherto the Government has not taken action, on the ground that to do so would be to introduce class legislation and to invite demands from those who have claimed grants for re-instatement in business or trade. But the two examples cited are quite different from the student. The soldier who returns to business or trade begins to earn a living at once; the student will have to spend money on his education without return for several years. Moreover he has used the money which he had earned to put him well on in his course in college, he has lost three or four years and cannot afford the extra time to earn more, with the result that many a man without help will have to sacrifice his hoped-for career, which is a heavier demand than is made on any other class.

The outbreak of the epidemic of influenza affected the work of the University seriously, especially in the first term, when from October 18th to November 5th no classes were held. But in the Connaught Antitoxin Laboratories especially valuable work was done during this period in the preparation and distribution, under high pressure and free of charge, of influenza vaccine, not only throughout Ontario but in the other Provinces. A full account of the very important work of these laboratories is given in the Director's Report.

In the Faculty of Medicine the outstanding event was the gift by Sir John and Lady Eaton, of \$500,000 for the establishment of a full time professorship of Medicine, on the understanding that the occupant of the chair should be given a free hand to organize and develop the teaching. This magnificent gift should make certain the position of this faculty among the leading medical schools of this continent. After careful consideration, the chair was offered to and accepted by Dr. Duncan Graham, a graduate of this University and a member of its teaching-staff, and he entered upon his duties on July 1st, 1919. The appointment involves changes in the teaching-staff, and it has been necessary to ask the Trustees of the Toronto General Hospital to allow Dr. Graham to organize the medical services of the hospital in such a way as to make his plans effective, to which they have agreed.

Colonel Albert Gooderham has again made it possible for the University to undertake special work in research, having put at its disposal a finely equipped laboratory for the purpose of conducting investigations in the process of fermentation. As the result of this, a research department of Zymology has been created in the University and H. B. Speakman, M.Sc. (Manchester), who had been engaged by the Imperial Munitions Board during the war, has been appointed director of this laboratory.

During the year, special research has been continued in connection with the functional re-education of wounded soldiers in co-operation with the Canadian Army School of Therapy. Also the general movement for research both in the University and the wider community, was greatly stimulated by a valuable series of special lectures delivered under the auspices of the Royal Canadian Institute and arranged by the vice-president of the Institute, Professor J. C. Fields, F.R.S.

By the will of the late Dr. W. J. Mickle, of London, a distinguished graduate of this University, a legacy of \$50,000 has accrued to the University to found two Fellowships, to be called respectively the Charles Mickle and the Ellen Mickle Fellowships. The latter of these is to be given to the student highest in Medicine for the purpose of postgraduate research. The former is to be awarded annually, by the Faculty of Medicine, to the person who will be deemed to have made the most valuable contribution to the science of medicine during the preceding ten years. It is most gratifying that Dr. Mickle should have associated his old university with the University of London, of which he was a member, in his bequests.

The late Dr. Reeve, true to the spirit of generosity that he had for so many years shown to the University, left a bequest of \$2,000. Sir Edmund Osler has continued his generous subscription to the special investigation fund of the Department of Pathology, and along with Sir Joseph Flavelle and Colonel Leonard has continued the graduate fellowships, which have now been in existence for four years. Other gifts that have been made to the University, are scholarships in History, donated by the Honourable Mr. Justice Riddell and the late W. D. Matthews, Esq.; a research fellowship in Political Science, by the Canadian Industrial Reconstruction Association; and a donation for dental research, by the Canadian Oral Prophylactic Association.

T. M. Porter, Esq., of the University Schools, has very generously given \$2,000 of War Loan Bonds to found a Porter Scholarship in the University Schools in memory of the boys of the Schools who have fallen. Also George Booth, Esq., has given \$1,000 to found in the University Schools a Flight-Lieutenant E. B. Booth Scholarship, and the pupils of the same Schools have subscribed \$400 for the University of Toronto Schools Memorial.

Six organ recitals were given under the direction of Mr. F. A. Mouré, University Organist, five by Mr. Mouré himself and the sixth by Mr. Healey Willan. This is the seventh year in which these recitals have been held.

A series of eighteen lectures in connection with the course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Music were delivered by the four lecturers of the Faculty of Music during January, February and March.

Lectures open to the public, were delivered by Lord Charnwood on "The League of Nations and the British Empire"; by Major-General Emilo Guglielmotti, Military Attaché to the Italian Embassy, Washington, D.C., on "Italy and the Conditions of Peace"; by Professor Maurice de Wulf, of the University of Louvain, on "Cardinal Mercier," and a series of eight lectures on "Civilization and Philosophy in the Heart of the Middle Ages"; a series of five lectures dealing with Reconstruction, by Sir Robert Falconer, K.C.M.G., on "The Intellectual Development of Canada"; Professor G. C. Sellery of the University of Wisconsin, on "The University and the State"; Professor M. W. Wallace of University College, on "Stabilising Forces in Democracy"; Captain Fernan Baldensperger, Professor of the University of Paris, on "French Views of a League of Nations"; and Professor R. M. MacIver, on "The Economic Foundations of Society."

General Pau, with members of the French Mission, visited the University and addressed the students on February 25th.

The visit of the British Educational Mission, in November, 1918, was an event of unusual importance. On the invitation of the Council of National Defence at Washington the British Government sent to the United States this Mission "to inquire into the best means of procuring closer co-operation between British and American Educational Institutions, to the end, greatly desired on both sides, of making increasingly firm the bonds of sympathy and understanding that now unite the English-speaking world." The visit was happily extended to Canada and has served, it is hoped, to make our university better known to the universities of the Motherland.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ROBT. A. FALCONER,
President.

November 6th, 1919.

APPENDIX A.

- (1) Report of the Principal of University College.
- (2) Report of the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.
- (3) Report of the Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science.
- (4) Report of the Dean of the Faculty of Forestry.
- (5) Report of the Dean of the Faculty of Education.
- (6) Report of the Dean of the Faculty of Music.
- (7) Report of the Librarian.
- (8) Report on University Extension Work.
- (9) Statement regarding the Biological Museum.
- (10) Statement regarding the Geological Museum.
- (11) Statement regarding the Palæontological Museum.
- (12) Statement regarding the Mineralogical Museum.
- (13) Report of the Director of the Connaught Antitoxin Laboratories.
- (14) Report of the Director of the Courses in Social Service.
- (15) Report of the Physical Director.
- (16) Report of the Superintendent of the Dining Hall.

(1) REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. (PROFESSOR HUTTON).

The unforeseen armistice of November, 1918, has given to the session of 1918-1919 a peculiarly broken character: the character of a transition between the pre-war period up to October 1914 and the war period of four years and one month.

Hardly had the war conditions completed their fourth year, when students began to return to the college and to contemplate passing their year in May, 1919.

A period of three weeks interruption during the same autumn of 1918, due to influenza, facilitated the immediate return of soldiers to their classes, since the lectures had not in reality advanced as far by the end of November, as in any other year they have done.

Accordingly the College received numerous additions to its enrolment, long after the normal period for enrolment had ceased: and many students so enrolled will write in May.

For others who came in too late to write off all their work in May, especial lectures beginning in April, and a special Summer Session to last into July have been arranged. These special enrolments cover work in most of the years and of the departments with which the College is concerned.

They have had a further effect; they have emphasized suddenly and acutely a problem, which but the ending of the war, might have lain dormant a few months longer; the need of further space for the College in the way of lecture rooms and private rooms.

At the present moment the College needs—without taking into account any considerations of future and problematic expansions, but which merely confining attention to October next, some half dozen extra lecture rooms and at least a dozen extra private rooms: the need being most urgent in the department of the College Registrar, but easily appreciable in almost every department.

If the new buildings cannot be built for University or Administration purposes by October next, buildings must be bought by that time which will house some of the University or the Administration departments now housed in University College, so that the College may in October resume possession of portions at least of its original building long denied it.

In addition to the Administration with its four Departments of President's offices, Bursar, Registrar, and Superintendent, the four University Departments of Philosophy, Psychology, History and Mathematics—not including Spanish and Italian which has very close affinity with College subjects—occupy at present large portions of University College, some sections of which must be returned to the College by October next.

This is the urgent need of the moment by the side of which all other questions seem insignificant; although in another sense the return, now and in the near future, of College students who have risked life, and in many cases lost limbs, for the country's cause, and who have left behind them in France and Flanders, and indeed all over Europe and Asia, 176 comrades who will return no more, has been the spiritual interest of this transitional session: the College Honour Roll has mounted rapidly from 66 (1917) to 98 (1918) and now—within twelve months—by another 78 names.

I append the list of registered students and a second—which appears to be of interest—of the religious denominations into which our enrolment is divided.

Students registered in University College are as follows:

| | Men. | Women. | Total. |
|-----------------------|------|--------|--------|
| 1st Year | 152 | 146 | 298 |
| 2nd Year | 77 | 102 | 179 |
| 3rd Year | 51 | 59 | 110 |
| 4th Year | 40 | 79 | 119 |
| Occasionals | 18 | 14 | 32 |
| Total | | | 738 |

Students in University College, 1919-1920, give their religious denomination as follows:

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| Presbyterians | 312 |
| Church of England | 184 |
| Methodists | 112 |
| Hebrews | 47 |
| Roman Catholics | 32 |
| Baptists | 30 |
| Congregationalists | 6 |
| Unitarians | 3 |
| Quakers | 2 |
| Christian Brethren | 2 |
| Adventist | 1 |
| Disciples | 1 |
| Evangelical Alliance | 1 |

(2) REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE. (C. K. CLARKE, M.D.)

The work of this session has on the whole been satisfactory, although war conditions interfered with progress in several directions. The burden carried by those who undertook more than they would have been called on to assume in times of peace made it difficult to reach the ideal, but the return of the absent members of the staff at an early date will permit of necessary re-organization.

Two hundred and fifty-seven students registered in the first year, no less than thirty-three of them being women. The total registration of medical students for the various years was 698, and of this number 160 were returned soldiers.

The fact that it has been decided to introduce the six year course at the next session gives unbounded satisfaction to those who are interested in the progress of medical education, and it is felt that the graduates of this school will in the future take even higher standing than in the past. The changes made in the curriculum

will enable students to acquire a broader culture, and to graduate with a professional equipment far better than it was possible for them to get in former days. Six years may seem a long time to remain at College, but those who have acquaintance with the history of medicine are fully convinced that it is not possible to graduate a cultured and practical physician or surgeon in less time.

It is to be regretted that Prof. T. Brailsford Robertson, Professor of Bio-Chemistry, whose brilliant attainments added lustre to an important department, resigned to accept an appointment in the University of Adelaide, South Australia.

The munificence of Sir John and Lady Eaton has made possible the development of the Department of Medicine, and the appointment of Dr. Duncan A. L. Graham to the chair is approved by those who are in touch with modern ideals. The retirement of Prof. Alexander McPhedran from the position of active head of the Department of Medicine is an incident that cannot be passed by lightly. Prof. McPhedran has long been regarded as one of the most brilliant and successful teachers on the Continent, and no man ever rendered more faithful service to an institution than this gifted physician has to the University of Toronto. Those who were fortunate in having him as their guide and preceptor always realized that the ideals he strove for so persistently were the only ones worth aiming at, and while he never sought for popularity, yet he achieved it among those who really wished to succeed. It is hoped that Prof. McPhedran will still find many years of usefulness as teacher in his favourite field of Clinical Medicine.

The epidemic of influenza hampered the work of the session for several weeks, but many of the students put themselves at the service of communities sorely in need of them and thus did a humanitarian work, while acquiring useful clinical experience.

The unexpected death of Dr. R. A. Reeve, who for so many years was Dean of the Medical Faculty, was felt deeply by all members of the staff. Dr. Reeve's unique qualities made him more beloved than possibly any other member of the medical profession in Ontario, and his memory will long be cherished by those who were permitted to know him.

(3) REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING. (DR. W. H. ELLIS.)

I beg to submit the following report on the work of the Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering during the past academic year.

The number of students registered in the Faculty in 1918-19 was 318, distributed as shown by the following table:—

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------|
| First Year Undergraduates | 108 |
| Second Year Undergraduates | 63 |
| Third Year Undergraduates | 37 |
| Fourth Year Undergraduates | 33 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 241 |

Special Session, February 1st to July 1st, undertaken for the benefit of students returned from active service.

| | |
|-------------------|-------|
| First Year | 33 |
| Second Year | 27 |
| Third Year | 17 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 77 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 318 |

In addition to the ordinary work of the session, special classes for the benefit of students returned from active service were formed on February 1st and carried on until the end of June. Seventy-seven returned men availed themselves of these classes as shown in the above table.

The Faculty has continued to carry out classes in connection with the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment in collaboration with Prof. H. E. T. Haultain, Vocational Officer for Ontario. Until September, 1918, Profs. Price and Arkley assisted the Dean in the management of these classes. Since that date Prof. Guess has been in charge and under his able management a considerable extension of the classes has been made. At present the following classes are being carried on under the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment:—

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|
| Machine Shop | 25 |
| Motor Mechanics: Farm Tractors | 208 |
| Plan Reading and Estimating | 112 |
| Mechanical Drafting | 50 |
| Applied Electricity | 33 |
| Linotype | 17 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 445 |

Occupational Therapy, present class, 53 girls; approximately 250 girls trained since last July.

On the 23rd of June Prof. Haultain resigned as Vocational Officer for Ontario and was succeeded by Major Geo. L. Drew, D.S.O.

The School of Engineering Research has been carried on during the session, and as before Dr. M. C. Boswell has acted as an efficient and zealous secretary. A Bulletin has been prepared under the direction of the Committee of Management which gives an account in detail of the work which has been done. I submit that this work is of a very creditable character, and that there is a hopeful future in this direction before the Faculty.

In concluding I beg to congratulate the University and the Faculty of Applied Science in having secured the services of so distinguished an engineer and administrator as Brigadier-General C. H. Mitchell.

(4) REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE FACULTY OF FORESTRY. (DR. B. E. FERNOW).

At the beginning of the session 1918-19 the number of students registered in this Faculty was only 6, of whom 3 were newcomers. At the end of the session the number had increased to 12—3 returned, old students and 9 newcomers; demobilized soldiers entering for the Second Term, the courses being re-arranged to meet this class. Three old students, with degree conferred, returned to accomplish the work for the degree.

Assistant Professor Millar returned from France for the Second Term and the time-table was arranged so as to permit his courses to be condensed into one term. Assistant Professor White (now Ph.D.) continued his work, on leave of absence, with the Provincial Forest Branch, but also carried on his courses in the University.

At the end of the session all students, graduates as well as undergraduates, have found employment, the former in permanent positions, the latter for summer work. The fact that the Provincial Government of Ontario has entered upon investigative work, and that the Commission of Conservation has enlarged its investigations under Dr. Howe's lead, while several private concerns have called for technical men, accounts for the increased opportunities of professional employment.

This active development and the delay in demobilization keeping back many of the older men, fit to lead field parties, is crippling in part the work of the Dominion Forestry Branch, which has been hitherto the most prominent employer of our students.

It would appear that the first or pioneering stage of the Faculty is coming to an end, and that reorganization on lines suggested in former reports, contemplating increased staff and a permanent practice camp, must soon be inaugurated.

(5) REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE FACULTY OF EDUCATION.
(DR. WM. PAKENHAM).

While the total registration for the Session increased by 10 per cent., the registration of graduates in Arts in the High School Assistants' Course decreased by 18 per cent. The war did not affect seriously the supply of Faculty Entrants or High School graduates who sought training as teachers, but it reduced the supply of University graduates. In fact, between the first and last years of the war the number of graduates in Arts in the Faculty of Education decreased by more than 50 per cent. Men graduates practically disappeared.

The registration in the courses for degrees in Pedagogy and in the courses in Education for the Master's degree in Arts indicates a growing demand for advanced courses in Education. Hitherto the demand has been met mainly by Summer Courses. It will be necessary to offer these courses during the regular session.

Lecture-room accommodations in the Education buildings have never been satisfactory. The increase in attendance and the amount of practical work has now made them quite inadequate. To the need of a gymnasium for the pupils of the University Schools has now been added the more pressing need of class-rooms for the teachers-in-training. The completion of the Education buildings should not be delayed.

The University Schools continue to prosper. Never have they trained more scholarship candidates and never have they won more scholarships than in the year which closed after the last report of the Faculty of Education was compiled. Indeed in the number and the character of scholarships won the record of the Schools in 1918 has never probably been equalled. At the same time, it is to be noted, physical training was not neglected. In hockey and Rugby the Schools led the Province.

(6) REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE FACULTY OF MUSIC. (DR. A. S. VOGT).

The registration of students for the examinations leading to the Degree of Bachelor of Music was as follows:—First Year, 6; Second Year, 3; Third Year, or Final Examination, 1.

One candidate submitted an original composition as required in addition to the prescribed course for the Final Examination. There was one registration for the Examination leading to the degree of Doctor of Music.

The number of candidates applying for the University's Local Examinations in Music during the year totalled 550. Of those 439 entered for examinations in piano playing; one in organ; twenty-five in singing; and eighty-five in the Theory of Music. Successful candidates totalled 500.

A special series of eighteen lectures, by members of the newly appointed Faculty of Music, in connection with the course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Music, was inaugurated on January 13th by Mr. Healey Willan, F.R.C.O., lecturer on the

Theory of Music, whose subsequent lectures were delivered on January 27th, February 10th and 24th, and March 10th and 17th. Lectures on Church Music by Albert Ham, Mus. Doc., F.R.C.O., were delivered on January 17th and 31st, and February 14th and 21st; on History of Music by Mr. F. A. Mouré, on January 20th, February 3rd and 17th, and March 3rd; and on Church and Orchestral Music by Mr. H. A. Fricker, M. A., Mus. Bac., F.R.C.O., on January 24th, February 7th and 28th, and March 14th.

The musical life of the University was again enriched through the comprehensive series of organ recitals given under the direction of Mr. F. A. Mouré, the University Organist, who himself gave six recitals of the series, the concluding recital being given by Mr. Healey Willan, F.R.C.O. These recitals attracted large audiences of music-loving students and citizens.

(7) REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN. (H. H. LANGTON, ESQ., M.A.).

I beg to submit the following report on the Library for the year ending June 30th last.

The number of volumes added during the year ending June 30th, 1919, is 4741, and the number of pamphlets is 430, making the total contents of the Library 156,540 bound volumes and 51,356 pamphlets.

Statistics of the use of the Library by students, with comparisons of the two previous years, are as follows:—

| | 1916-17 | 1917-18 | 1918-19 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|
| Number of day books | 18,728 | 21,203 | 26,698 |
| Number of books taken out for the night | 9,446 | 9,698 | 10,920 |
| Average number of students at any one time..... | 49 | 48 | 57 |

During the most of the year the Women's Reading Room continued to be occupied, first by the University Hospital Supply Association, and then by the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Classes in Occupational Therapy. Shortly before the examinations began, it was found possible to remove the Occupational Therapy Classes to the Art Folio Room, so as to enable the Women Students to return to their proper Reading Room.

Since the signing of the Armistice, the books stored in Europe during the last couple of years, to avoid the risks of loss by submarine attack, have been shipped to the Library, which has now received almost all the cases that accumulated in the agents' hands during that period.

With the conclusion of the war and the resumption of normal activities in the University, preparation has had to be made for larger outlay on books. The existing shelving being nearly filled with books, the Board of Governors was asked to extend it up to the limit of available space in the Stack Room. An appropriation has been made for the purpose and the work will be proceeded with during the summer. By this means room will be provided for four or five years' accessions.

The attention of the Library Committee having been directed to the insufficiency of the space beside the Reading Rooms for shelving books which readers may consult without application at the Desk, an endeavour was made to find an unoccupied room which could be fitted up as an Open Shelf Reading Room common to all readers. The only room at all suitable for the purpose is now partly occupied by the University Press and partly used as a store-room.

A recommendation to have the necessary alterations made in the room was submitted to the Committee of the Board of Governors on Buildings, but that Committee decided that the changes asked for would involve too great expense. It is, however,

very desirable, that, as soon as money can be found for the purpose, the Library Committee's recommendation should be carried out, and the Open Shelf Reading Room provided.

The administration of the Library has been hampered during the year by the inability of the University Press to carry out its contract for Library binding with punctuality. The portion of the Library Building occupied by the Press is not large enough to meet the latter's growing requirements, and this presumably is the cause of the delays complained of. The insufficiency of room in its present habitation will no doubt be a matter of representation by the University Press, and from the point of view of the Library it is becoming more and more desirable that quarters for the University Press should be found elsewhere. The rooms that would be vacated by the Press and by the Students' Book Department could be at once turned to very good account for Library purposes and will, indeed, be urgently required in a few years.

(8) REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.
(PROFESSOR A. T. DELURY, ACTING DIRECTOR).

The Committee on University Extension has had in charge during the academic year 1918-19: the classes for teachers during the regular session referred to below as Teachers' Classes; the Summer Session with the implied Correspondence Work as well as the Correspondence Work incident to the Courses given by the Department of Education through the Faculty of Education; and the arrangement for Extension Lectures by the members of the staff. The more important facts in regard to each are here submitted.

Teachers' Courses.

The attendance in the Teachers' Courses leading to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts during the year 1918-19 has been as follows:—

| | |
|---|----|
| Teachers' Classes | 29 |
| Summer Session | 19 |
| Correspondence Courses: | |
| 1. Those who have attended the Summer Session | 15 |
| 2. New students who will attend the Summer Session..... | 11 |
| Total | 59 |

The Teachers' Classes were held during the session 1918-19 from the beginning of October through the regular term, making the instruction received approximately equivalent to that given the students in the regular course. Twenty-nine students were enrolled in this course, fifteen in the Second Year and fourteen in the Third Year. The subjects given were:—

Second Year:

Latin.
History.
Biology.

Third Year:

Modern History.
Geology and Mineralogy.
French.

French was not required in the course but was given at the request of six of the students.

Of the candidates who went up for Examination:—

- 26 were successful in all of their subjects.
- 2 were successful in one out of two subjects.
- 1 failed in two subjects.

The Summer Session covered the five weeks from July 2nd to August 2nd, classes being held from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. daily for six days a week. The subjects given were:—

Second Year:

English.
French.
Physics.

Third Year:

English.
Political Economy.
Chemistry.

At the close of the Session a petition was drawn up by the students and signed by all in attendance, asking that in place of the science option, the language option should be offered. The Council of the Faculty of Arts sanctioned the granting of this petition. Of the twenty-eight subjects written at the examinations in September, there was but one failure and the average standing was B.

The Correspondence Work in the courses preparatory to the Summer Session in Arts has been followed by twenty-six students. The bulletins outlining the subjects were issued monthly, with essays and exercises to be returned weekly, fortnightly, and monthly according to the subject. 400 bulletins were issued and over 500 essays and exercises returned for correction.

In the other Correspondence Courses conducted by this Department, the enrolment has been as follows: Normal Entrance thirteen, Faculty Entrance twenty-five, and Commercial Subjects nine. One thousand, one hundred and ninety-six bulletins have been issued and 519 exercises returned.

Courses in Advanced Education.

The following Educational Courses leading to the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Pedagogy were given at the Summer Session: Educational Organization, Administration, and Educational Psychology. Thirty-one students, chiefly inspectors and Normal School instructors and all Arts graduates, attended these courses.

Extension Lectures.

Lectures have been delivered in the following centres: Brussels, Guelph, Hamilton, Lindsay, Napanee, Orillia, Toronto and Waterdown—in all thirty lectures.

(9) STATEMENT REGARDING THE BIOLOGICAL MUSEUM.

(PROFESSOR B. A. BENSLEY).

The following donations have been received by the University Biological Museum and Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology:—

A collection of mounted birds from Mrs. Douglas Glass, Toronto.

A small series of bird skins from Mr. Edward Arnold, Montreal.

Mounted specimens of marine fishes of Catalina Island from Mr. E. R. Wood, Toronto.

Specimens of owls, young and egg from Mr. J. A. Harvey, Swansea.

A collection of birds' nests, eggs, and preserved material from Dr. F. A. Hartman, University of Toronto.

A second collection of antelope horns, presented to Trinity College by Mr. W. C. Tregarthen, Queenstown, South Africa.

A tiger skull from Dr. A. J. Harrington, Toronto.

A passenger pigeon from Mr. Paul Hahn, Toronto.

Specimens of Canadian fishes from the Dominion Food Board.

A pair of Australian grass-finches and guineafowl chicks from Mr. G. H. Corson, University of Toronto.

A hermit thrush from Mr. J. J. Steele, Toronto.

A great horned owl from Mr. H. V. T. Jones, Toronto.

A pair of Western wood-rats from Mrs. J. C. Boswell, Banff, Alberta.

A collection of mounted birds of Toronto Island, the property of the late Col. William Hamilton Merritt.

A collection of insects from Mr. H. V. Andrews, Toronto.

A collection of skins of African birds and mammals, the property of the late Dr. Walter Currie.

A pair of bison horns from Professor A. L. Parsons, University of Toronto.

An egg of an extinct ostrich from Mr. Harold M. Clark, Wuan, Honan Province, China.

A mounted peacock and other specimens from Miss Lucas and Miss Inglis, Toronto.

A number of specimens of large and small mammals and birds from the Riverdale Zoological Gardens, presented by the City of Toronto.

A set of 217 coloured lantern slides of birds and mammals from Mrs. H. D. Warren, Toronto.

In addition to these donations, there has been purchased at a nominal figure a valuable collection of molluscan shells, the property of the late Mr. C. A. Sanazelle, Toronto.

(10) STATEMENT REGARDING THE GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM (PROFESSOR A. P. COLEMAN).

During the year the series of wall cases has been extended by the addition of one new unit and the set of large table cases has been similarly enlarged. The set of semi-precious stones purchased in 1918, has been installed, and a considerable addition made to the series of polished slabs of commercial granites and marbles.

During the coming summer it is proposed to devote the balance of the year's appropriation to defraying the cost of a collecting trip to important mining centres in the Western States.

The more important acquisitions during the year were:—

By Collecting:

Asbestos from Rhodesia.—Professor Coleman.

Edmonton and Belly River coals and rocks.—Professor Parks.

By Donation:

Rock crystal cut by Japanese.—Miss Annie Allen.

Cube of red granite.—A. C. Brown, Lyndhurst, Ont.

Fluorite.—Albert Des Lauriers, Toronto.

Hava graphite, Madagascar.—R. Le Bailly, Esq., Toronto.

Volcanic products, etc., from New Zealand.—Mrs. W. E. H. Massey, Toronto.

Coal, rock, asphalt, etc. from Venezuela, Ernest Neelands, Esq., Toronto.

Stigmaria in cannel coal.—Professor Parsons.

By Purchase:

Fine specimens of precious opal and agate.

Polished slabs of marbles and granites.

(11) STATEMENT REGARDING THE PALÆONTOLOGICAL MUSEUM (PROFESSOR
W. A. PARKS.)

During the year the series of wall cases devoted to Canadian Geology and Palæontology has been finished. These cases now contain a limited set of rocks, fossils, and economic products from all the greater Canadian formations, from the Pre-Cambrian to the Post-Glacial.

In the summer of 1918 an expedition to the Red Deer River, Alberta, resulted in the discovery of a large trachodont dinosaur in a nearly perfect condition and of a large number of single bones and parts of other dinosaurs, turtles, etc.

The time of the staff, during the winter, has been mainly devoted to the preparing of these specimens for exhibition but it will require two years before the large dinosaur can be mounted in the gallery.

The skeleton of a mastodon, obtained five years ago in Welland County, has been prepared and mounted in the gallery. The specimen is somewhat fragmentary but sufficiently intact to give a good general impression of the creature.

The collection of American mammals, presented by the American Museum of Natural History, has been labelled and temporarily placed in the Bryozoa alcove: a new case is being prepared for the reception of this material.

The chief acquisitions during the year are as follows:—

By Donation:

Large series of American Tertiary mammals.—American Museum of Natural History, New York.

Triassic fish and fossil footprints.—Professor Emerson, per Professor Coleman.

Carboniferous fossils from British Columbia.—Geological Survey of Canada, per Dr. E. M. Kindle.

Fossils from Venezuela.—Mr. E. V. N. Neelands.

Complete set of the publications of E. Billings.—Sir Edmund Walker.

By Collection:

Dinosaur skeleton and other reptilian remains from the Edmonton and Belly River formations of Alberta.—Professor Parks.

Fossil wood, leaves and invertebrates from the same locality.—Professor Parks.

By Purchase:

Hackberry and Hamilton fossils from Iowa.—Carroll Fenton, Charles City, Iowa.

Brachiopods illustrating structure.—Ward's, Rochester, N.Y.

The Spencer collection of type graptolites from Hamilton.—Dr. J. W. Spencer, Washington, D.C.

(12) STATEMENT REGARDING THE MINERALOGICAL MUSEUM (PROFESSOR
T. L. WALKER).

The collection of the University and of the Royal Ontario Museum of Mineralogy have been enlarged during the year by donations and exchanges.

The following lists contain the names of our chief benefactors:—

By Exchange:

Ward's Natural Science Establishment, Rochester, N.Y.

By Donation:

Alcock, Dr. F. J., Ottawa, Ont.
 Burrows, A. G., Toronto, Ont.
 Cole, L. H., Ottawa, Ont.
 Coleman, Dr. A. P., University of Toronto.
 Corless, C. V., Coniston, Ont.
 DeLury, Prof. J. S., University of Manitoba.
 Dickenson, J. G., Cobalt, Ont.
 Dwyer, P. J., Wilberforce, Ont.
 Faull, Horace, Toronto, Ont.
 Ferrier, Dr. W. F., Toronto, Ont.
 Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.
 Hedley, R. R., Nicola, B.C.
 Jones, T. A., Cobalt, Ont.
 Kee, H. A., Cobalt, Ont.
 McClelland, H. L., Cooksville, Ont.
 Mondoux, A., Cobalt, Ont.
 Orser, S. H., Perth, Ont.
 Osman, Hon. J. C., Hillsboro, N.B.
 Porteous, H. M., M. E., Fredericton, N.B.
 Stewart, D. E. K., Madoc, Ont.
 Temiskaming Mining Co., Cobalt, Ont.
 Timmins Bros., Montreal, P.Q.
 Wallingford, Edward, Perkin's Mills, P.Q.
 Winning, Bush, Ottawa, Ont.

(13) REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE CONNAUGHT ANTITOXIN LABORATORIES
 (DR. J. G. FITZGERALD).

During the first half of the current year, the work of these laboratories was carried on under the immediate direction of Dr. R. D. Defries, in the absence of the Director, on active service in France. Until the armistice was signed, the routine production of anti-tetanic serum and other products of value in preventing or combating communicable diseases in the army, was continued without interruption. Letters of appreciation of this work have been received from the War Office and from Headquarters of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada. Altogether nearly one quarter of a million doses, of fifteen hundred units each, of anti-tetanic serum, and a half million tubes of smallpox vaccine, were prepared for Army use. This great quantity was supplied at approximately the cost of production and a very large sum of money was thus saved by the elimination of war contracts with manufacturers of these products outside Canada.

The routine production of other sera and vaccines for distribution by Provincial Boards of Health in various Canadian Provinces has also been carried on as before. The true worth of this service has become more and more apparent during the past year. The following statement from the Commissioner of Health of Saskatchewan illustrates the value in a human and economic way of some of the work:—

“From September 1st, 1917 to September 1st, 1918, the total amount of antitoxin distributed was thirty-seven million, seven hundred and ninety-seven thousand (37,797,000) units at a total cost of \$6,101.63.

Before antitoxin was distributed free the price charged was \$1.25 per thousand units, by a special arrangement the Commissioner of Public Health has been able to secure antitoxin at fifteen cents (15c.) per thousand units."

"The following figures show the financial saving of the people of the Province for the amount used.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| 37,797,000 units at \$1.25 per thousand | \$47,246 25 |
| 37,797,000 units at 15c. per thousand | 5,669 55 |

It is thus evident that there has been a saving of over \$40,000 to the people of Saskatchewan for the amount of antitoxin used in one year. Besides the financial saving, as a result of this measure, a far greater gain is evident in that many lives have been saved: comparison of the death rates from diphtheria for 1916 and 1917, is as follows:—

| | No. of cases | No. of deaths | Death rate per 100 cases | Death rate per 100,000 of Population |
|-----------|--------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---|
| 1916..... | 276 | 44 | 16 | 6.15 |
| 1917..... | 1,005 | 93 | 9.2 | 13.0 |

During 1917 there was a marked increase in the number of cases of diphtheria, epidemics occurred in various places throughout the province and the disease was particularly prevalent in the city of Regina.

Compared with the 1916 death rate of sixteen per one hundred cases, the 1917 death rate shows a decrease in the number of deaths from the disease of almost 50 per cent. This showing, although very satisfactory, is undoubtedly not as good as it is in fact, as the free antitoxin was distributed during only part of the year.

If the same number of deaths in proportion to the number of cases, had occurred during 1917 as in 1916, instead of ninety-three deaths there would have been one hundred and sixty (160), so that it is to be assumed that free antitoxin has been the means of saving at least sixty-seven lives in Saskatchewan, at a total cost of \$6,101.63 or slightly over \$91.00 per life. As the economic value of an individual life to the state is rated at about twenty-seven times this amount, there is no doubt but that a great saving, both of life and money, has been effected for the people and it is to be hoped that death from diphtheria will, in the near future, become an unusual occurrence."

It is safe to say that no movement of recent years in public health work in Canada has been more uniformly approved and appreciated than the project of making freely available all vaccines and sera of life-saving value in such work. The establishment and operation of these laboratories has rendered this work possible at this time.

Almost coincident with the end of the war a great emergency arose in which the laboratories were provided with an opportunity of doing public service work of a national character.

One of the measures proposed by leaders in public health work, for the control of influenza, was the use of influenza vaccine. This vaccine was prepared in very large quantities in these laboratories, and the executive Health Officer in each Province was communicated with by telegram and offered the vaccine in any quantity desired, to be supplied free of charge, on condition that records be kept in order that the merit of the vaccine might be determined. It was particularly emphasized that vaccination against influenza with the products to be supplied was an experiment, but that the co-operation of laboratories and physicians was essential

in order to determine the possible value of such a vaccine. Large quantities of vaccine were sent to every Canadian Province, to various American States, to the United Kingdom, and the Canadian Railway War Board was supplied with sufficient quantity to vaccinate all the employees of Canadian railways who wished to have such prophylactic inoculation. This work engaged the joint services of the staff of the Research and Antitoxin Divisions for nearly two months.

During the past six months a certain amount of reorganization of the laboratories has been accomplished to meet the changed conditions which have come about with the cessation of hostilities. The laboratories, in future, are to be designated the Connaught Antitoxin Laboratories, and have been divided into Research and Antitoxin Divisions, the latter including the University Farm. These Laboratories and the Department of Hygiene being now recognized as quite distinct University Departments but with a personnel partly common to both.

Through the Research Division, arrangements have been entered into with the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, whereby certain laboratory work for that department will be done, which will permit of material being made available for the purpose of research and investigation, and also permit these laboratories to engage in public service work of another order but of great national value. The work contemplated embraces laboratory studies of pulmonary and venereal diseases. Dr. A. H. Caulfield is in charge of the former and Dr. H. C. Cruickshank, of the latter work.

The members of the Research Division have been chiefly engaged in completing the work undertaken during the war, in connection with gas gangrene and also, as noted above, certain work in relation to influenza. Publications dealing with these two subjects are to appear shortly. Further reference to the subject of Diphtheric Wound Infections is the subject of a communication by the Director of the Laboratories, which will shortly be published. Work has also been published dealing with Mixed Infections in Meningitis.

It is with deep regret that the death of Dr. E. P. Lachapelle of Montreal, a member of the Honorary Advisory Committee, has to be recorded. Dr. Lachapelle, for a quarter of a century, was one of the outstanding figures in public health endeavours in the United States and Canada. Professor Arthur Vallee, of Laval University, Quebec, has accepted the place on the committee thus rendered vacant. Dr. Roy H. McGrath of St. John, N.B., has resigned from membership on the Advisory Committee and has been succeeded by the Hon. Dr. Wm. F. Roberts of St. John, Minister of Health for New Brunswick.

More adequate provision has been made to provide quarters for the Research Division of the Laboratories, including space for the work being carried on for the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment. It is anticipated, therefore, that research problems can now be more energetically attacked, and the completion of war-work will permit the members of the staff to devote themselves very largely to the solution of these problems.

The continued very cordial support of the members of the staff of both divisions of the laboratories is gratefully acknowledged.

(14) REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICE (PROFESSOR
R. M. MACIVER, ACTING DIRECTOR).

The enrolment in the Department of Social Service for the year 1918-1919 was very satisfactory under the circumstances, there being twenty-four full-time students and 230 part-time students actually registered. This suggests that under

more normal conditions than those prevailing at the opening of the 1918-19 session the activity and influence of the Department may be expected to extend still further.

In order that branches of social study, previously not covered, might be included in the work of the Department, certain additions to the staff were found desirable. These were:—

1. Dr. Brittain, of the Bureau of Municipal Research, who gave a course on "The Municipality—its work and Problems."

2. Miss Margaret Strong, now of the Trades and Labour Branch of the Provincial Government, who gave a course on "Industrial Problems."

3. Miss Vera Parsons, of Central Neighbourhood House, who gave a course on "The Immigrant in the Community."

4. Miss Mary Yates, of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, who gave a course on "Rural Conditions and Problems."

Other changes in the personnel of the Department were necessary owing to the departure of former lecturers. These included the appointment of Dr. C. K. Clarke, to take charge of the course on Medical Social Service; of Rev. F. N. Stapleford to take charge of the course on Community Work and Case Work; and of the late Dr. Harry Smith to take the course on Recreation and Playground work; and of several heads of Settlements to cover the work previously done by Miss Carson. Additional assistance was also given by various members of the University staff, including Professor Cudmore and Professor W. G. Smith. Miss McGregor, Secretary of the Department, was appointed also Director of Field Work, this being a part of the activity of the Department which has grown considerably.

A feature which aroused considerable interest was a special series of lectures, open to the public, which were delivered by experts on various subjects, such as Town Planning, Repatriation, the Labour Situation, etc. It is particularly desirable that a Department of this kind should be in close contact with the community as a whole, and this lecture series was a valuable aid in that direction. Further steps were also taken to bring the Department in closer touch with a number of institutions in the city of Toronto.

The second year course, initiated last year, was continued, the curriculum being extended in several directions. The number who registered for the second year was necessarily small, consisting of three full-time students, who had already taken the first year course, and eight part-time students.

A special Extension Course was arranged in co-operation with The National Committee for Mental Hygiene, being intended particularly for nurses and other social workers whose work involves the care of mentally abnormal cases. To this course, a considerable number of students came from the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and the Department of Public Health. A special course of full-time instruction, covering two months, was arranged for these students. This extension has aroused very considerable interest and has enabled the Department to extend its connection with the medical and nursing institutions of the community, an aspect of its work which, it is hoped, will increase in importance.

In co-operation with the Trades and Labour Branch of the Provincial Government a special course on Employment Management, a subject whose importance is now widely recognized, is being arranged.

The Department, this year, also continued the course of extension lectures delivered by its members on Social Service subjects, in the city of Hamilton.

The Department has to acknowledge the further generosity of Mrs. H. D. Warren, who, in response to the suggestion of the Acting Director, furnished the Department with the means of buying a Pathoscope equipment and films. This

will prove a valuable aid to the instruction, in such subjects as Child Welfare, Industrial Hygiene, Rural Conditions, etc.

The demand for the graduates of the Department continues to be great, many of the students being selected for prospective positions before their period of training has been completed. There is every reason to anticipate that this demand will grow.

(15) REPORT OF THE PHYSICAL DIRECTOR. (DR. J. W. BARTON).

The beginning of the Session 1918-19, found conditions similar to those of the previous session. The compulsory physical examination of the men students was proceeded with, but the closing of the University on account of the influenza epidemic delayed the organization of the gymnasium classes, until the middle of November. Good work was accomplished for the balance of the term but on the opening of the Easter Term it was found necessary to abandon all physical training owing to the lack of accommodation, the architects requiring Hart House to get it ready for the fall term.

Interfaculty sports were carried on successfully. In Rugby, eight teams competed for the Mulock Cup, which was won by the Dentals, S. P. S. being the runners up. In Soccer and Tennis there were no contests, the influenza epidemic coming at a most inopportune time for those events. War conditions again prevented the holding of a Track Meet and Harrier races, but a very successful assault-at-arms was held in March, in which the majority of the events were won by representatives from O.A.C. and the Medical Faculty.

In the Hockey contests for the Jennings Cup, the exceptionally mild winter rendered the proposed schedule impossible and finally it was found necessary to play an abbreviated schedule at the Arena. Dentals retained the Cup.

A very successful series of Basketball games was arranged, twelve teams being entered. The Medical team won the Sifton Cup, beating Dentals in the finals. Late in the season an all-star University of Toronto team played home-and-home exhibition games with Western University, London, our team winning on the round.

Owing to the fact that our temporary Gymnasium was required for the work of the Invalided Soldiers' Commission, we were without a pool and could do nothing in Swimming instruction.

With the resumption of all activities now that the war is over, the magnificent quarters and equipment in Hart House, and the complete re-organization of Inter-collegiate athletics that has recently taken place, we are entering on a new era and can confidently look forward to a future full of promise and of lasting good in our very important work for the physical well-being of the student.

(16) REPORT FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE DINING HALL.
(MISS V. M. RYLEY).

During the year 1918-1919 the Dining Hall of the University served the Cadets of the Royal Air Force until December 4th when they were withdrawn on account of the signing of the Armistice. From July 1st until December 4th we served an average of 1,350 meals per day and during the summer months served 1,800 meals per day; and at a time, too, when it was impossible to keep a full staff of workers.

On January 7th the Dining Hall was re-opened to serve University Students and it was gratifying to see our numbers steadily increase until we were serving 900 meals per day; Breakfast, 175; Luncheon, 425, and Dinner, 300. The average number of meals served was 703 per day, making a total of 100,565 meals for the term.

I consider the year has been a successful one in every respect.

APPENDIX B.

- (1) Enrolment in the Colleges.
- (2) Enrolment in University Subjects.
- (3) Registration in Courses in the Faculty of Arts.
- (4) Registration for Graduate Courses.

(1) ENROLMENT IN THE COLLEGES.

The students in University College were enrolled as follows:

| — | Greek. | Latin. | Ancient History. | English. | German. | French. | Oriental. | Ethics. |
|--------------|--------|--------|------------------|----------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|
| First Year— | | | | | | | | |
| Pass | 4 | 172 | 87 | 190 | 35 | 156 | 6 | ..... |
| Honours..... | 11 | 35 | 45 | 90 | 42 | 79 | ..... | ..... |
| Second Year— | | | | | | | | |
| Pass | 4 | 63 | ..... | 144 | 38 | 121 | 3 | ..... |
| Honours..... | 4 | 3 | 31 | 31 | 20 | 29 | 1 | ..... |
| Third Year— | | | | | | | | |
| Pass | 2 | 4 | 2 | 65 | 19 | 39 | 4 | ..... |
| Honours..... | 6 | 4 | 2 | 25 | 8 | 19 | 2 | 36 |
| Fourth Year— | | | | | | | | |
| Pass | 2 | 8 | 2 | 67 | 12 | 40 | 3 | 32 |
| Honours..... | 2 | 1 | 2 | 31 | 13 | 17 | 2 | ..... |
| Totals— | | | | | | | | |
| Pass | 12 | 247 | 91 | 466 | 104 | 356 | 16 | 68 |
| Honours..... | 23 | 43 | 80 | 177 | 83 | 144 | 5 | ..... |

The students in Victoria College were enrolled as follows:

| — | Greek. | Latin. | Ancient History. | English. | German. | French. | Oriental. | Ethics. |
|--------------|--------|--------|------------------|----------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|
| First Year— | | | | | | | | |
| Pass | 1 | 38 | 31 | 51 | 4 | 34 | 6 | ..... |
| Honours..... | 2 | 10 | 13 | 17 | 14 | 24 | ..... | ..... |
| Second Year— | | | | | | | | |
| Pass | 1 | 21 | ..... | 46 | 8 | 47 | 2 | ..... |
| Honours..... | 4 | 4 | 18 | 27 | 9 | 12 | 1 | ..... |
| Third Year— | | | | | | | | |
| Pass ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | 43 | 5 | 14 | 2 | 34 |
| Honours..... | 8 | 6 | 5 | 16 | 7 | 13 | ..... | 2 |
| Fourth Year— | | | | | | | | |
| Pass | 1 | 5 | 5 | 34 | 4 | 10 | 2 | 4 |
| Honours..... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 18 | 4 | 5 | ..... | 6 |
| Totals— | | | | | | | | |
| Pass | 3 | 67 | 36 | 174 | 21 | 5 | 2 | 4 |
| Honours..... | 16 | 22 | 38 | 78 | 34 | 4 | 1 | 8 |

The students in Trinity College were enrolled as follows:

| — | Greek. | Latin. | Ancient History. | English. | German. | French. | Oriental. | Ethics. |
|---------------|--------|--------|---------------------|----------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|
| First Year— | | | | | | | | |
| Pass..... | 3 | 22 | 6 | 22 | 7 | 15 | 2 | ..... |
| Honours | 3 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 9 | 1 | ..... |
| Second Year— | | | | | | | | |
| Pass ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | 12 | 1 | 11 | 1 | ..... |
| Honours | 3 | 4 | ..... | 3 | 3 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| Third Year— | | | | | | | | |
| Pass..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 3 | ..... | 7 |
| Honours ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Fourth Year— | | | | | | | | |
| Pass..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | 9 | 4 | 9 | ..... | 2 |
| Honours | 1 | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Totals— | | | | | | | | |
| Pass..... | 5 | 29 | 7 | 50 | 16 | 38 | 3 | 9 |
| Honours | 7 | 10 | 8 | 18 | 11 | 12 | 1 | ..... |

The students in St. Michael's College were enrolled as follows:

| — | Greek. | Latin. | Ancient History. | English. | German. | French. | Philos- ophy. | Ethics. |
|--------------|--------|--------|---------------------|----------|---------|---------|------------------|---------|
| First Year— | | | | | | | | |
| Pass..... | 10 | 64 | 16 | 64 | 14 | 62 | ..... | ..... |
| Honours..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 7 | 8 | ..... | ..... |
| Second Year— | | | | | | | | |
| Pass | 3 | 30 | ..... | 31 | 8 | 29 | ..... | ..... |
| Honours..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| Third Year— | | | | | | | | |
| Pass..... | 3 | 8 | ..... | 15 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 13 |
| Honours..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 6 |
| Fourth Year— | | | | | | | | |
| Pass..... | 1 | 2 | ..... | 15 | 6 | 13 | 5 | 15 |
| Honours..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Totals— | | | | | | | | |
| Pass..... | 17 | 102 | 16 | 125 | 29 | 111 | 10 | 28 |
| Honours..... | 2 | 2 | 3 | 20 | 14 | 20 | 8 | 8 |

(2) ENROLMENT IN UNIVERSITY SUBJECTS.

The following tables exhibit the numbers attending lectures in University subjects, together with the numbers of those taking the practical work in the laboratories:—

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS.

| — | Pass. | Pass and Honours. | Honours. |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------------------|----------|
| Faculty of Arts— | | | |
| First Year..... | 309 | ..... | 29 |
| Second Year ..... | ..... | ..... | 70 |
| Third Year ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 |
| Fourth Year ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 |
| Faculty of Applied Science— | | | |
| First Year..... | ..... | 140 | ..... |
| Second Year ..... | ..... | 86 | ..... |
| Total | 309 | 226 | 115 |

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS.

| — | Pass. | Pass and Honours. | Honours. | Laboratory. |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------------------|----------|-------------|
| Faculty of Arts— | | | | |
| First Year | 71 | ..... | 60 | 131 |
| Second Year | 20 | ..... | 42 | 60 |
| Third Year | 2 | ..... | 22 | 24 |
| Fourth Year..... | 1 | ..... | 2 | 3 |
| Graduate Students..... | ..... | ..... | 22 | 8 |
| Faculty of Medicine— | | | | |
| First Year ..... | ..... | 246 | ..... | 246 |
| Faculty of Forestry— | | | | |
| First Year | 6 | ..... | ..... | 6 |
| Faculty of Household Science— | | | | |
| First Year | 15 | ..... | ..... | 15 |
| Ontario Veterinary College | | | | |
| Students | 13 | ..... | ..... | 13 |
| Total | 128 | 246 | 148 | 506 |

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY.

| — | Pass. | Pass and Honours. | Honours. | Laboratory. |
|-----------------------------|-------|----------------------|----------|-------------|
| Faculty of Arts— | | | | |
| First Year | 89 | ..... | 39 | 120 |
| Second Year..... | 36 | ..... | 13 | 49 |
| Third Year | 1 | ..... | 11 | 12 |
| Fourth Year..... |  | ..... | 5 | 5 |
| Graduate Students..... |  | ..... |  | 2 |
| Faculty of Medicine— | | | | |
| First Year | | 231 | ..... | 231 |
| Second Year..... | | 175 | ..... | 175 |
| Faculty of Applied Science— | | | | |
| First Year | | 40 | ..... | 40 |
| Faculty of Forestry— | | | | |
| Third Year | | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| Total | 126 | 447 | 68 | 635 |

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY.

| — | Pass. | Pass and Honours. | Honours. | Laboratory. |
|---|-------|----------------------|----------|-------------|
| Faculty of Arts— | | | | |
| First Year..... | 40 | ..... | 47 | 87 |
| Second Year..... | 59 | ..... | 9 | 68 |
| Third Year | 1 | ..... | 1 | 2 |
| Fourth Year..... | 1 | ..... | 2 | 3 |
| Graduate Students..... |  | ..... | 12 | 12 |
| Faculty of Applied Science | | 11 | ..... | 11 |
| Faculty of Forestry— | | | | |
| First Year..... | | 7 | ..... | 7 |
| Fourth Year..... | | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| Ontario Veterinary College Students ..... |  | ..... | ..... | 18 |
| Total..... | 101 | 20 | 71 | 210 |

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY.

| | Pass. | Pass and Honours. | Honours. | Laboratory. |
|---|-------|----------------------|----------|-------------|
| Faculty of Arts— | | | | |
| First Year | 22 | ..... | 60 | 82 |
| Second Year | 81 | ..... | 34 | 87 |
| Third Year | 4 | ..... | 6 | 8 |
| Fourth Year ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 3 |
| Graduate Students ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 |
| Faculty of Medicine— | | | | 244 |
| First Year ..... | ..... | 244 | ..... |  |
| Faculty of Applied Science— | | | | |
| Second Year ..... | ..... | 22 | ..... | ..... |
| Third Year ..... | ..... | 8 | ..... | ..... |
| Faculty of Forestry— | | | | |
| First Year | 5 | ..... | ..... | 5 |
| Second Year | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Second Year (Arts and Forestry) | 2 | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| Ontario Veterinary College Students | 20 | ..... | ..... | 19 |
| Total | 136 | 274 | 107 | 462 |

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY AND BIOCHEMISTRY.

| | Pass and Honours. | Honours. | Laboratory. |
|---|----------------------|----------|-------------|
| Faculty of Arts— | | | |
| Third Year ..... | ..... | 12 | 12 |
| Fourth Year ..... | ..... | 5 | 5 |
| Graduate Students ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Faculty of Medicine— | | | |
| Second Year | 182 | ..... | 182 |
| Third Year | 124 | ..... | 124 |
| Ontario Veterinary College Students | 39 | ..... | 39 |
| Total | 345 | 18 | 363 |

DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY.

| — | Pass. | Pass and Honours. | Honours. | Laboratory. |
|-----------------------------|-------|----------------------|----------|-------------|
| Faculty of Arts— | | | | |
| Second Year..... | 91 | ..... | 11 | 82 |
| Third Year | 2 | ..... | 1 | 3 |
| Fourth Year..... | 1 | ..... | 3 | 4 |
| Teachers' Course | 14 | ..... | ..... | 14 |
| Faculty of Applied Science— | | | | |
| Second Year..... | ..... | 14 | ..... | ..... |
| Third Year..... | ..... | 19 | ..... | 2 |
| Fourth Year..... | ..... | 12 | ..... | ..... |
| Faculty of Forestry— | | | | |
| Second Year ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| Third Year ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| Total | 108 | 47 | 15 | 107 |

DEPARTMENT OF MINERALOGY.

| — | Pass. | Pass and Honours. | Honours. | Laboratory. |
|-----------------------------|-------|----------------------|----------|-------------|
| Faculty of Arts— | | | | |
| Second Year | 84 | ..... | 18 | 102 |
| Third Year..... | 1 | ..... | 5 | 6 |
| Fourth Year | 1 | ..... | 7 | 8 |
| Graduate Students..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 |
| Faculty of Applied Science— | | | | |
| First Year ..... | ..... | 44 | ..... | 44 |
| Second Year..... | ..... | 36 | ..... | 36 |
| Third Year..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | 5 |
| Faculty of Forestry— | | | | |
| Second Year..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| Total | 86 | 87 | 32 | 205 |

DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY.

| | | History of Philosophy and Metaphysics. | | Psychology. | Logic. | | Ethics. | |
|-------------------------|---|---|---------------|-------------|--------|---------------|---------|---------------|
| | | Pass. | Hon- ours. | Honours. | Pass. | Hon- ours. | Pass. | Hon- ours. |
| Second Year | | | 2 | 2 | 20 | ..... | ..... | 3 |
| Third Year | | 26 | 6 | 6 | ..... | 6 | 44 | 4 |
| Fourth Year | | 20 | 8 | 8 | ..... | 8 | 28 | 1 |
| Graduate Students | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total..... | 6 | 46 | 16 | 16 | 20 | 14 | 72 | 8 |

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE.

| | Pass. | Honours. |
|-------------------------------------|-------|----------|
| Faculty of Arts— | | |
| Department of Political Science— | | |
| First Year..... | ..... | 16 |
| Second Year..... | 12 | 49 |
| Third Year | 69 | 17 |
| Fourth Year..... | 70 | 15 |
| Graduate Students ..... | ..... | 10 |
| Department of Commerce and Finance— | | |
| First Year..... | ..... | 15 |
| Second Year ..... | ..... | 3 |
| Third Year ..... | ..... | 2 |
| Fourth Year..... | ..... | 1 |
| Department of Modern History— | | |
| Second Year..... | ..... | 9 |
| Third Year ..... | ..... | 7 |
| Fourth Year ..... | ..... | 9 |
| Department of Philosophy— | | |
| Third Year ..... | ..... | 10 |
| Department of Household Science— | | |
| Fourth Year..... | 19 | ..... |
| Department of Social Service— | | |
| First Year..... | 22 | ..... |
| Second Year..... | 4 | ..... |
| Occasional Students ..... | ..... | 2 |
| Totals | 196 | 165 |

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY.

| | Pass. | Honours. |
|-------------------|-------|----------|
| First Year | 50 | 42 |
| Second Year | 143 | 69 |
| Third Year | 106 | 42 |
| Fourth Year | 106 | 47 |
| Total | 405 | 200 |

DEPARTMENT OF ITALIAN AND SPANISH.

| | Italian. | | Spanish. | | Phonetics. |
|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------------|
| | Pass. | Honours. | Pass. | Honours. | Honours. |
| First Year | 9 | 7 | 160 | 107 | ..... |
| Second Year | 9 | 11 | 33 | 11 | 37 |
| Third Year | 11 | 4 | ..... | 7 | ..... |
| Fourth Year ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | 4 | ..... |
| Total | 29 | 26 | 193 | 129 | 37 |

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE.

| | General Course. | Household Science Course. | Total. |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|--------|
| Faculty of Arts— | | | |
| First Year ..... | ..... | 16 | 16 |
| Second Year ..... | ..... | 30 | 30 |
| Third Year | 1 | 30 | 31 |
| Fourth Year | 5 | 29 | 34 |
| Graduate Student ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Occasional Student ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Faculty of Education— | | | |
| Household Science Course ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 |
| General Course ..... | ..... | ..... | 166 |
| Summer Session ..... | ..... | ..... | 35 |
| Faculty of Household Science— | | | |
| Course for Dietitians ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 |
| | 6 | 106 | 340 |

(3) REGISTRATION IN COURSES IN THE FACULTY OF ARTS, 1918-1919.

| Courses. | First Year. | | | | Second Year. | | | | Third Year. | | | | Fourth Year. | | | | Total. |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| | U.C. | V.C. | T.C. | M.C. | U.C. | V.C. | T.C. | M.C. | U.C. | V.C. | T.C. | M.C. | U.C. | V.C. | T.C. | M.C. | |
| General Course | 162 | 38 | 20 | 64 | 59 | 23 | 5 | 28 | 38 | 19 | 5 | 13 | 43 | 14 | 9 | 14 | 554 |
| General Course (Household Science) | 8 | 6 | 1 | ..... | 12 | 11 | 1 | ..... | 11 | 17 | ..... | 1 | 16 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 94 |
| Classics | 8 | 2 | 1 | ..... | 2 | 4 | 3 | ..... | 2 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2 | 1 | ..... | 31 |
| Greek and Hebrew ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Orientalists ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 |
| Orientalists (Greek) ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Moderns | 33 | 10 | 5 | 7 | 14 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 11 | 6 | ..... | 4 | 14 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 124 |
| English and History (Classics) | 7 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 21 |
| Eng. and Hist. (Moderns) | 19 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 9 | 6 | 1 | ..... | 6 | 7 | 3 | ..... | 72 |
| Modern History | 3 | 4 | 1 | ..... | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | ..... | 6 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 34 |
| Political Science | 14 | 2 | 1 | ..... | 31 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 1 | ..... | 14 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 94 |
| Commerce and Finance | 11 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19 |
| Philosophy ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 25 |
| Mathematics and Physics | 7 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 16 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 6 | 3 | 1 | ..... | 6 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 50 |
| Natural and Physical Sciences | 28 | 10 | 4 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 43 |
| Physics ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Biology ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 6 |
| Biological and Phys. Sciences ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 |
| Physiological and Biochem. Scs. ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 7 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 22 |
| Chemistry and Mineralogy ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 13 |
| Chemistry ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 |
| Geology and Mineralogy ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 3 |
| Household Science ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 11 |
| Science for Teachers ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| Arts and Forestry ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| Total of courses taken | 300 | 87 | 40 | 76 | 179 | 73 | 16 | 38 | 115 | 78 | 10 | 24 | 118 | 56 | 16 | 18 | 1,244 |
| Total of students registered | 295 | 87 | 38 | 76 | 179 | 73 | 16 | 38 | 115 | 77 | 10 | 24 | 118 | 56 | 16 | 18 | ..... |

(4) REGISTRATION FOR GRADUATE COURSES.

| Faculty of Arts : | | M.A. | Ph.D. | Graduate |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|------|-------|----------|
| Department of | Classics..... | 2 | .... | .... |
| " | Oriental Languages..... | 1 | 1 | .... |
| " | English | 5 | 2 | .... |
| " | Romance Languages..... | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| " | History | 6 | .... | .... |
| " | Political Science | 6 | 1 | .... |
| " | Philosophy | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| " | Mathematics | | 1 | .... |
| " | Educational Theory..... | 9 | .... | 5 |
| " | Physics | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| " | Astronomy | 1 | .... | .... |
| " | Chemistry | 6 | 2 | 1 |
| " | Biochemistry | 3 | .... | 1 |
| " | Physiology | 1 | .... | .... |
| " | Biology..... | | 2 | .... |
| " | Botany..... | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| " | Anatomy..... | | 1 | .... |
| " | Geology | 1 | .... | .... |
| " | Pathological Chemistry | 1 | 2 | .... |
| " | Food Chemistry..... | 1 | .... | .... |
| " | Household Science..... | 1 | .... | .... |
| | | 54 | 28 | 14 |
| Faculty of Medicine : | | M.D. | | |
| | | 1 | | |
| | | 1 | | |

APPENDIX C.

- (1) Faculty of Arts.
- (2) Faculty of Medicine.
- (3) Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering.
- (4) Faculty of Forestry.
- (5) Faculty of Education.
- (6) Faculty of Music.

(1) FACULTY OF ARTS.

Senior Matriculation.

| Courses. | University. | Univ. Coll. | Vic. Coll. | Trin. Coll. | St. M. Coll. | Totals. | Passed. | Starred. | Failed. | Transfer'd. | Aegrotat. | Deferred. | Debarred. |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|--------------|---------|---------|----------|---------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| General..... | | 36 | 10 | 5 | 24 | 75 | 15 | 31 | 29 | .... | 3 | .... | 30 |
| Supplementals | | 3 | 3 | .... | 5 | 11 | 7 | 4 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 4 |
| House. Sc. (Gen. Course) | | 2 | 2 | .... | .... | 4 | 2 | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 |
| Classics | | | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Moderns..... | | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Modern History | | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Totals | | 43 | 16 | 5 | 30 | 94 | 27 | 38 | 29 | .... | 3 | .... | 36 |

First Year.

| Courses. | University. | Univ. Coll. | Vic. Coll. | Trin. Coll. | St. M. Coll. | Totals. | Passed. | Starred. | Failed. | Transfer'd. | Aegrotat. | Deferred. | Debarred. |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|--------------|---------|---------|----------|---------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| General..... | | 112 | 21 | 15 | 36 | 184 | 89 | 72 | 23 | .... | 2 | .... | 30 |
| Supplementals..... | | 19 | 9 | 3 | 11 | 42 | 35 | 7 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 |
| House.Sc. (Gen. Course) | | 6 | 4 | 1 | .... | 11 | 5 | 3 | .... | 3 | .... | .... | 3 |
| Classics | | 7 | 1 | 1 | .... | 9 | 8 | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... |
| Greek and Hebrew..... | | | | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Moderns..... | | 30 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 48 | 30 | 2 | 1 | 15 | 1 | .... | 1 |
| Eng. and Hist. (Class.). | | 6 | 1 | 1 | .... | 8 | 6 | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| Eng. and Hist. (Mod.).. | | 17 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 27 | 12 | .... | 1 | 14 | 1 | .... | .... |
| Modern History | | 2 | 4 | 1 | .... | 7 | 6 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Political Science..... | | 12 | 1 | 1 | .... | 14 | 7 | 2 | .... | 5 | .... | .... | .... |
| Commerce and Finance | | 11 | 1 | .... | .... | 12 | 8 | 2 | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... |
| Math. and Phys. | | 7 | 6 | 1 | .... | 14 | 10 | 2 | .... | 2 | 1 | .... | .... |
| Natural Science..... | | 26 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 40 | 33 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | .... | .... |
| Occasionals | 29 | 8 | .... | .... | 4 | 41 | 23 | 10 | 8 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Totals..... | 29 | 263 | 72 | 35 | 59 | 458 | 273 | 103 | 35 | 47 | 7 | .... | 35 |

Second Year.

| Courses. | University. | Univ. Coll. | Vic. Coll. | Trin. Coll. | St. Michael's College. | Totals. | Passed. | Starred. | Failed. | Transfer'd. | Aegrotat. | Deferred. | Debarred. |
|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------------------|---------|---------|----------|---------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| General | | 52 | 20 | 5 | 24 | 101 | 44 | 41 | 16 | .... | 5 | .... | 25 |
| Supplementals | | 16 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 32 | 18 | 14 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 |
| House. Science (Gen. Course) | | 12 | 11 | 1 | .... | 24 | 10 | 10 | 3 | 1 | .... | .... | 1 |
| Classics | | 2 | 4 | 3 | .... | 9 | 8 | 1 | .... | .... | 2 | .... | .... |
| Oriental's | | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | 2 | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Moderns | | 13 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 26 | 23 | 2 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... |
| English and History (Cl.) | | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | 2 | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| English and History (Mod.) | | 8 | 2 | .... | .... | 10 | 9 | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... |
| Modern History | | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 7 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Political Science | | 28 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 44 | 26 | 7 | 9 | 2 | 4 | .... | 4 |
| Commerce and Finance | | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Philosophy | | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| Mathematics and Physics | | 14 | .... | .... | .... | 14 | 10 | 3 | 1 | .... | 2 | .... | 2 |
| Biology | | 2 | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | 1 |
| Biological and Physical Scs. | | 3 | .... | .... | .... | 3 | 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Physiol. and Biochem. Scs. | | 6 | 3 | .... | .... | 9 | 8 | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 |
| Chemistry and Mineralogy | | 3 | 3 | .... | .... | 6 | 5 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Household Science | | 4 | .... | 2 | .... | 6 | 5 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Science for Teachers | | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Chemistry | | 5 | 1 | .... | .... | 6 | 5 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 |
| Arts and Forestry | | 2 | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Occasionals | 17 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 23 | 21 | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Teachers | 17 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 17 | 14 | 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 3 |
| Totals | 34 | 181 | 76 | 19 | 41 | 351 | 221 | 90 | 34 | 6 | 17 | 1 | 39 |

Third Year.

| Courses. | University. | Univ. Coll. | Vic. Coll. | Trin. Coll. | St. Michael's College | Totals. | Passed. | Granted standing on Active Serv. | Starred. | Failed. | Transferred | Aegrotat. | Deferred. | Debarred. |
|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-----------------------|---------|---------|----------------------------------|----------|---------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| General | | 33 | 16 | 5 | 11 | 65 | 43 | .... | 19 | 3 | .... | 1 | .... | 9 |
| Supplementals | | 6 | 4 | .... | 3 | 13 | 10 | 1 | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| House. Science (Gen. Course) | | 9 | 17 | .... | 1 | 27 | 16 | .... | 7 | .... | 4 | 3 | .... | 3 |
| Classics | | 1 | 5 | .... | .... | 6 | 4 | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | .... | 2 |
| Oriental's | | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Oriental's (Greek) | | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Moderns | 10 | 6 | .... | .... | 5 | 21 | 20 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| English and History (Cl.) | | 1 | 2 | .... | .... | 3 | 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... |
| English and History (Mod.) | | 9 | 6 | 1 | .... | 16 | 15 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 2 | .... | .... |
| Modern History | | 2 | 4 | 1 | .... | 7 | 7 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Political Science | | 6 | 7 | 1 | .... | 14 | 14 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | .... |
| Commerce and Finance | | 3 | .... | .... | .... | 3 | 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 |
| Philosophy | | 3 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 12 | 10 | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| Mathematics and Physics | | 6 | 3 | 1 | .... | 10 | 3 | .... | 7 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 |
| Physics | | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Chemistry and Mineralogy(I) | | 2 | 1 | .... | .... | 3 | .... | .... | 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Chemistry | | 2 | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Biological and Physical Scs. | | 2 | 2 | .... | .... | 4 | 4 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 |
| Physiol. and Biochem. Scs. | | 6 | 1 | .... | .... | 7 | 7 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Household Science | | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | 2 | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Science for Teachers | | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Occasionals | | 3 | 2 | 1 | .... | 6 | 4 | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Teachers | 14 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 14 | 11 | .... | 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Totals | 14 | 109 | 79 | 11 | 26 | 239 | 179 | 1 | 47 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 18 |

Fourth Year.

| Courses. | University. | Univ. Coll. | Vic. Coll. | Trin. Coll. | St. Michael's College. | Totals. | Passed. | Granted standing on Active Service. | Starred. | Failed. | Aegrotat. | Deferred. | Transferred. | Pass Deg. |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------------------|----------|---------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| General | | 40 | 16 | 9 | 15 | 80 | 57 | 1 | 22 | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Supplementals | | 2 | 2 | ..... | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Household Science (Gen. C.) | | 16 | 9 | ..... | ..... | 25 | 20 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 4 | ..... |
| Classics | | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Oriental | | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Moderns | | 14 | 4 | ..... | 1 | 19 | 18 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| English and History (Clas.) | | 1 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| English and History (Mod.) | | 6 | 7 | 3 | ..... | 16 | 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Modern History | | 6 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 9 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Political Science | | 14 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 16 | 14 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Philosophy | | 1 | 6 | ..... | 1 | 8 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Mathem.) Mathematics | | 5 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 6 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| and) Physics | | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Physics) | | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Biology I | | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Biology II | | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Geology and Mineralogy | | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Chem. and Mineralogy I. | | 5 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 6 | 1 | 4 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Biol. and Phys. Sciences | | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Phys. and Biochem. Scs. | | 3 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Household Science | | | 3 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Occasionals | | 3 | 1 | 2 | ..... | 6 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Totals | | 123 | 60 | 17 | 20 | 220 | 180 | 8 | 28 | ..... | 10 | ..... | 4 | 2 |

(2) FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

| — | Passed. | Starred. | Failed. |
|-------------------|---------|----------|---------|
| First Year | 150 | 32 | 37 |
| Second Year | 129 | 35 | 5 |
| Third Year | 62 | 46 | 11 |
| Fourth Year | 62 | 13 | 1 |
| Fifth Year | 36 | 12 | 2 |

(3) FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE.

| — | Passed with Honours. | Passed. | Starred. | Failed. |
|--|-------------------------|---------|----------|---------|
| First Year: | | | | |
| General | 16 | 62 | 29 | 14 |
| Chemical Engineering | 11 | 24 | 8 | 4 |
| Architecture | | | | 1 |
| Second Year: | | | | |
| Civil Engineering | 5 | 13 | 5 | 1 |
| Mining Engineering | | 5 | 4 | |
| Mechanical Engineering | 4 | 11 | 4 | |
| Architecture | 3 | 4 | 2 | |
| Analytical and Applied Chemistry | 4 | 7 | 6 | |
| Chemical Engineering | 3 | 6 | 4 | |
| Electrical Engineering | 7 | 11 | 4 | 1 |
| Metallurgical Engineering | | 3 | | |
| Third Year: | | | | |
| Civil Engineering | 5 | 8 | 3 | |
| Mining Engineering | | 2 | | |
| Mechanical Engineering | 4 | 1 | | |
| Architecture | | 1 | | |
| Analytical and Applied Chemistry | 2 | 1 | | |
| Chemical Engineering | | 5 | 4 | |
| Electrical Engineering | 4 | 10 | 4 | 3 |
| Fourth Year: | | | | |
| Civil Engineering | 5 | 10 | 1 | |
| Mechanical Engineering | | 4 | | |
| Architecture | 2 | | | |
| Analytical and Applied Chemistry | | 1 | | |
| Chemical Engineering | | 3 | | |
| Electrical Engineering | 4 | 4 | | |

(4) FACULTY OF FORESTRY.

| — | Passed. | Honours Deferred. | Failed. |
|-------------------|---------|----------------------|---------|
| First Year | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Second Year | 1 | 2 | |
| Third Year | 1 | | |
| Fourth Year | 3 | 2 | |

(5) FACULTY OF EDUCATION.

| — | Passed. | Failed. |
|---|---------|---------|
| First-Class Grade B Course | 218 | |
| First-Class Grade A Course | 4 | |
| High School Assistants' Course | 54 | |
| *Specialists | 37 | |
| Household Science | 15 | |
| Doctor of Pedagogy | 1 | |
| Doctor of Pedagogy (passed in part) | 21 | |
| Number who failed in whole or part | | 21 |

* Many of these are included among those who passed in the High School Assistants' Course.

(6) FACULTY OF MUSIC.

| | Passed. | Starred. | Failed. |
|---------------------------|---------|----------|---------|
| Bachelor of Music : | | | |
| First Year..... | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Second Year..... | 2 | 1 | ..... |
| Third Year..... | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Doctor of Music..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| | 6 | 3 | 2 |
| Local Examinations :..... | 500 | ..... | 50 |

The students from the Province of Ontario are distributed as follows:

| County. | Faculty of Arts. | Graduate Studies. | Faculty of Medicine. | Faculty of Applied Science. | Faculty of Education. | Faculty of Forestry. | Department of Social Service. | Totals. |
|----------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Algoma..... | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 5 | 12 |
| Brant | 23 | 1 | 11 | 5 | 11 | ..... | 3 | 54 |
| Bruce | 25 | ..... | 10 | 4 | 12 | ..... | 6 | 57 |
| Carleton..... | 41 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 6 | ..... | 1 | 57 |
| Dufferin..... | 3 | ..... | 9 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 3 | 17 |
| Dundas..... | 10 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 2 | 16 |
| Durham | 7 | 1 | 5 | ..... | 5 | ..... | 4 | 22 |
| Elgin..... | 8 | ..... | 10 | 3 | 11 | ..... | ..... | 32 |
| Essex | 22 | ..... | 13 | 4 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 42 |
| Frontenac | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 2 | 5 |
| Glengarry | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 3 |
| Grenville | 2 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 8 |
| Grey | 16 | 1 | 19 | 5 | 9 | ..... | 1 | 51 |
| Haldimand | 7 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 9 | ..... | ..... | 26 |
| Halton | 16 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 5 | ..... | 3 | 37 |
| Hastings | 10 | ..... | 9 | 1 | 6 | ..... | 1 | 27 |
| Huron | 26 | ..... | 17 | 10 | 9 | ..... | 7 | 69 |
| Kenora | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Kent | 10 | ..... | 12 | 4 | 8 | ..... | 1 | 35 |
| Lambton..... | 13 | ..... | 11 | 4 | 11 | ..... | 3 | 42 |
| Lanark..... | 16 | ..... | 3 | 4 | 7 | ..... | 3 | 33 |
| Leeds | 13 | 1 | 6 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 21 |
| Lennox and Addington | 7 | ..... | 3 | 2 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 14 |
| Lincoln..... | 13 | 2 | 9 | 6 | 5 | ..... | 1 | 36 |
| Manitoulin..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Middlesex | 36 | 1 | 8 | 12 | 19 | ..... | 2 | 78 |
| Muskoka ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 2 | 6 |
| Nipissing | 8 | ..... | 4 | 1 | 2 | ..... | 3 | 18 |
| Norfolk..... | 9 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 21 |
| Northumberland | 8 | ..... | 6 | ..... | 7 | ..... | 2 | 23 |
| Ontario | 28 | 3 | 11 | 7 | 10 | ..... | 4 | 63 |
| Oxford | 19 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 7 | ..... | 5 | 41 |
| Parry Sound..... | 2 | ..... | 4 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 10 |
| Peel..... | 21 | ..... | 9 | 5 | 3 | ..... | 2 | 40 |
| Perth | 36 | ..... | 23 | 11 | 10 | 1 | 4 | 85 |
| Peterborough | 31 | ..... | 6 | 2 | 9 | ..... | 7 | 55 |
| Prescott..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 6 |
| Prince Edward..... | 5 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 10 |
| Rainy River | 2 | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 7 |
| Renfrew | 6 | ..... | 2 | 1 | 3 | ..... | 1 | 13 |
| Russell..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 3 |
| Simcoe | 42 | 4 | 44 | 14 | 17 | ..... | 10 | 131 |
| Stormont | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 5 |
| Sudbury | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 |
| Thunder Bay..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 2 | 5 |
| Temiskaming..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| Victoria | 14 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 8 | ..... | 3 | 38 |
| Waterloo | 19 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 9 | ..... | 2 | 40 |
| Welland..... | 18 | ..... | 16 | 3 | 7 | ..... | ..... | 44 |
| Wellington..... | 37 | 2 | 27 | 3 | 21 | ..... | 7 | 97 |
| Wentworth | 51 | 1 | 17 | 11 | 14 | ..... | 4 | 98 |
| York | 34 | ..... | 16 | 11 | 17 | ..... | 12 | 90 |
| Toronto..... | 581 | 56 | 233 | 136 | 82 | 9 | 100 | 1,197 |
| Totals..... | 1,311 | 82 | 637 | 296 | 387 | 10 | 225 | 2,948 |

APPENDIX E.

PUBLICATIONS BY MEMBERS OF THE STAFF.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

Department of Astrophysics.

Chant, C. A.—“The Solar Eclipse of June 8, 1918; Observations at Matheson, Colo.” (Journal of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada, Vol. 12, pp. 339-349, 1918.)

“Andrew Elvins, 1823-1918.” (Idem, Vol. 13, pp. 98-121, 1919.)

Department of Biochemistry.

Robertson, T. Brailsford.—“Science and the War.” (The Canadian Magazine, October, 1918.)

Robertson, T. Brailsford, and Ray, L. A.—“Experimental Studies on Growth X. The Late Growth and Senescence of the Normal White Mouse and the Progressive Alteration of the Normal Growth Curve due to inbreeding.” (Journal of Biological Chemistry, Vol. 37, March, 1919.)

“Experimental Studies on Growth XI. The Growth and Senescence of White Mice fed upon Pituitary (Anterior Lobe) Tissue, Tethelin, Egg Lecithin, or Cholesterol.” (Journal of Biological Chemistry, Vol. 37, March, 1919.)

“Experimental Studies on Growth XII. The Influence of Pituitary Gland (Anterior Lobe) Tissue, Tethelin, Egg Lecithin and Cholesterol upon the Duration of Life of the White Mouse.” (Journal of Biological Chemistry, Vol. 37, March, 1919.)

“Experimental Studies on Growth XIII. Lesions exhibited by Normal, Pituitary, Lecithin, Cholesterol and Tethelin-fed white mice at the occurrence of natural death, with especial reference to the incidence and development of spontaneous cancer.” (Journal of Biological Chemistry, Vol. 37, March, 1919.)

“Experimental Studies on Growth XIV. Further Experiments on the Influence of Tethelin upon the Growth of the White Mouse.” (Journal of Biological Chemistry, Vol. 37, March, 1919.)

“The Place of Scientific Research in the Life that Lies Before Us.” (University of Toronto Monthly, March, 1919.)

Department of Biology.

Cornell, Beaumont S.—“The Examination of Sputum for Albumin in Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Chronic Bronchitis.” (Bulletin of the Canadian Army Medical Corps, London, Vol. I, No. 3, June, 1918. Reviewed in Lancet, June 22, 1918.)

Huntsman, A. G.—“The History of a Fish.”

“Fisheries Research in the Gulf of St. Lawrence in 1917.”

“Our Eastern Flatfishes.” (Canadian Fisherman, 1918.)

“Report on Affected Salmon in the Miramichi River.” (Contrib. Canadian Biology, 1917, 1918.)

- "The Scale Method of Calculating the Rate of Growth in Fishes."
"The Vertical Distribution of certain Intertidal Animals."
"The Effect of the Tide on the Distribution of the Fishes of the Canadian Atlantic." (Trans. Roy. Soc. Canada, Ser. III, Vol. XII, 1918.)
"Fishery Prospects for Hudson and James Bays."
"Fishery Resources of our Atlantic Coast." (Canadian Fisherman, 1918.)
Walker, E. M.—"The American representatives of *Somatochlora arctica* with descriptions of two new species." (Can. Entomologist, Vol. 50, 1918, pp. 365-375.)
"Note on *Agrion Aequabile Hudsonicum*." (Can. Entomologist, Vol. 50, 1918, p. 410.)
"On the Male and immature state of *Grylloblatta campodeiformis*, Walker." (Canadian Entomologist, Vol. 51, June-July, 1919.)

Department of Botany.

- Duff, G. H.—"Some Factors Affecting Viability of the Urediniospores of *Cronartium ribicola*." (Phytopathology, Vol. VIII, 1918.)
Faull, J. H.—"Pineapple Fungus, *Enfant de pin*, or *Wabadow*." (Mycologia, Vol. XI, 1919.)
Howe, C. D.—"The Making of a Spruce Tree." (Canadian Forestry Journal, 1919. Ottawa.) A series of articles appearing monthly.)
White, J. H.—"On the Biology of *Fomes applanatus* (Pers.) Wall, 6 plates." (Trans. Roy. Canadian Institute, Vol. XII, 1919.)

Department of French.

- Moraud, Marcel.—"Sous les Armes" (235 pages—Henry Holt & Co., New York.)
"Colette Baudoche by Maurice Barrés (de l'Académie Française)." (Henry Holt & Co., New York.)

Department of Geology.

- Coleman, A. P.—Permo-carboniferous Glacial Deposits of South America; (Jour. Geol., Vol. XXVI, No. 4.)
MacLean, A.—"Summary Report on the Lignite Area of Southeastern Saskatchewan."

Department of German.

- Young, A. H.—Reviews of "The Clash," "The Education of the New Canadian," and "Leaders of the Canadian Church" (Trinity University Review for February and April, 1919.)
"The Episcopal Title, My Lord." (The Canadian Churchman of March 27th, April 10th, May 1st, May 15th, May 22nd, 1919.)
"The Lost Rector of York." (The Canadian Churchman, June 26th, 1919.)
"The Beginnings of our Synodical System." (The Year Book of the Church of England in the Dominion of Canada, 1919.)

Department of Greek.

- Hutton, M.—“Lowell and Anglo-American relations.” (Lowell Centenary—New York, February, 1919.)
 “Kipling.” (The University Magazine—Montreal, December, 1918.)
 “The Policy of Greece up to the Great War.” (The University Magazine, February, 1919.)
 “The Policy of Greece during the Great War.” (The University Magazine, April, 1919.)

Department of History.

- Hooke, S. H.—“Christ and the Kingdom of God.” (Doran); (II Vol. of Dictionary of Apostolic Christianity), “articles on Parsonsia, Resurrection, Paradise.”
 Kennedy, W. P. M.—“Fines for Recusancy under I Elizabeth c. 2, par. 3.” (English Historical Review, October, 1918.)
 “Canada and the Empire.” (New Statesman, February 8, 1919.)
 “Canadian Political Biography.” (Bookman, April 1919.)
 “The Evolution of Canadian Government.” (New Republic, April, 1919.)
 “Canada’s New Empire Relations.” (New Republic, April, 1919.)
 “The Complete Immigrant in Canada West, 1848.” (Canadian Magazine, May, 1919.)
 Wallace, W. S.—“The Maseres Letters, 1766-1768.” (University of Toronto Studies in History and Economics.)
 “Review of Historical Publications relating to Canada.” Vol. XXII. (Publications of the Years 1917 and 1918.) (In conjunction with Professor George M. Wrong and Mr. H. H. Langton.)
 “Clio in Canada, 1918.” (The Canadian Bookman, December, 1918.)
 “Text-Book Poison in Canadian-American Friendships.” (The American Bookman, February, 1919.)
 “The First Canadian Agent in London.” (The Canadian Magazine, April, 1919.)
 Wrong, George M.—“The Conquest of New France, a Chronicle of the Colonial Wars.” (New Haven-Yale University Press Ph. X, 246.)

Department of Latin.

- DeWitt, Norman W.—“Semantic Studies in Latin.” (Classical Journal, Vol. XIV, No. 3, 1918, pp. 185-190.)
 “The Origin of the Roman Forum.” (Classical Journal, Vol. XIV, No. 7, 1919, pp. 433-440.)
 “A Semantic Study of *Licio*.” (Classical Philology, Vol. XIII, No. 3, 1918, pp. 311-313.)
 “Praevaricatio and Delirium.” (American Journal of Philology, Vol. XXXIV, 4 No. 156, 1918, pp. 407-408.)

Department of Mathematics.

- Baker, Alfred.—“The use of Analogy in Vector Analysis.” (Proceedings of Royal Society of Canada, May, 1919.)
 Fields, J. C.—“Industrial Research in the United States.” (University of Toronto Monthly.)

Department of Mineralogy.

- Parsons, A. L.—“Abitibi-Night-Hawk Gold Area, District of Timiskaming.” (In collaboration with C. W. Knight, A. G. Burrows and P. E. Hopkins.) (Ontario Bureau of Mines, XXVIII Ann. Rep., Part I.)
- “Appendix to Sand and Gravel in Ontario, by A. Ledoux.” (Ont. Bur. Mines XXVII Ann. Rep., Part II.)
- Walker, T. L.—“Stalactitic Barite from Madoc.” (American Mineralogist, 1919.)
- “Fluorite from Madoc, Ont.” (American Mineralogist, 1919.)

Department of Philosophy.

- Brett, G. S.—“Parallel Paths in Philosophy and Literature.” (University Magazine, April, 1919.)
- Hume, J. G.—“Problems for Peacemakers.” (The Globe, Toronto, December 30th, 1918.)
- “Peacemakers and Peace-fakirs.” (Acta Victoriana, February, 1919.)
- Lane, W. B.—“Mania Teutonica.” (Acta Victoriana, December, 1918.)

Department of Political Economy.

- Cudmore, S. A.—“Memorandum on the Co-ordination of the Educational Statistics of Canada.” (Dominion Bureau of Statistics.)
- “Memorandum on the Format of Trade Statistics.” (Exports and Imports) Canada. (Bureau of Statistics.)
- “Memorandum on the Valuation of Imports and Exports.” (Bureau of Statistics.)
- Falconbridge, J. D.—“The Right of a Belligerent to make war on a neutral,” (Transactions of the Grotius Society, Problems of the War, Vol. 4, pp. 204-211, November, 1918.)
- “Registration and its Effect.” (38 Canadian Law Times, pp. 481-496, July, 1918.)
- “Fire Insurance on Mortgaged Property.” (44 Dominion Law Reports, pp. 24-34, January, 1919.)
- “Consolidation and Tacking.” (39 Canadian Law Times, pp. 17-27, January, 1919.)
- “The Law of Mortgages of Real Estate.” (pp. 797, LXXIV Canada Law Book Co. Ltd., Toronto, 1919.)
- Jackman, W. T.—“The Canadian Railway Situation.” (Traffic World, Chicago, June 29, and July 6, 1918.)
- “The Canadian Railway Situation.” (New York Commercial, July 11, 1918.)
- “Railway Relations—Economic Prospect.” (Monetary Times Annual, 1919.)
- “Canadian Railways and the National Debt.” (Monetary Times, May 2, 1919.)

Department of Physics.

- Satterly, John.—“The Radiation and Temperature of the Sun.” (Journal of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada, Feb., 1919.)
- “Instructions in Practical Physics.” (Issued for use in the Physics Laboratory, University of Toronto.)

Department of Physiology.

- Macleod, J. J. R.—“Simplified Gas Analysis.” (The Journal of Laboratory and Clinical Medicine. Vol. III No. 10.)
- “Physiology of Intracranial Circulation.” (The Canadian Medical Association Journal, Oct. 1918.)
- “The Influence of Alkali Administration on the Urinary Excretion of Lactic Acid, and the Possible Significance of the Latter in Maintaining Neutrality in the Body.” (American Journal of Physiology, Vol. XLVII, Nov., 1918.)
- “Simplified Gas Analysis.” (Journal of Laboratory and Clinical Medicine, Vol. IV, No. 2, Nov., 1918.)
- “The Diagnosis of Acidosis.” (Journal of Laboratory and Clinical Medicine, Vol. IV, No. 6, Mar., 1919.)
- With Lois Fraser and R. S. Lang. “Observations of the Respiration of Decerebrate Cats.” (American Physiological Society at Baltimore, April 1919.)
- “Physiology and Biochemistry in Modern Medicine.” (C. V. Mosby Co., Oct., 1918.)

Department of Religious Knowledge.

- Forster, A. Haire.—“The Servant of Isaiah and the Second Coming of Christ.” (The Biblical World, Chicago, Sept., 1918.)
- “Four Modern Religious Movements” (Badger, The Gorham Press, Boston, Mass.)

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Department of Gynæcology and Obstetrics.

- McIlwraith, K. S.—(In conjunction with W. A. Scott).
- “Pulmonary Oedema During Pregnancy.” (Surgery Gynæcology and Obstetrics, October, 1918.)
- “Thirty Cases of Caesarean Section.” (Surgery, Gynæcology and Obstetrics, November, 1918.)

Department of Hygiene.

- Fitzgerald, J. G.—“Mixed Infection (Meningococcus and Pneumococcus Meningitis).” (Journal of the American Medical Association, Sept. 21, 1918, Vol. 71, pp. 969-970).
- “A Case of Generalized Vaccinia.” (The Public Health Journal, June, 1918, Vol. 9, No. 6, pp. 278-280).

Department of Medicine.

- Baker, H. W.—“The Treatment of Infected Wounds with Dichloramint 1, with special reference to its advantages over the Carril-Dakin Method.” (The Canadian Medical Association Journal, of Sept., 1918, Vol. VIII).

- Brown, Alan.—“Relation of the Pediatrician to the Community.” (Journal of Public Health, Toronto).
- “Auto-Serum Treatment of Chorea.” (Journal of Canadian Medical Association), (British Journal, Diseases of Children).
- “Problems of the Rural Mother in Caring for her Child.” (American Medicine), (Public Health Journal).
- “Blood Calcium in Rickets and Tetany.” (American Journal, Diseases of Children, June, 1919).
- Clarkson, F. A.—“Leukemia treated with Radium—three cases.” (The Canadian Practitioner and Review).
- Elliott, J. H.—“How Canada is meeting the Tuberculosis War Problem.” (American Review of Tuberculosis, Vol. 11, No. 7, 1918).
- “Pulmonary Conditions simulating Tuberculosis.” (Transactions of the fourteenth annual meeting of the National Tuberculosis Association).
- “Gun Shot Wounds of the Chest, with special reference to conditions found one year after.” (American Climatological and Clinical Association, Boston, Mass., June 6th, 1918).
- “Tuberculin in Therapeutics, with special reference to non-pulmonary conditions,” with Charles Sheard, Jr. (The Canadian Medical Week).
- “How Canada has Solved the Problem of the Sick Soldier.” (Rochester Academy of Medicine, Rochester, October 10th, 1918).
- Ferguson, John.—“Diseases of the Liver.” (Prior Company of New York).
- McVicar, C. S.—“A Diagnostic Sign in Trench Fever.” (Journal of Royal Army Medical Corps, January, 1919).
- “Rehabilitation of Cardiac Cases.” (Ontario Medical Association, May 29th, 1919).
- O'Reilly, Brefney.—“Memoranda on Air-Sickness.” (Royal Air Force).
- “Rotation Tests for Vestibular Functions in relation to Flying.” (Report to Air Ministry, London).
- “Medical Aspects and Problems of Aviation.” (Report to Minister of Militia, Ottawa).
- Strathy, G. S.—“Clinical Observations in the Early Stage of Trench Nephritis.” (Canadian Medical Association Journal, March, 1919).
- “X-ray Examination of the Liver in cases of Jaundice and Atrophy.” (Bulletin of the Canadian Army Medical Corps, May, 1919).

Department of Medical Research.

- Cotton, James H.—“Cotton Process, Ether and Ether Analgesia.” (Canadian Medical Quarterly).

Department of Pathological Chemistry.

- Macallum, A. Bruce.—“The Relation of Vitamines to the Growth of Young Animals.” (Transactions of the Royal Canadian Institute, 1919, pp. 175-241).

Department of Psychiatry.

- Hincks, C. M.—“Mental Hygiene and Departments of Health.” (May, 1919 issue, American Journal of Public Health).

- "Mental Hygiene." (October issue, Canadian Medical Quarterly).
"Feeble-mindedness in Canada, a Serious National Problem." (November issue of "Social Welfare").
"The Need of Mental Clinics for the Diagnosis of Feeble-mindedness." (December issue, "Social Welfare").
"Governments and the Feeble-minded." (February issue, "Social Welfare").
"Mental Hygiene." (March issue, "Social Welfare").

Department of Surgery.

- Marlow, F. W.—"Resection of Bowel in Inflammatory Conditions." (Canadian Practitioner and Review, March, 1919).
"Some Pathological Conditions of the Vulva." (Canadian Practitioner and Review, June, 1919).
Plewes, W. F.—"The Way to Health." (J. M. Dent & Sons, Toronto).
Primrose, A.—"War Activities." (Medicine and Surgery).
"The Value of the Transfusion of Blood in the Treatment of the Wounded in War." (Annals of Surgery, August, 1919, p. 118).
Starr, F. N. G.—"Cholecystitis." (Annals of Surgery, August, 1918), (Transactions of the American Surgical Association, 1918).

FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE.

Department of Applied Chemistry.

- Boswell, Maitland.—"Chemistry and Agriculture." (Bulletin of the Society of Chemical Industry, 1919).
"The Action of Sodium Hydroxide on Some Inorganic Salts," (in collaboration with J. V. Dickson). (Journal of the American Chemical Society, 40, 1773, (1918)).
"The Action of Sodium Hydroxide on Carbon Monoxide, Sodium Formate and Sodium Oxalate," (in collaboration with J. V. Dickson). (Journal of the American Chemical Society, 40, 1779, (1918)).
"The Fusion of Sodium Hydroxide with several Phenols and Sulphonic Acids," (in collaboration with J. V. Dickson). (Journal of the American Chemical Society, 40, 1786, (1918)).
"The Absorption of Arsenious Acid by Ferric Hydroxide," (in collaboration with J. V. Dickson). (Journal of the American Chemical Society, 40, 1793, (1918)).

Department of Applied Mechanics.

- Gillespie, P.—"Canadian Tests on Flat Slab Construction," (in collaboration with W. W. Pearse, City Architect, Toronto). (Engineering and Contracting, August 28th, 1918).
"Test of a Girderless Floor," (in collaboration with T. D. Mylrea). (Journal of Engineering Institute of Canada, April, 1919).

Department of Electrical Engineering.

- Rosebrugh, T. R.—"The Calculation of Transmission Line Net Works." (Bulletin of the School of Engineering Research).

Department of Mechanical Engineering.

- Arkley, L. M.—“Heat Transfer Tests of Building Materials.” *Journal of the Engineering Institute of Canada*, (Bulletin of the School of Engineering Research).
- Billings, J. Harold.—“Cast Iron in Bending; Variations in Beam Strength, caused by varying shape of Section.” (*Canadian Machinery*, February 13, 1919).
- “Shaft Strength; A New Graphical Method for Design where Combined Bending and Torsion is Involved.” (*Canadian Machinery*).
- Parkin, J. H.—“A Report on the Mechanical Construction and Equipment of the Acetone, Methyl Ethyl Ketone and Acid Plants of the British Acetones Toronto, Limited, at Toronto, Canada.” (*University of Toronto Press*).
- “A Research on a 4-inch Single Stage Turbine Pump.” (*Bulletin of the School of Engineering Research*).

Department of Metallurgy.

- Guess, G. A.—“A Process for Electrolytically Refining Nickel.” (*American Electrochemical Society*).

Department of Engineering Physics and Photography.

- Anderson, G. R.—“An Improvised Vibrometer.” (*Bulletin of the School of Engineering Research*).

FACULTY OF FORESTRY.

- Fernow, B. E.—“Forestry Policies of Foreign Countries.” (*New England Congress, Boston, February 24th and 25th, 1919*).
- “The Significance of Our Eastern Forests.” (*Canadian Forestry Journal*, April, 1919).
- “Do Forests Increase Rainfall?” (*Canadian Forestry Journal*, December, 1918).
- “Forestry in Eastern Canada.” (Series of Four Articles Appearing in *Montreal Daily Star*, March-April, 1919).
- Howe, C.D.—“What Shall We Do to Make the Forests Safe for Trees?” (*Tenth Annual Report, Commission of Conservation of Canada, 1919*).
- “Forest Conditions in Canada.” (*The Biltmorean*, February, 1919, Albany, N.Y.).
- “Some Reflections upon Canadian Forestry Problems.” (*Journal of Forestry*, March, 1919, Washington, D.C.).
- “Some Canadian Forestry Problems.” (*Board of Trade News*, May, 1919, Toronto).
- White, J. H.—“On the Biology of *Fomes Applanatus*.” (*Transactions, Royal Canadian Institute*, Vol. XII, 1919).

Research Department of Zymology.

- Speakman, Horace B.—“The Production of Acetone and Butyl Alcohol by a Bacteriological Process.” (*The Journal of the Chemical Industry*, June 30th, 1919).

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

December 10th, 1919.

To the Governors of the University of Toronto.

GENTLEMEN,—We beg to submit the following report on the work carried out by the Superintendent's Office during the twelve months ending June 30th, 1919.

Buildings.

Although the armistice brought a near prospect of peace and a consequent return to more normal conditions, the greatest economy has been exercised during the year. As this practice has been carried out during the last five years, there will be a consequent increase in the annual expenditure and a necessary addition to the appropriations granted, owing to the great increase in the cost of labour and material.

Much activity is anticipated during the coming twelve months owing to the necessary alterations that will be required to fit up No. 1 Queen's Park, No. 71, No. 92 and No. 94 St. George Street, as Departmental Buildings and Students Residences, and the alterations in the west wing of the Main Building which will be vacated by several of the student organizations, due to the opening of Hart House.

Satisfactory arrangements were made with the Imperial Munitions Board, the Canadian Army Medical Corps and the other organizations using the University Buildings, and all accounts incurred by them have been settled except for the heating of Hart House up till last March for the Canadian Army Medical Corps.

Grounds.

A new road approaching Hart House from the east, has been made, and the grading and seeding will be proceeded with as soon as the workmen make this possible.

It is proposed to grade, fertilize and seed the front lawn this autumn, with the hope that it will be available for playing on by October, 1920.

Domestic Telephones.

Last year we reported that the Massey Foundation has provided an Automatic System of Telephones for Hart House. As it was not found necessary to install the instruments, permission was obtained to make temporary use of them in several of the offices of the University. The result proved so satisfactory (as many as sixty-seven messages passing through the switchboard from eighteen telephones per day) that an increase in the capacity of the switchboard was decided upon and a sufficient number of applications were received to fill up all available lines.

Central Heating Plant.

Owing to the decrease in the cost of coal, from \$9.03 to \$7.72 per ton, an improvement has been shown in the cost of operating, the charge per square foot of radiation being reduced from 44 to 37 cents. A further reduction is anticipated for the season of 1919-20.

For the last two years, our supply of coal for the season has been stored on University grounds, thus saving any extra charges, but with the probability of Trinity College beginning building operations in the spring, it will be necessary to seek another location. We expect to report on this matter at an early date.

We also expect shortly to report on the subject of an increase in the Power House, which will be necessary owing to the new Electrical and Anatomical Buildings being proceeded with. At the present moment the plant is being used to its utmost capacity and if any accident should happen to one of the boilers, the results would be very inconvenient as far as the heating is concerned. Our lighting load has also increased very largely during the last twelve months and it will be necessary, when this matter is taken up, to consider an increase in the generating system.

The comparative tables for the year 1917-18 and 1918-19 are appended.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GRAHAM CAMPBELL,
A. D. LEPAN,

Superintendents.

POWER HOUSE.

| | FUEL. | 1917-18 | 1918-19 |
|--|-------|---------------|---------------|
| Maximum daily consumption..... | | 72 tons | 58 tons |
| Maximum weekly consumption | | 440 " | 392 " |
| Average daily consumption, Sept. 25th to Oct. 31st | | 16.9 " | 17 " |
| November..... | | 33.2 " | 31 " |
| December..... | | 52.0 " | 37 " |
| January | | 56.9 " | 41 " |
| February | | 51.6 " | 42 " |
| March | | 33.2 " | 39 " |
| April | | 28.5 " | 37 " |
| May | | 11.0 " | 16 " |
| Total consumption..... | | 8575.095 tons | 7933.990 tons |
| Cost..... | | \$77,476.81 | \$61,287.51 |
| Load in square feet of radiation | | 210,268 | 218,234 |

TEMPERATURES.

(On basis of average taken from 1840-1898)

| | | | 1917-18 | 1918-19 |
|---------------------|--------|-----|------------|-----------------------|
| October..... | 44° .6 | 2.0 | below avg. | 51° .4 4.8 above avg. |
| November..... | 34° .6 | 1.5 | " | 42° .0 6.0 " |
| December..... | 19° .5 | 6.6 | " | 31° .3 5.1 " |
| January..... | 13° .2 | 8.6 | " | 29° .3 7.4 " |
| February | 21° .1 | 1.4 | " | 28° .3 6.1 " |
| March..... | 33° .6 | 4.9 | above | 33° .8 5.1 " |
| April..... | 43° .6 | 2.5 | " | 42° .5 1.4 " |
| May..... | 57° .1 | 4.7 | " | 55° .2 2.8 " |
| Yearly average..... | | .10 | below | .48 above |

1917-18. Convocation Hall was temporarily closed from February 7th to April 2nd. The Museum was temporarily closed from February 2nd to March 18th. The buildings were closed by request of the Fuel Controller February 9th, 10th and 11th.

DISTRIBUTION OF COST

| Buildings. | 1917-18 | | 1918-19 | | 1917-18 | | 1918-19 | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| | Square ft. of radiation in buildings. | Percentage charge. | Square ft. of radiation in buildings. | Percentage charge. | Light. | Heat. | Light. | Heat. |
| | | | | | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| Main | 12,952 | 8,619 | 12,952 | 8,676 | 390 38 | 7,372 49 | 373 06 | 6,229 60 |
| Gymnasium | | | | | 65 35 | | 133 00 | |
| Hart House | 15,329 | 5,424 | 18,861 | 6,343 | 352 58 | 4,639 56 | 350 00 | 4,554 45 |
| Library | 10,865 | 4,384 | 10,865 | 4,581 | 68 52 | 3,612 47 | 44 80 | 3,170 28 |
| Univ. Press..... | | | | | 300 00 | 92 50 | 300 00 | 80 00 |
| Stu. Bk. Dept..... | | | | | 2 10 | 45 00 | 2 10 | 39 00 |
| Medical..... | 7,328 | 3,992 | 7,498 | 3,949 | 391 92 | 3,414 66 | 809 30 | 2,835 49 |
| Biological..... | 8,271 | 3,252 | 8,271 | 3,312 | 200 74 | 2,781 69 | 95 82 | 2,378 11 |
| Engineering | 9,418 | 3,953 | 9,453 | 3,730 | 391 26 | 3,381 30 | 313 92 | 2,678 24 |
| Electrical | | | | | 642 42 | | 437 10 | |
| Thermodynamics..... | 5,416 | 2,366 | 5,236 | 1,915 | 76 14 | 2,023 82 | 70 50 | 1,375 02 |
| Observatory | 674 | 299 | 674 | 287 | 25 89 | 255 76 | 15 00 | 206 07 |
| Mining | 13,881 | 6,840 | 14,520 | 7,258 | 629 88 | 5,850 78 | 596 62 | 5,211 44 |
| Furnace | | | | | 34 86 | | 120 66 | |
| Milling..... | | | | | 37 40 | | 26 20 | |
| Chemical | 6,635 | 3,207 | 6,635 | 3,296 | 102 54 | 2,743 19 | 107 60 | 2,366 62 |
| Physics | 19,648 | 6,864 | 20,648 | 6,202 | 517 58 | 5,871 30 | 725 28 | 4,453 20 |
| Convocation..... | 6,689 | 2,506 | 6,689 | 3,132 | 37 60 | 2,143 57 | 17 50 | 2,248 86 |
| Men's Res..... | 9,336 | 5,717 | 9,336 | 5,777 | 363 24 | 4,890 19 | 314 96 | 4,148 04 |
| No. 4 Queen's Pk..... | | | | | 81 02 | | 65 00 | |
| No. 184 College St..... | | | | | 29 26 | | 30 00 | |
| Univ. Col.Wom. Un..... | | | | | 28 47 | | 9 12 | |
| Household Science..... | 10,137 | 5,448 | 10,137 | 4,504 | 140 88 | 4,660 09 | 140 16 | 3,233 99 |
| Museum..... | 17,183 | 5,270 | 17,231 | 5,980 | 100 36 | 4,507 83 | 95 20 | 4,293 80 |
| Social Service..... | | | | | 6 66 | | 7 28 | |
| Grounds..... | | | | | 250 00 | | 250 00 | |
| Wycliffe Coll | 12,371 | 8,018 | 12,371 | 6,849 | 312 20 | 6,858 41 | 257 80 | 4,917 77 |
| Victoria Coll..... | 9,028 | 3,822 | 9,028 | 4,297 | 130 92 | 3,269 25 | 117 42 | 3,085 36 |
| Victoria Coll. Lib..... | 4,021 | 1,613 | 4,021 | 1,523 | 28 62 | 1,379 72 | 8 64 | 1,093 55 |
| Annesley Hall | 4,274 | 2,938 | 4,274 | 3,037 | 114 98 | 2,513 10 | 149 36 | 2,180 65 |
| Burwash Hall | 8,377 | 6,134 | 8,377 | 5,726 | 430 06 | 5,246 88 | 341 62 | 4,111 42 |
| Burwash D. Hall..... | | | | | 325 82 | | 202 28 | |
| Knox College | 18,435 | 9,334 | 18,157 | 9,626 | 219 80 | 7,984 08 | 332 20 | 6,911 73 |
| No. 100 Queen's Park..... | | | | | | | 58 14 | |
| Totals..... | 210,268 | 100,000 | 215,234 | 100,000 | 6,829 45 | 85,537 64 | 6,917 64 | 71,802 69 |

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

TORONTO, 21st October, 1919.

To the Governors of the University of Toronto:

GENTLEMEN,—Herewith I present the Financial Statement of the University for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1919, and beg to report that all the transactions of the year upon Revenue Account and Capital Account have been duly audited and approved of.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) G. T. CLARKSON,

Auditor.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

APPENDIX I.

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH JUNE, 1919.

Funds.

| | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|-----------------------|
| General Endowments Fund | Schedule 1 | \$6,002,861 06 |
| Specific Endowment Fund | " 2 | 188,648 15 |
| Retirement Fund | " 3 | 28,305 60 |
| Trust Funds | " 4a | 114,695 62 |
| Equipment Funds | " 4b | 72,802 25 |
| Annuity Debentures | " 4c | 942,768 07 |
| Contingent Funds | " 5a | 26,482 67 |
| Fees paid in advance | | 324 00 |
| | | <u>\$7,376,887 42</u> |

Assets.

| | | |
|---|------------|-----------------------|
| Site Lands, Buildings and Contents | Schedule 6 | \$5,659,387 51 |
| Unproductive Lands | " 7 | 58,227 73 |
| Leased Properties | " 8 | 651,635 05 |
| Investments, Cash and Accounts Receivable | " 9 | 756,634 33 |
| Royal Ontario Museum Investment | | 251,002 80 |
| | | <u>\$7,376,887 42</u> |

SCHEDULE 1.

General Endowments Fund.

Additions for 1918-19:

Receipts from Frontage Licenses:

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| Canadian Bank of Commerce | \$15,000 00 |
| Mrs. Davis | 300 00 |
| | <u>\$15,300 00</u> |

Convocation Hall, Advance:

| | |
|--|--------|
| Restoration from proceeds of Wild Lands sales, thirteenth instalment | 964 81 |
|--|--------|

Annuity Debentures:

Portion of 1918-19 instalments reducing principal:

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Tenth instalment, issue of July, 1909 | \$7,488 14 |
| Eighth instalment, issue of January, 1911 | 1,799 00 |
| Eighth instalment, issue of January, 1911 | 4,153 00 |
| Fourth instalment, issue of April, 1915 | 1,172 29 |
| | <u>14,612 43</u> |

Central Power Plant:

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| Repayment from Revenue Account, eighth instalment..... | 20,208 00 |
| Increased valuation of Lots 50 and 53, University Park (lease surrendered), on basis of 40c. per superficial foot | \$30,880 00 |
| Less amount of account hitherto carried in Leased Lands | 28,178 00 |
| | <u>\$2,702 00</u> |

| | |
|---|--------|
| Building No. 100 Queen's Park, first of ten instalments paid from Revenue as per Schedule 6 | 720 00 |
|---|--------|

3,422 00

General Endowments Fund.—Continued.

| | | |
|--|-----------|--------------|
| Building No. 6, Queen's Park, further payment upon purchase | 447 40 | |
| Building No. 8, Queen's Park, fourth of ten instalments paid on purchase | 750 00 | |
| Building No. 184 College Street, third of ten instalments paid on purchase | 500 00 | |
| Practice Camp for Department of Surveying, purchased as per Schedule 6 | 600 00 | |
| Connaught Laboratories, to complete entry as per Schedule 6 | 74,999 00 | |
| Library proper: | | |
| Additions for 1918-19, less depreciation (Schedule 6) | 3,808 20 | |
| | | \$135,611 84 |

Contra.

| | | |
|---|----------------|--------------|
| Amount written off <i>re</i> Wycliffe College pavement, Hoskin Avenue | 329 78 | |
| | | \$135,282 06 |
| Fund of 30th June, 1918 | 5,867,579 00 | |
| Fund of 30th June, 1919 | \$6,002,861 06 | |

SCHEDULE 2.

Specific Endowment Funds (Scholarships, Prizes, Etc.)

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Blake Matriculation | \$30,198 72 |
| Ellen Mickle Fellowship | 25,369 28 |
| Charles Mickle Fellowship | 25,369 27 |
| Mackenzie Memorial | 18,584 60 |
| McCharles Bequest | 12,072 59 |
| James H. Richardson Research Fellowship | 10,000 00 |
| Starr Bequest | 6,211 21 |
| Pearson Kirkman Marfleet Lectureship | 6,100 00 |
| George Brown, Medical Science | 5,391 72 |
| Young Memorial | 4,271 67 |
| Blake, Science and Moderns | 3,750 00 |
| Fulton Bequest | 3,351 30 |
| George A. Peters Scholarship | 3,000 00 |
| Porter, University Schools | 3,000 00 |
| Mary Mulock, Classics | 2,838 74 |
| Gibson, Matriculation | 2,645 00 |
| A. A. A. S. Scholarship, Physics | 2,350 00 |
| John Macdonald, Philosophy | 2,080 00 |
| All Souls Historical Essay Prize | 2,025 00 |
| Moss, Classics | 2,000 00 |
| William Mulock, Classics and Mathematics | 2,000 00 |
| Daniel Wilson, Natural Science | 2,000 00 |
| Sundry Graduate Fellowships | 1,625 00 |
| Bankers', Political Science | 1,200 00 |
| George Brown, Modern Languages | 1,128 34 |
| Balmer, Science | 1,100 00 |
| Quebec Bonne Entente Prize | 1,100 00 |
| G. R. R. Cockburn, Greek | 1,050 00 |
| Booth, University Schools | 1,020 00 |
| William Ramsay, Political Economy | 1,009 42 |
| Julius Rossin, German | 1,000 00 |
| Prince of Wales, General Proficiency | 950 00 |
| Anna Howe Reeve Prize | 650 00 |
| Chappell Prize | 542 17 |
| Flavelle Travelling Fellowship | 500 00 |
| Lyle Medal | 381 12 |

Specific Endowment Funds.—Continued.

| | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| Squair French Prose Prize | 270 00 | |
| R. A. Reeve Scholarship | 250 00 | |
| Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company Scholarship | 130 00 | |
| Board of Trade, Commerce and Finance | 83 00 | |
| Reading Camp Association Prize | 50 00 | |
| | | <hr/> |
| Ledger balances on 30 June, 1919 | | \$188,648 15 |
| Return of 30 June, 1918 | \$133,885 02 | |
| Interest written to endowments | 3,780 33 | |
| Additions to funds during year (including income from bonds) | 57,756 27 | |
| | | <hr/> |
| | \$195,421 62 | |
| Scholarship expenditures | 6,773 47 | |
| | | <hr/> |
| Return of 30 June, 1919 | | \$188,648 15 |

SCHEDULE 3.

Retirement Fund, Beneficiaries, 30 June, 1919.

| | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| W. Lash Miller | \$8,925 89 | |
| T. L. Walker | 7,725 28 | |
| W. A. Parks | 3,756 42 | |
| J. W. Bain | 2,759 62 | |
| H. W. Price | 2,307 44 | |
| E. M. Walker | 1,864 25 | |
| J. Christie | 966 70 | |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$28,305 60 |
| Fund of 30 June, 1918 | \$25,433 04 | |
| Contributions 1918-19 | 1,465 00 | |
| Interest | 142 56 | |
| Interest from War Loan Bonds | 1,265 00 | |
| | | <hr/> |
| Return of 30 June, 1919 | | 28,305 60 |

SCHEDULE 4a.

Trust Funds.

| | | |
|---|-------------|--------------|
| King Alfred Millenary Fund (Library) | \$11,905 57 | |
| Phillips Stewart Bequest (Library) | 1,652 38 | |
| John Squair French Library Fund | 1,174 50 | |
| Alexander Edwin Hamilton Library Fund | 880 00 | |
| University Studies | 3,886 32 | |
| E. C. Walker Bequest (Residences) | 27,591 34 | |
| University Base Hospital Fund | 26,874 42 | |
| Fulford Estate Donation (Base Hospital) | 1,886 67 | |
| Massey Treble Bequest, Household Science | 2,753 76 | |
| Mary A. Simpson Bequest (not allocated) | 1,415 31 | |
| R. A. Reeve Bequest (not allocated) | 2,000 00 | |
| Medical Research Fund (subscriptions) | 20,047 30 | |
| Dental Research Fund (subscriptions) | 659 98 | |
| Physiotherapy Fund | 964 72 | |
| Ontario Archæology Special Fund | 485 00 | |
| McCormick Fund, Social Service Department | 1,611 85 | |
| Microscopes Fund, Pathology | 2,400 00 | |
| Special Investigations Fund, Pathology | 1,192 50 | |
| John Langton Memorial | 30 00 | |
| University Schools Memorial | 844 00 | |
| Sundry Security Deposits: | | |
| Men's Residences | 1,495 00 | |
| Women's Residences | 875 00 | |
| Keys | 70 00 | |
| R. J. Hamilton | 2,000 00 | |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$114,695 62 |

Trust Funds.—Continued.

| | | |
|---|-------------|--------------|
| Return of 30 June, 1918 | \$84,815 91 | |
| Interest appropriations | 2,647 22 | |
| Receipts: | | |
| University Base Hospital | 26,456 63 | |
| Massey Treble Bequest | 4,750 00 | |
| Reeve Bequest | 2,000 00 | |
| A. E. Hamilton Library Fund | 40 00 | |
| University Studies | 363 71 | |
| Special Investigations Fund, Pathology | 1,000 00 | |
| Dental Research Fund | 700 00 | |
| Physiotherapy Research | 964 72 | |
| University Schools Memorial | 433 00 | |
| Men's Residence Deposits | 1,595 00 | |
| Women's Residence Deposits | 415 00 | |
| Key Deposits | 45 00 | |
| | | \$126,226 19 |
| Expenditures: | | |
| King Alfred Fund | \$61 06 | |
| Phillips Stewart Bequest | 10 10 | |
| University Studies | 170 00 | |
| University Base Hospital | 250 00 | |
| Medical Research Fund | 60 00 | |
| Dental Research Fund | 1,040 02 | |
| Experimental Laboratories Research Fund | 1,000 00 | |
| Investigations Fund, Pathology | 1,125 00 | |
| McCormick Fund | 388 15 | |
| Massey Treble Bequest | 6,746 24 | |
| Men's Residence Deposits | 325 00 | |
| Women's Residence Deposits | 310 00 | |
| Key Deposits | 45 00 | |
| | | \$11,530 57 |
| Return of 30 June, 1919 | | \$114,695 62 |

SCHEDULE 4b.

Equipment Funds.

| | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| University Press Surplus Account: | | |
| Balance of 30 June, 1918 | \$8,705 63 | |
| Net addition for year 1918-19 as per Appendix IV | 7,379 35 | |
| | | |
| Balance on 30 June, 1919 | \$16,084 98 | |
| Less outstanding on Publications Account | 227 89 | |
| | | \$15,857 09 |
| Connaught Antitoxin Laboratories: | | |
| Balance on 30 June, 1918, of Surplus and Research Funds.. | \$48,717 81 | |
| Net addition for year 1918-19, as per Appendix V..... | 6,846 14 | |
| | | |
| Balance on 30 June, 1919 (Surplus Fund \$34,997.04, Research \$20,566.91) | | \$55,563 95 |
| Convocation Hall Organ Fund: | | |
| Balance on 30 June, 1918 | \$763 03 | |
| Surplus music fees transferred | 892 63 | |
| | | |
| | \$1,655 66 | |
| Expenses of recitals and upkeep, 1918-19 | 274 45 | |
| | | 1,381 21 |
| | | \$72,802 25 |

SCHEDULE 4c.

Annuity Debentures.

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| Issue of July, 1909, \$500,000, repayable in forty equal annual amounts of \$25,260 each. | |
| Value as on 30 June, 1919, of the (thirty) outstanding instalments | \$436,797 07 |
| Issue of January, 1911, under 1 George V, Cap. 80, for construction of Pathological Building, \$130,000, repayable in forty equal annual amounts of \$6,568 each. | |
| Value as on 30 June, 1919, of the (thirty-two) outstanding instalments | 117,396 00 |
| Accrued on 30 June, 1919, of ninth payment and charged to Revenue, 1918-19 | 3,284 00 |
| Issue of January, 1911, under 1 George V, Cap. 80 as a grant towards construction of Toronto General Hospital, \$300,000, repayable in forty equal annual instalments of \$15,157 each. | |
| Value as on 30 June, 1919, of the (thirty-two) outstanding instalments | 270,913 00 |
| Accrued on 30 June, 1919, of ninth payment and charged to Revenue, 1918-19 | 7,578 50 |
| Issue of April, 1915, under R.S.O. 1914, Cap. 279, to provide for the payment of \$100,000 to the Hart A. Massey Estate towards the Gymnasium portion of Hart House, \$110,000, repayable in forty equal annual instalments of \$5,975 each. | |
| Value as on 30 June, 1919, of the (thirty-six) outstanding instalments | 105,554 70 |
| Accrued on 30 June, 1919, of fifth payment and charged to Revenue, 1918-19 | 1,244 80 |
| | <u>\$942,768 07</u> |

SCHEDULE 5a.

Contingent Funds.

| | | |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| Special Grant received from Provincial Government for 1918-19 | \$200,000 00 | |
| Balance on hand from previous special grants | 51,044 45 | |
| | <u>\$251,044 45</u> | |
| Deficit upon Revenue Account, 1918-19, as per Schedule 5b | 206,869 03 | |
| | <u>\$44,175 42</u> | |
| Balance unappropriated on 30 June, 1919 | | \$44,175 42 |
| Contingent Fund (Investment Reserve): | | |
| Fund as per last report | | 22,603 15 |
| | | <u>\$66,778 57</u> |
| Sundry Ledger Balances (Items in suspense): | | |
| Electrical Engineering Building (Construction Account) | \$15,295 29 | |
| Fire Premiums paid in advance | 17,287 86 | |
| Superintendent's Stores (Merchandise) | 3,922 42 | |
| Chemical Department expended in advance for 1919-20 | 3,003 45 | |
| Argyll House, alterations | 3,250 00 | |
| Argyll House, advance to Committee | 1,500 00 | |
| | <u>\$44,259 02</u> | |
| Less Credits: | | |
| Contingent Repairs (Military) | \$3,610 79 | |
| Surveying Department | 323 00 | |
| Sundry fire losses (net) | 29 33 | |
| | <u>3,963 12</u> | |
| | | <u>40,295 90</u> |
| | | <u>\$26,482 67</u> |

SCHEDULE 5b.

Revenue, 1918-19.

Receipts.

| | Estimate. | Actual. |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| Legislative Grant, University Act, 1906 | \$500,000 00 | \$500,000 00 |
| Legislative Grant, 60 Vict., Cap. 59 | 7,000 00 | 7,000 00 |
| Grant by Provincial Government on account of Faculty of Education (inclusive of \$9,000 due, carried in Accounts Receivable) | 15,000 00 | 15,000 00 |
| Grant by Provincial Government for special course in Household Science due and carried in Accounts Receivable ... | 4,500 00 | 4,220 00 |
| Fees, University and College, as detailed in Appendix II ... | 175,000 00 | 235,901 87 |
| Interest: | | |
| On Purchase Moneys | 1,650 00 | 1,679 41 |
| On Loans | 850 00 | 920 40 |
| On Debentures | 10,500 00 | 10,706 37 |
| On War Loan Bonds | 6,875 00 | 9,615 61 |
| On Bank Balances | 2,200 00 | 2,399 45 |
| Rentals: | | |
| University Park ground leases | 22,000 00 | 18,400 38 |
| City of Toronto payment | 6,000 00 | 6,000 00 |
| Business properties | 6,870 00 | 6,663 05 |
| Sundry Houses, etc. | 2,750 00 | 2,780 53 |
| Sundry Land Earnings | | 353 50 |
| Men's Residences (Dues, \$8,891.50; receipts from military, \$6,598.58) | 11,500 00 | 15,490 08 |
| Women's Residence Dues | 23,000 00 | 24,408 20 |
| Dining Hall (Ordinary, \$23,273.20; receipts from military, \$59,089.52) | 46,250 00 | 82,362 72 |
| University College Women's Union: | | |
| Membership fees | 1,500 00 | 1,576 00 |
| Receipts from rooms and meals | 7,150 00 | 9,596 52 |
| Central Power Plant Receipts: | | |
| Wycliffe, Victoria and Knox Colleges \$28,946 94 | | |
| Royal Ontario Museum | 4,389 00 | |
| Sundry Accounts | 4,812 81 | |
| | 35,000 00 | 38,148 75 |
| Casual Revenue | | 492 01 |
| | \$885,595 00 | \$993,714 85 |

Expenditures.

| | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Total as per Appendix III | \$1,141,868 00 | \$1,191,602 48 |
| Interest written to Scholarship and other Funds | 6,000 00 | 8,981 40 |
| | \$1,147,868 00 | \$1,200,583 88 |
| Receipts as above | 885,595 00 | 993,714 85 |
| Expenditure in excess of receipts carried to Schedule 5a. | \$262,273 00 | \$206,869 03 |

SCHEDULE 6

Site Lands, Buildings and Contents.

| | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Site Lands: | | |
| 2,743,420 sq. feet at forty cents per foot | \$1,097,368 00 | |
| 160,083 sq. feet at cost price | 141,548 00 | |
| | | \$1,238,916 00 |
| Buildings: | | |
| Household Science building | \$455,000 00 | |
| Main building | 450,000 00 | |
| Chemistry and Mining, with adjacent building | 384,736 89 | |

Site Lands, Buildings and Contents.—Continued.

| | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Physics building | 363,945 85 | |
| Library building | 327,425 50 | |
| Convocation Hall and Examination Wing | 214,866 22 | |
| Education building | 184,383 47 | |
| Education building annex | 6,698 63 | |
| Pathological building | 169,694 38 | |
| Medical building | 165,000 00 | |
| Biological building | 129,745 30 | |
| Thermodynamics building | 119,017 21 | |
| Chemical building | 77,469 88 | |
| Engineering building | 50,000 00 | |
| Forestry building | 30,101 65 | |
| Geodetic Observatory building | 12,000 27 | |
| Social Service building | 7,500 00 | |
| Men's Residences | 170,000 00 | |
| Women's Residences | 69,222 06 | |
| University College Women's Union | 13,521 18 | |
| Argyll House | 7,200 00 | |
| Y. M. C. A. building | 1 00 | |
| | <hr/> | |
| | \$3,407,529 49 | |
| Less balances of purchase money yet due on Social Service building, 184 College Street and Argyll House | 14,480 00 | |
| | <hr/> | \$3,393,049 49 |
| Library | \$220,147 48 | |
| General Museum Specimens | 1 00 | |
| Convocation Hall Organ | 19,603 11 | |
| | <hr/> | \$239,751 59 |
| Departmental Equipment: | | |
| 1. Faculty of Arts: | | |
| Physics | \$29,250 00 | |
| Chemistry | 14,040 00 | |
| Physiology | 12,500 00 | |
| Mineralogy | 10,145 00 | |
| Geology | 7,505 00 | |
| Biology | 6,131 25 | |
| Botany | 5,500 00 | |
| Psychology | 2,700 00 | |
| Astro-Physics | 1,635 00 | |
| Mechanics | 750 00 | |
| Mathematics | 500 00 | |
| 2. Faculty of Medicine: | | |
| Pathology | 18,440 56 | |
| Chemical Pathology | 7,925 74 | |
| Pharmacology | 2,430 00 | |
| Anatomy | 1,340 00 | |
| 3. Faculty of Applied Science: | | |
| Electrical Engineering | 30,923 00 | |
| Mining | 16,270 00 | |
| Surveying | 12,980 00 | |
| Architecture and Drawing | 10,830 00 | |
| Applied Chemistry | 10,114 00 | |
| Applied Mechanics | 10,075 00 | |
| Thermodynamics and Hydraulics | 10,000 00 | |
| Physics and Photography | 4,127 00 | |
| 4. Faculty of Household Science | 19,000 00 | |
| 5. Faculty of Education | 10,000 00 | |
| | <hr/> | \$255,111 55 |
| Furniture and Furnishings: | | |
| Men's Residences | \$13,198 30 | |
| Women's Residences | 8,577 29 | |
| University College Women's Union | 950 00 | |
| Education Building Annex | 1,775 91 | |
| General furniture, various buildings | 11,938 00 | |
| | <hr/> | 36,439 50 |

Site Lands, Buildings and Contents.—Continued.

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Athletic Field Stadium and equipment | 20,817 88 |
| Gymnasium equipment | 1,800 00 |
| Dining Hall equipment | 1 00 |
| Printing Plant | 1 00 |
| Connaught Laboratories, Farm buildings and equipment | 75,000 00 |
| Antitoxin Laboratory (Medical Building) | 1 00 |
| Central Power Plant | 397,898 50 |
| Surveying Practice Camp, Lutterworth Township | 600 00 |
| Total valuation | <u>\$5,659,387 51</u> |

Return to 30 June, 1918 \$5,548,582 81

Additions thereto:

Library proper:

Value of additions for 1918-19 as reported by
the Librarian \$10,616 88
Less depreciation at 3% on \$226,956.16 6,808 68

\$3,808 20

Valuation of Lots 50 and 53 University Park, formerly
leased to Campbell Estate, 77,200 sq. feet at 40c.
(\$30,880, of which \$28,178 transferred from Sched-
ule 8) 30,880 00

Cost price of building No. 100 Queen's Park
(Argyll House) including surrender of lease,
payable in ten annual instalments of \$720
each, without interest, commencing Septem-
ber, 1918 7,200 00
Less amount chargeable to future years.. 6,480 00

720 00

Purchase price of lot in Township of Lutterworth as prac-
tice camp for Surveying Department 600 00

Connaught Laboratories:

To complete entry for valuation of farm, buildings and
equipment at \$75,000 74,999 00

Instalments paid on balances due on purchase of buildings
Nos. 8 Queen's Park and 184 College Street 1,250 00

\$5,660,840 01

Contra.

Women's Residences, Furniture, etc.:

Written off by application of credit from sales of wild
lands set apart for Women's Residences \$452 50

Athletic Field Stadium, etc.:

Repayment by Athletic Association on account of prin-
cipal due by them 1,000 00

\$1,452 50

Return of 30 June, 1919 \$5,659,387 51

SCHEDULE 7.

Unproductive Lands.

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Vacant Land in Port Hope | \$6,895 00 |
| Vacant Land in Belleville | 1,183 00 |
| Endowment Lands unsold in various townships | 152 00 |
| U. C. C. Block on King Street | 49,997 73 |
| | <u>\$58,227 73</u> |

Transactions, 1918-19.

Upper Canada College Block:

| | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Taxes paid <i>re</i> widening of Duncan Street | 27 73 | |
| Return of 30 June, 1918 | 59,750 00 | |
| | <hr/> | |
| | \$59,777 73 | |
| Less Port Hope Lots sold | 1,550 00 | |
| | <hr/> | |
| Return of 30 June, 1919 | | \$58,227 73 |

SCHEDULE 8.

Leased Properties.

| | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| Victoria College Site | \$1 00 | |
| Knox College Site | 4,714 40 | |
| Wycliffe College Site | 22,000 00 | |
| Land leased to City of Toronto | 120,000 00 | |
| Park Land leased | 338,826 00 | |
| Toronto Business Properties | 61,401 00 | |
| Caradoc Farm | 2,700 00 | |
| | <hr/> | \$549,642 40 |
| House and land, 47 St. George Street | \$10,172 95 | |
| House and land, 69 St. George Street | 20,000 00 | |
| Building, No. 8 University Crescent | 14,842 75 | |
| Building, No. 719 Spadina Avenue | 4,000 00 | |
| Building, No. 721 Spadina Avenue | 4,023 51 | |
| Building, No. 6 Queen's Park | 2,696 29 | |
| Properties, Nos. 71, 92 and 94 St. George Street, carried in this account temporarily, pending adjustment and disposal.... | 34,544 81 | |
| | <hr/> | 90,280 31 |
| Rentals accrued, but not due | \$8,212 34 | |
| Rentals past due | 2,000 00 | |
| City of Toronto payment accrued | 1,500 00 | |
| | <hr/> | 11,712 34 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$651,635 05 |
| | | <hr/> |
| Return of 30 June, 1918 | \$644,803 24 | |
| Further payment upon purchase of No. 6 Queen's Park | 447 40 | |
| Payment on purchase of No. 71 St. George Street | 500 00 | |
| Purchase of No. 92 St. George Street | 16,645 79 | |
| Purchase of No. 94 St. George Street | 17,000 00 | |
| Expended on alterations to Nos. 92 and 94 St. George Street... | 399 02 | |
| Increase in general rentals, etc., outstanding | 17 60 | |
| | <hr/> | \$679,813 05 |

Contra.

| | | |
|--|-----------|--------------|
| Less valuation attached to Lots 50 and 53 University Park (lease sur- rendered) transferred to Site Lands | 28,178 00 | |
| | <hr/> | |
| | | \$651,635 05 |

SCHEDULE 9.

Investments, Cash and Accounts Receivable.

| | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| Debentures and Municipal Bonds | \$252,953 29 | |
| Interest past due | 30 30 | |
| Interest accrued but not due | 4,019 92 | |
| | <hr/> | \$257,003 51 |
| Loans secured by mortgages on real property | \$12,821 35 | |
| Interest accrued but not due | 100 44 | |
| | <hr/> | 12,921 79 |

Investments, Cash and Accounts Receivable.—Continued.

| | | |
|--|--------------|---------------------|
| Unpaid purchase money upon land sales | \$26,650 00 | |
| Interest accrued but not due | 396 74 | |
| | | 27,046 74 |
| Canadian War Loan and Province of Ontario Bonds | \$261,249 84 | |
| Interest accrued but not due | 1,224 32 | |
| | | 262,474 16 |
| Home Bank of Canada shares | | 800 00 |
| Dominion Power and Transmission Co., shares | | 2,000 00 |
| Advances to Royal Ontario Museum: | | |
| For salaries and expenses for the year 1918-19 | \$39,237 30 | |
| Less University's share charged to Revenue..... | 19,618 65 | |
| | | |
| Payable by Provincial Government | \$19,618 65 | |
| | | |
| For Indian Group, to be repaid by Canadian National Ex- | | |
| hibition | 990 96 | |
| For Museum Special Account, pending receipt of Grant | | |
| from Provincial Government | 12,124 65 | |
| | | 32,734 26 |
| Balances of grants due by Provincial Government for 1918-19: | | |
| Faculty of Education (\$9,000.00, less amount on hand | | |
| from superannuation deductions, \$1,584.92)..... | \$7,415 08 | |
| Household Science Special Course | 4,220 00 | |
| | | 11,635 08 |
| Accounts Receivable: | | |
| University Press | \$6,847 26 | |
| Department of Photography | 41 55 | |
| Connaught Laboratories | 12,173 13 | |
| Miscellaneous labor and material | 2,752 73 | |
| | | 21,814 67 |
| Central Power Plant: | | |
| Victoria College Account: | | |
| Share of operating expenses, 1918-19..... | \$11,290 30 | |
| Interest, sinking fund and rental charges. | 3,218 72 | |
| | | \$14,509 02 |
| Wycliffe College Account: | | |
| Share of operating expenses, 1918-19..... | \$5,175 57 | |
| Interest, sinking fund and rental charges. | 543 12 | |
| | | 5,718 69 |
| Knox College Account: | | |
| Share of operating expenses, 1918-19..... | \$7,243 93 | |
| Interest, sinking fund and rental charges. | 1,475 30 | |
| | | 8,719 23 |
| | | \$28,946 94 |
| Canadian Bank of Commerce, on deposit | | 99,257 18 |
| | | <u>\$756,634 33</u> |

*Transactions, 1918-19.**Inwards.*

| | | |
|---|--------------|----------------|
| Debentures redeemed | \$14,291 21 | |
| Mortgage loans repaid | 1,277 55 | |
| Purchase money collections | 400 00 | |
| Withdrawals from Canadian Bank of Commerce..... | 1,560,807 03 | |
| | | \$1,576,775 79 |

Transactions, 1918-19.—Continued.

Outwards.

| | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| Debenture Investments | \$12,386 12 | |
| War Loan Investments | 101,170 00 | |
| Land Sale | 1,550 00 | |
| Deposits in Canadian Bank of Commerce | 1,496,419 29 | |
| Increase in accrued revenue | 434 44 | |
| Increase in accounts outstanding | 19,498 54 | |
| | <hr/> | 1,631,458 39 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$54,682 60 |
| Return of 30 June, 1918..... | | 701,951 73 |
| | | <hr/> |
| Return of 30 June, 1919..... | | \$756,634 33 |
| | | <hr/> <hr/> |

APPENDIX II.

Fees, 1918-19.

| | | |
|---|------------|---------------------|
| Balance brought forward from 1917-18 | \$306 00 | |
| Total of fees collected, 1918-19 | 250,777 65 | |
| | | <u>\$251,083 65</u> |
| Less: | | |
| Sundry refunds during year | \$3,756 50 | |
| Paid to Students' Administrative Council, Council fees | 2,891 00 | |
| Paid to Hospitals, fees payable from Students in Medicine: | | |
| Toronto General | \$3,700 00 | |
| St. Michael's | 1,020 00 | |
| Sick Children's | 496 65 | |
| Western | 525 00 | |
| | | <u>5,741 65</u> |
| Transferred to University College Women's Union... | 1,576 00 | |
| Fees paid in advance for 1919-20 | 324 00 | |
| | | <u>14,289 15</u> |
| | | <u>\$236,794 50</u> |
| Carried to Organ Fund (Schedule 4b) surplus fees derived from Local Examinations in Music after payment of expenses | 892 63 | |
| Balance to Revenue Account (Schedule 5b) | 235,901 87 | |
| | | <u>\$236,794 50</u> |

Details of Fees Received, 1918-19.

| Subject. | 1st year. | 2nd year. | 3rd year. | 4th year. | 5th year. | Miscellaneous. | Total. |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------|------------|
| I. Faculty of Arts: | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| Tuition..... | 10,920 00 | 6,627 00 | 5,036 00 | 4,858 00 | ..... | 763 00 | 28,204 00 |
| Dispensations(Un- iversity College) | 25 00 | ..... | 15 00 | 20 00 | ..... | ..... | 60 00 |
| Dispensations(Un- iversity) | 30 00 | 5 00 | 15 00 | 20 00 | ..... | ..... | 70 00 |
| Honor Certificates | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 00 | ..... | 49 00 | 50 00 |
| Matriculation.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28 00 | 28 00 |
| Ad Eundem ..... | ..... | 70 00 | 10 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 80 00 |
| Examinations.... | 4,533 00 | 4,457 00 | 2,599 00 | 3,116 00 | ..... | 1,150 00 | 15,855 00 |
| Degrees ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,245 00 | ..... | 20 00 | 2,265 00 |
| Laboratory Sup- plies..... | 233 00 | 489 00 | 617 00 | 650 00 | ..... | 10 00 | 1,999 00 |
| Library | 898 00 | 596 00 | 436 00 | 440 00 | ..... | 14 00 | 2,384 00 |
| Lecture Fees for Special Prepara- tory Courses.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,090 00 | 1,090 00 |
| Lockers, Men's... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 65 | 9 65 |
| Gymnasium, Wo- men's..... | 451 00 | 223 00 | 108 00 | 104 00 | ..... | 61 00 | 947 00 |
| Women's Union .. | 485 00 | 375 00 | 200 00 | 301 00 | ..... | 171 00 | 1,532 00 |
| Penalties (Univer- sity)..... | 71 00 | 53 00 | 20 00 | 17 00 | ..... | 22 00 | 183 00 |
| Penalties (Univer- sity College) ... | 323 00 | 184 00 | 133 00 | 173 00 | ..... | 34 00 | 847 00 |
| Students' Council. | 452 00 | 263 00 | 194 00 | 160 00 | ..... | 2 00 | 1,071 00 |
| | 18,421 00 | 13,342 00 | 9,383 00 | 12,105 00 | ..... | 3,423 65 | 56,674 65 |
| II. Faculty of Medicine: | | | | | | | |
| Tuition..... | 28,832 00 | 21,745 00 | 16,454 00 | 10,179 00 | 7,041 00 | 2,826 00 | 87,077 00 |
| Tuition, Summer Courses, 1918 ... | ..... | ..... | 20 00 | 240 00 | 690 00 | ..... | 950 00 |
| Matriculation.... | 25 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25 00 |
| Ad Eundem | 10 00 | 50 00 | 10 00 | 50 00 | 10 00 | ..... | 130 00 |
| Examinations.... | 2,240 00 | 2,040 00 | 1,460 00 | 960 00 | 910 00 | ..... | 7,610 00 |
| Degrees ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,010 00 | 45 00 | 1,055 00 |
| Laboratory Sup- plies | 1,792 00 | 1,859 00 | 366 00 | 385 00 | 260 00 | ..... | 4,662 00 |
| Library | 448 00 | 338 00 | 244 00 | 154 00 | 104 00 | ..... | 1,288 00 |
| Gymnasium (Wo- men's)..... | 24 00 | 16 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 00 |
| Women's Union .. | 19 00 | 21 00 | ..... | ..... | 4 00 | ..... | 44 00 |
| Penalties | 209 00 | 184 00 | 210 00 | 124 00 | 93 00 | ..... | 820 00 |
| Students' Council. | 398 00 | 318 00 | 220 00 | 146 00 | 88 00 | ..... | 1,170 00 |
| | 33,997 00 | 26,571 00 | 18,984 00 | 12,238 00 | 10,210 00 | 2,871 00 | 104,871 00 |
| III. Faculty of Applied Science: | | | | | | | |
| Tuition..... | 12,190 00 | 7,963 00 | 5,332 00 | 3,638 00 | ..... | 20 00 | 29,143 00 |
| Examinations.... | 1,430 00 | 1,150 00 | 540 00 | 470 00 | ..... | 70 00 | 3,660 00 |
| Degrees ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 300 00 | ..... | 110 00 | 410 00 |
| Ad Eundem ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 00 |
| Library | 284 00 | 178 00 | 92 00 | 66 00 | ..... | ..... | 620 00 |
| Penalties | 48 00 | 33 00 | 31 00 | 39 00 | ..... | ..... | 151 00 |
| Students' Council. | 288 00 | 156 00 | 90 00 | 62 00 | ..... | ..... | 596 00 |
| | 14,240 00 | 9,480 00 | 6,115 00 | 4,575 00 | ..... | 200 00 | 34,610 00 |

Details of Fees Received, 1918-19.—Continued.

| VIII. Departmental Fees. | Post Graduate Studies. | Law. | Dentistry. | Household Science Special Course. | Pharmacy. | Veterinary Science. | Agriculture. | Total. |
|--------------------------|------------------------|--------|------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|--------------|-----------|
| | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| Tuition | 772 00 | | | 575 00 | | 3,200 00 | | 4,547 00 |
| Matriculation | | 70 00 | 1,040 00 | | 95 00 | 20 00 | | 1,225 00 |
| Registration | 370 00 | | | | | | | 370 00 |
| Examinations..... | 380 00 | 90 00 | 3,350 00 | | 237 50 | 150 00 | 210 00 | 4,417 50 |
| Degrees | 370 00 | | 880 00 | | 190 00 | 80 00 | 290 00 | 1,810 00 |
| Honor Certificates..... | | | | | 5 00 | | | 5 00 |
| Ad Eundem..... | | | 130 00 | | | | | 130 00 |
| Penalty..... | | 1 00 | | | | | | 1 00 |
| | 1,892 00 | 161 00 | 5,400 00 | 575 00 | 527 50 | 3,450 00 | 500 00 | 12,505 50 |

Summary of Fees, 1918-19.

| | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| I. Faculty of Arts: | | |
| First year | \$18,421 00 | |
| Second year | 13,342 00 | |
| Third year | 9,383 00 | |
| Fourth year | 12,105 00 | |
| Miscellaneous | 3,423 65 | \$56,674 65 |
| II. Faculty of Medicine: | | |
| First year | \$33,997 00 | |
| Second year | 26,571 00 | |
| Third year | 18,984 00 | |
| Fourth year | 12,238 00 | |
| Fifth year | 10,210 00 | |
| Miscellaneous | 2,871 00 | 104,871 00 |
| III. Faculty of Applied Science: | | |
| First year | \$14,240 00 | |
| Second year | 9,480 00 | |
| Third year | 6,115 00 | |
| Fourth year | 4,575 00 | |
| Miscellaneous | 200 00 | 34,610 00 |
| IV. Faculty of Education: | | |
| Teachers in training | \$7,620 00 | |
| University Schools | 26,914 00 | 34,534 00 |
| V. Faculty of Forestry: | | |
| First year | \$429 00 | |
| Second year | 147 00 | |
| Third year | 58 00 | |
| Fourth year | 120 00 | |
| Miscellaneous | 10 00 | 764 00 |
| VI. Faculty of Music: | | |
| Mus. Bac. | \$148 00 | |
| Local | 2,228 00 | 2,376 00 |

Summary of Fees, 1918-19.—Continued.

| | | |
|---|------------|---------------------|
| VII. University Extension and Social Service: | | |
| Miscellaneous | \$4,442 50 | 4,442 50 |
| VIII. Departmental: | | |
| Post Graduate Studies | \$1,892 00 | |
| Law | 161 00 | |
| Dentistry | 5,400 00 | |
| Household Science | 575 00 | |
| Pharmacy | 527 50 | |
| Veterinary Science | 3,450 00 | |
| Agriculture | 500 00 | 12,505 50 |
| | | <u>\$250,777 65</u> |

Classification of Services.

| | | |
|---|-------------|--------------|
| Tuition and Lecture Fees: | | |
| Arts | \$28,204 00 | |
| Special Preparatory Courses | 1,090 00 | |
| Medicine | 88,027 00 | |
| Applied Science | 29,143 00 | |
| Education, Teachers in Training | 6,771 00 | |
| Education, University Schools | 26,914 00 | |
| Forestry | 494 00 | |
| Music | 34 00 | |
| Departmental | 4,547 00 | |
| Dispensations | 180 00 | |
| Honor Certificates | 574 00 | |
| Registration | 530 00 | |
| Matriculation | 1,288 00 | |
| Ad Eundem | 370 00 | |
| Examinations | 33,887 50 | |
| Degrees | 5,675 00 | |
| Laboratory Supplies | 6,745 00 | |
| Library | 4,314 00 | |
| Gymnasium, etc. | 1,048 65 | |
| Women's Union | 1,576 00 | |
| University Extension and Social Service | 4,442 50 | |
| Penalties | 2,002 00 | |
| Students' Council | 2,921 00 | \$250,777 65 |

Recapitulation.

| | Gross. | Refunds and other Deductions. | Net. |
|---|---------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| University Fees proper | \$65,791 15 | \$5,048 00 | \$60,743 15 |
| University College Fees Proper | 29,111 00 | 1,108 50 | 28,002 50 |
| Medicine | 88,027 00 | 6,774 65 | 81,252 35 |
| Applied Science | 29,143 00 | 558 00 | 28,585 00 |
| Education, including University Schools | 33,735 00 | 179 50 | 33,555 50 |
| Forestry | 494 00 | 80 00 | 414 00 |
| Music | 34 00 | ..... | 34 00 |
| University Extension and Social Service | 4,442 50 | 540 50 | 3,902 00 |
| Balance brought forward from 1917-18 | 306 00 | ..... | 306 00 |
| | <u>\$251,083 65</u> | <u>\$14,289 15</u> | <u>\$236,794 50</u> |

APPENDIX III.

Revenue Expenditures, 1918-19.

| | Appropriation. | Supplementary. | Unused. | Total. |
|--|----------------|----------------|------------|--------------|
| I. Administration: | | | | |
| 1. Salaries | \$75,701 00 | \$164 52 | | \$75,865 52 |
| 2. Pensions | 2,500 00 | | | 2,500 00 |
| 3. President's Office | 500 00 | | 85 55 | 414 45 |
| 4. Bursar's Office | 2,450 00 | 247 99 | | 2,697 99 |
| 5. Registrar's Office | 3,900 00 | | 455 02 | 3,444 98 |
| 6. Superintendent's Office | 650 00 | 97 37 | | 747 37 |
| 7. Library | 11,585 00 | 703 87 | | 12,288 87 |
| 8. Gymnasium and Students' Union | 5,190 00 | | 846 98 | 4,343 02 |
| 9. Convocation Hall | 2,450 00 | | 60 51 | 2,389 49 |
| 10. Grounds | 12,960 00 | | 1,672 31 | 11,287 69 |
| 11. Examinations | 10,500 00 | 77 58 | | 10,577 58 |
| 12. Convocation Expenses | 500 00 | 721 15 | | 1,221 15 |
| 13. Receptions | 500 00 | 468 06 | | 968 06 |
| 14. Telephones | 3,300 00 | 1,895 59 | | 5,195 59 |
| 15. Insurance | 9,000 00 | | 314 07 | 8,685 93 |
| 16. Advertising Expenses | 1,300 00 | | 272 93 | 1,027 07 |
| 17. Aid to Publications and Societies | 1,750 00 | | 1,350 00 | 400 00 |
| 18. University Studies | 2,500 00 | | 711 37 | 1,788 63 |
| 19. Law Costs | 500 00 | | 259 07 | 240 93 |
| 20. Travelling Expenses | 1,625 00 | | 504 35 | 1,120 65 |
| 21. Senate Elections | | 1,205 23 | | 1,205 23 |
| 22. Roll of Service | 2,400 00 | 1,233 62 | | 3,633 62 |
| 23. Alumni Association | | 4,763 58 | | 4,763 58 |
| | \$151,761 00 | \$11,578 56 | \$6,532 16 | \$156,807 40 |
| II. Faculty of Arts: | | | | |
| 24. Salaries | \$291,802 00 | \$46 67 | | \$291,848 67 |
| 25. Retiring Allowances | 700 00 | | \$291 67 | 408 33 |
| 26. Main Building | 8,825 00 | | 1,220 87 | 7,604 13 |
| 27. Biological Building and Department | 6,805 00 | 523 52 | 63 86 | 7,264 66 |
| 28. Sub-Department of Botany.. | 4,700 00 | 483 79 | | 5,183 79 |
| 29. Bio-Chemical Department .. | 2,000 00 | 219 04 | | 2,219 04 |
| 30. Physiological Department .. | 2,500 00 | 694 41 | | 3,194 41 |
| 31. Chemical Building and Department | 3,250 00 | 179 22 | | 3,429 22 |
| 32. Sub-Department of Physical Chemistry | 300 00 | | 10 35 | 289 65 |
| 33. Physics Building and Department | 8,070 00 | | 377 60 | 7,692 40 |
| 34. Sub-Department of Astro-Physics | 850 00 | | 73 41 | 776 59 |
| 35. Geological Department | 400 00 | | 16 84 | 383 16 |
| 36. Mineralogical Department.. | 600 00 | | 25 34 | 574 66 |
| 37. Psychological Department.. | 500 00 | | | 500 00 |
| 38. Mathematical Department.. | 40 00 | | 40 00 | |
| 39. Sub-Department of Mechanics | 150 00 | | 30 39 | 119 61 |
| 40. Political Science | 75 00 | | 52 90 | 22 10 |
| 41. History | 75 00 | | 15 20 | 59 80 |
| 42. Italian and Spanish | 25 00 | | 14 00 | 11 00 |
| 43. University College Departments | 390 00 | | 243 66 | 146 34 |
| 44. University College General Expenses | 350 00 | | 42 99 | 307 01 |
| 45. Trinity College Service.... | 500 00 | 13 12 | | 513 12 |
| | \$332,907 00 | \$2,159 77 | \$2,519 08 | \$332,547 69 |

Revenue Expenditures, 1918-19.—Continued.

| | Appropriation. | Supplementary. | Unused. | Total. |
|--|----------------|----------------|------------|--------------|
| III. Faculty of Medicine: | | | | |
| 46. Salaries | \$76,823 00 | | \$529 95 | \$76,293 05 |
| 47. Retiring Allowances | | | | |
| 48. Anatomy | 2,750 00 | | 480 51 | 2,269 49 |
| 49. Pathology and Bacteriology. | 2,225 00 | | 287 63 | 1,937 37 |
| 50. Chemical Pathology | 1,500 00 | | 126 41 | 1,373 59 |
| 51. Pharmacy and Pharmacology | 510 00 | | 17 37 | 492 63 |
| 52. Medicine | 300 00 | | 300 00 | |
| 53. Surgery | 450 00 | | 400 40 | 49 60 |
| 54. Obstetrics and Gynecology.. | 300 00 | | 235 84 | 64 16 |
| 55. Ophthalmology | 100 00 | | 100 00 | |
| 56. Oto-Laryngology | 200 00 | | 200 00 | |
| 57. Therapeutics | 50 00 | | 50 00 | |
| 58. Hygiene | 700 00 | \$13 25 | | 713 25 |
| 59. Medical Jurisprudence | | | | |
| 60. Medical Building | 4,160 00 | 1,116 80 | | 5,276 80 |
| 61. Pathological Building | 6,080 00 | | 939 81 | 5,140 19 |
| 62. General Expenses | 1,800 00 | 138 67 | | 1,938 67 |
| 63. Summer Session in Medicine | 1,000 00 | 125 00 | | 1,125 00 |
| | \$98,948 00 | \$1,393 72 | \$3,667 92 | \$96,673 80 |
| IV. Faculty of Applied Science: | | | | |
| 64. Salaries | \$104,821 00 | \$7,002 15 | | \$111,823 15 |
| 65. C. & M. Building..... | 5,675 00 | | \$618 03 | 5,056 97 |
| 66. Engineering Building | 3,735 00 | 32 00 | | 3,767 00 |
| 67. Thermodynamics Building.. | 1,675 00 | | 102 02 | 1,572 98 |
| 68. Observatory Building | 335 00 | | 4 09 | 330 91 |
| 69. Electrical Engineering | 2,720 00 | | 3 13 | 2,716 87 |
| 70. Mechanical Engineering | 2,100 00 | | 896 38 | 1,203 62 |
| 71. Applied Mechanics | 500 00 | | 31 48 | 468 52 |
| 72. Mining Engineering | 800 00 | 30 40 | | 830 40 |
| 73. Metallurgical Engineering.. | 1,000 00 | | 975 91 | 24 09 |
| 74. Ferro-Metallurgy | | | | |
| 75. Surveying | 945 00 | | 52 73 | 892 27 |
| 76. Applied Chemistry | 1,500 00 | 163 85 | | 1,663 85 |
| 77. Electro-Chemistry | 1,450 00 | | 19 | 1,449 81 |
| 78. Architecture and Drawing.. | 890 00 | | 324 73 | 565 27 |
| 79. Engineering Physics and Photography | 1,725 00 | | 406 27 | 1,318 73 |
| 80. General Expenses | 900 00 | | 13 93 | 886 07 |
| | \$130,771 00 | \$7,228 40 | \$3,428 89 | \$134,570 51 |
| V. Faculty of Household Science: | | | | |
| 81. Salaries | \$12,450 00 | | | \$12,450 00 |
| 82. Household Science Building and Department | 7,118 00 | \$319 71 | \$96 64 | 7,341 07 |
| | \$19,568 00 | \$319 71 | \$96 64 | \$19,791 07 |
| VI. Faculty of Education: | | | | |
| 83. Salaries | \$78,545 00 | | \$650 00 | \$77,895 00 |
| 84. Education Building and De- partment | 21,575 00 | \$147 10 | 645 71 | 21,076 39 |
| | \$100,120 00 | \$147 10 | \$1,295 71 | \$98,971 39 |
| VII. Faculty of Forestry: | | | | |
| 85. Salaries | \$8,495 00 | \$600 00 | | \$9,095 00 |
| 86. Forestry Building and De- partment | 2,820 00 | \$213 15 | \$27 06 | \$3,006 09 |
| | \$11,315 00 | \$813 15 | \$27 06 | \$12,101 09 |

Revenue Expenditures, 1918-19.—Continued.

| | Appropriation. | Supplementary. | Unused. | Total. |
|--|----------------|----------------|------------|--------------|
| VIII. 87. Faculty of Music | \$1,500 00 | \$411 67 | | \$1,911 67 |
| IX. University Extension and Social Service: | | | | |
| 88. University Extension | \$8,190 00 | | \$1,555 90 | \$6,634 10 |
| 89. Social Service Building and Department | 5,675 00 | \$399 18 | | 6,074 18 |
| | \$13,865 00 | \$399 18 | \$1,555 90 | \$12,708 28 |
| X. Residences and Dining Hall: | | | | |
| 90. Men's Residences | \$2,400 00 | \$2,742 30 | | \$5,142 30 |
| 91. Women's Residences | 24,200 00 | 1,369 97 | | 25,569 97 |
| 92. Dining Hall | 46,250 00 | 24,312 18 | | 70,562 18 |
| 93. University College Women's Union | 9,615 00 | 4,635 32 | | 14,250 32 |
| | \$82,465 00 | \$33,059 77 | | \$115,524 77 |
| XI. 94. Royal Ontario Museum..... | \$17,500 00 | \$2,118 65 | | \$19,618 65 |
| XII. 95. Central, Light, Heat and Power Plant | \$86,180 00 | | \$7,386 84 | \$78,793 16 |
| XIII. 96. Contingencies | \$5,000 00 | | \$1,600 08 | \$3,399 92 |
| XIV. 97. Capital Account Charges... | \$74,968 00 | \$617 40 | | \$75,585 40 |
| XV. 98. Special Research | \$15,000 00 | | \$3,727 32 | \$11,272 68 |
| XVI. 99. Special Courses for Returned Soldiers | | \$21,325 00 | | \$21,325 00 |

Recapitulation.

| | | | | |
|---|----------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| I. Administration | \$151,761 00 | \$11,578 56 | \$6,532 16 | \$156,807 40 |
| II. Faculty of Arts | 332,907 00 | 2,159 77 | 2,519 08 | 332,547 69 |
| III. Faculty of Medicine | 98,948 00 | 1,393 72 | 3,667 92 | 96,673 80 |
| IV. Faculty of Applied Science..... | 130,771 00 | 7,228 40 | 3,428 89 | 134,570 51 |
| V. Faculty of Household Science... | 19,568 00 | 319 71 | 96 64 | 19,791 07 |
| VI. Faculty of Education | 100,120 00 | 147 10 | 1,295 71 | 98,971 39 |
| VII. Faculty of Forestry | 11,315 00 | 813 15 | 27 06 | 12,101 09 |
| VIII. Faculty of Music | 1,500 00 | 411 67 | | 1,911 67 |
| IX. University Extension and Social Service | 13,865 00 | 399 18 | 1,555 90 | 12,708 28 |
| X. Residences and Dining Hall.... | 82,465 00 | 33,059 77 | | 115,524 77 |
| XI. Royal Ontario Museum | 17,500 00 | 2,118 65 | | 19,618 65 |
| XII. Central Power Plant | 86,180 00 | | 7,386 84 | 78,793 16 |
| XIII. Contingencies | 5,000 00 | | 1,600 08 | 3,399 92 |
| XIV. Capital Account Charges | 74,968 00 | 617 40 | | 75,585 40 |
| XV. Special Research | 15,000 00 | | 3,727 32 | 11,272 68 |
| XVI. Special Courses for Returned Soldiers | | 21,325 00 | | 21,325 00 |
| | \$1,141,868 00 | \$81,572 08 | \$31,837 60 | \$1,191,602 48 |
| | | 31,837 60 | | |
| | | \$49,734 48 | | |
| | 49,734 48 | | | |

Total expenditure under appropriations\$1,191,602 48

I. ADMINISTRATION.

1. *Salaries.*

President's Office.

| | | |
|---|------------|-------------|
| Sir Robert Falconer, K.C.M.G., President, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$8,000; bonus, \$800 | \$8,800 00 | |
| Miss A. W. Patterson, President's Secretary, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$1,500; bonus, \$150 | 1,650 00 | |
| | | \$10,450 00 |

Bursar's Office.

| | | |
|--|------------|-------------|
| F. A. Mouré, Bursar, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$3,800; bonus, \$380 (paid also in Music) | \$4,180 00 | |
| W. R. Hamilton, Accountant, 1 July to 31 October at \$1,800; bonus, \$170 (resigned) | 770 00 | |
| C. E. Higginbottom, Assistant, 1 July to 30 September at \$1,100, \$275; Accountant, 1 October to 31 March at \$1,500, \$750; 1 April to 30 June at \$1,800, \$450 | 1,475 00 | |
| H. J. Bolitho, Fees Clerk, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$1,700; bonus, \$170 | 1,870 00 | |
| Miss A. M. Gall, Clerk and Stenographer, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$1,150; bonus, \$110 | 1,260 00 | |
| Miss E. B. Goodwin, Clerk and Stenographer, 1 July to 30 Sep- tember at \$850, \$212.50; 1 October to 30 June at \$900, \$675; bonus, \$80 | 967 50 | |
| W. W. Macdonald, Clerk, 1 July to 30 September at \$1,000, \$250; 1 October to 30 June at \$1,100, \$825; bonus, \$70 (resigned) | 1,145 00 | |
| J. P. Jones, Clerk, war service, half pay to 6 March, \$187.77; 7 March to 30 June at \$800, \$233.75 | 441 52 | |
| Miss E. Long, Clerk and Stenographer, 21 October to 30 June at \$750 | 522 17 | |
| Miss M. Pyper, Clerk, 12 mos. to 30 June | 650 00 | |
| | | \$13,281 19 |

Registrar's Office.

| | | |
|---|------------|-------------|
| James Brebner, Registrar, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$3,400; bonus \$340 | \$3,740 00 | |
| A. B. Fennell, Assistant Registrar, at \$1,900, war service, half pay to 15 May; full pay thereafter | 1,068 76 | |
| A. T. Laidlaw, Assistant, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$1,800; bonus, \$170 | 1,970 00 | |
| Miss I. G. O'Neil, Clerk, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$950; bonus, \$90 (resigned) | 1,040 00 | |
| Miss N. Mackenzie, Minute Clerk (including services as Sec- retary to Graduate Board), 12 mos. to 30 June, \$950; bonus, \$90 | 1,040 00 | |
| Stenographers, each 12 mos. to 30 June: | | |
| Miss M. McMillan, \$900; bonus, \$85 | 985 00 | |
| Miss A. S. Meen, \$900; bonus, \$85 | 985 00 | |
| Miss E. M. Sharpe, \$800; bonus, \$75 | 875 00 | |
| Miss J. R. White, \$800; bonus, \$75 | 875 00 | |
| Miss E. Keys, Register Clerk, 20 November to 30 June at \$800 | 491 10 | |
| | | \$13,069 86 |

Superintendent's Office.

| | | |
|--|------------|--|
| Graham Campbell, Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$3,000; bonus, \$300 | \$3,300 00 | |
| A. D. LePan, Joint Superintendent at \$2,600 (war service, half pay) | 1,300 00 | |
| W. H. Bonus, Assistant Superintendent, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$1,600; bonus, \$150 | 1,750 00 | |
| W. L. D. Carnie, Chief Clerk, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$1,056; bonus, \$95 | 1,151 00 | |

1. *Salaries.*—Continued.

| | | |
|---|--------|------------|
| Miss J. Bell, Clerk, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$832; bonus, \$78 | 910 00 | |
| Miss M. Edgar, Stenographer, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$832; bonus, \$78 | 910 00 | |
| Customs Clerk (part time) at \$2 per week: | | |
| Miss M. Bradshaw, 1 July to 9 March | 69 85 | |
| Miss H. M. Halliday, 19 days to 7 April | 5 43 | |
| Miss A. E. Fleming, 14 April to 30 June | 22 28 | |
| | | \$9,418 56 |

Library.

| | | |
|--|------------|-------------|
| H. H. Langton, Librarian, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$3,400; bonus, \$340 | \$3,740 00 | |
| Miss G. Buchan, First Assistant, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$1,300; bonus, \$130 | 1,430 00 | |
| Assistants, each 12 mos. to 30 June: | | |
| Miss H. Fairbairn, \$900; bonus, \$85 | 985 00 | |
| Miss G. Cayley, \$900; bonus, \$85 | 985 00 | |
| Mrs. A. C. Jones, \$900; bonus, \$85 | 985 00 | |
| Miss H. G. B. Woolryche, \$900; bonus, \$85 | 985 00 | |
| Miss E. Creighton | 900 00 | |
| Miss H. Young, Cataloguer, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$1,300; bonus, \$130 | 1,430 00 | |
| Assistant Cataloguers, each 12 mos. to 30 June: | | |
| Miss E. V. Bethune, \$900; bonus, \$85 | 985 00 | |
| Miss A. E. Stennett, \$800; bonus, \$75 | 875 00 | |
| Miss Isobel Edwards, \$700; bonus, \$65 | 765 00 | |
| Miss Ethel Aldridge, Typewriting Assistant to Cataloguers, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$800; bonus, \$75 | 875 00 | |
| Miss L. M. Mason, Order and Accession Clerk, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$1,150; bonus, \$110 | 1,260 00 | |
| Delivery Clerks: | | |
| Miss M. L. Newton, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$800; bonus, \$75.. | 875 00 | |
| Mrs. A. L. Ridge, 1 July to 18 May at \$700, \$617.20; bonus, \$65 (resigned) | 682 20 | |
| Miss Isabel Jones, 26 May to 3 July at \$700 (resigned) | 72 94 | |
| S. H. Fussell, Attendant (with rooms, heat and light as caretaker of building), 12 mos. to 30 June, \$750; bonus, \$75.. | 825 00 | |
| | | \$18,655 14 |

Gymnasium.

| | | |
|--|------------|------------|
| J. W. Barton, Physical Director, 12 mos. to 30 June | \$2,300 00 | |
| T. A. Reed, Financial Secretary to Athletic Directorate, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$2,200; bonus, \$210 (charged to receipts from Athletic Field) | 2,410 00 | |
| A. Williams, Instructor, 12 mos. to 30 June (reduced service) .. | 550 00 | |
| | | \$5,260 00 |

General Service.

| | | |
|--|----------|--|
| S. J. Apted, services as Bedel, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$100; bonus, \$10 (paid also as Caretaker of Convocation Hall and for supervising Engineering building) | \$110 00 | |
| A. Bain, Attendant and Messenger, President's Office, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$825; bonus, \$80 | 905 00 | |
| W. H. Fox, Mechanician at \$1,150 (war service, half salary paid to wife) | 575 00 | |
| E. F. McKee, substitute, 209 hrs. at 65c., 609 hrs. at 72c..... | 574 35 | |
| Protective service (see also under Grounds): | | |
| Constables: | | |
| J. Christie at \$1,100, war service, part salary paid to wife, \$400; allowance credited to pension fund for year, \$100 | 500 00 | |
| W. May, substitute, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$825; bonus, \$80.. | 905 00 | |
| D. Forbes, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$875; bonus \$85 | 960 00 | |

1. *Salaries.*—Continued.

| | | |
|--|------------|-------------|
| Nightwatchmen at \$720 per annum: | | |
| G. Iliff, 12 mos. to 30 June and bonus | 792 00 | |
| J. Banford, 12 mos. to 30 June, less 6 nights, and bonus .. | 778 80 | |
| H. Diwell, 2 October to 30 June and bonus | 584 00 | |
| Occasional service relieving, etc.: | | |
| J. Clinton, \$385; J. Egan, \$246.40; C. Fairbrass, \$320; | | |
| J. Ashcroft, \$159; D. McGregor, \$122.02; H. Pearson, | | |
| \$116.60; G. Turley, \$72.60; R. Eades, \$33; J. Odd, \$2.. | 1,456 62 | |
| C. C. Grant, Secretary to Students' Administrative Council, 12 | | |
| mos. to 30 June (charged to Fees) | 900 00 | |
| | | \$9,040 77 |
| | | \$79,175 52 |
| Less charged to Athletic Field receipts | \$2,410 00 | |
| Less charged to Fees | 900 00 | |
| | | 3,310 00 |
| | | \$75,865 52 |

2. *Pensions.*

| | | |
|--|------------|------------|
| Mrs. Julia Loudon, Ex-President Loudon's widow, annual | | |
| pension | \$2,500 00 | |
| | | \$2,500 00 |

3. *President's Office.*

| | | |
|--|----------|----------|
| Office supplies, postage, printing and incidentals (\$315.41): | | |
| Wm. Briggs, printing report | \$105 00 | |
| President Sir Robert Falconer, sundry disbursements | 89 36 | |
| Office Specialty Mfg. Co., cases | 3 30 | |
| Student's Book Dept., books | 6 25 | |
| John Wanless Co., clock | 7 50 | |
| University Press, printing and stationery | 104 00 | |
| Typewriter (\$99.04): | | |
| Librairie Beauchemin, typewriter and supplies | 99 04 | |
| | | \$414 45 |

4. *Bursar's Office.*

| | | |
|--|---------|------------|
| Office supplies, postage, printing and incidentals (\$1,297.99): | | |
| Burroughs Adding Machine Co., inspection and supplies .. | \$14 15 | |
| The Bursar, petty disbursements, \$75.34; postage, \$210.00. | 285 34 | |
| Five-in-One Letter Envelope Co., envelopes | 20 00 | |
| Grand & Toy, cheque books, \$74.50; war tax stamps and | | |
| embossing, \$172.00; supplies, \$3.80 | 250 30 | |
| Miss Enid Grew, clerical assistance, 3 weeks at \$12.00; 4 | | |
| weeks at \$12.50 | 86 00 | |
| Lake Simcoe Ice Supply Co., ice | 4 63 | |
| Lowe-Martin Co., desk tray | 1 00 | |
| C. W. Mack, rubber stamp and repairs | 3 28 | |
| Might Directories, city directory | 12 50 | |
| Office Specialty Mfg. Co., card section and supplies | 73 36 | |
| Student's Book Dept., almanacs and stationery | 4 80 | |
| United Typewriter Co., repairs and supplies | 41 95 | |
| University Press, printing, stationery and supplies | 495 78 | |
| Freight charges | 4 90 | |
| Vault Shelving, etc. (\$700.00): | | |
| Office Specialty Mfg. Co. | 700 00 | |
| Auditor's remuneration (\$700.00): | | |
| G. T. Clarkson | 700 00 | |
| | | \$2,697 99 |

5. Registrar's Office.

Office supplies and stationery (\$929.73):

| | |
|--|--------|
| Lake Simcoe Ice Supply Co., ice | 4 63 |
| Lowe-Martin Co., guides | 7 15 |
| Might Directories, city directory | 12 50 |
| Office Specialty Mfg. Co., transfer cases, etc. | 68 50 |
| Student's Book Dept., almanac | 1 55 |
| United Typewriter Co., typewriter and repairs | 124 35 |
| University Press, stationery and supplies | 710 05 |
| Superintendent's Dept., material | 1 00 |

Postage (\$700.00):

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| The Bursar, postage supplied | 700 00 |
|------------------------------------|--------|

Printing, other than Calendar (\$191.35):

| | |
|------------------------|--------|
| University Press | 191 35 |
|------------------------|--------|

Printing Calendar and Curricula (\$1,623.90):

| | |
|------------------------|----------|
| University Press | 1,623 90 |
|------------------------|----------|

\$3,444 98

6. Superintendent's Office.

Office supplies, postage, printing and incidentals (\$747.37):

| | |
|---|--------|
| Aikenhead Hardware, key labels | \$6 13 |
| The Bursar, postage supplied | 101 00 |
| C. F. Cole Co., blue prints | 3 76 |
| Copeland-Chatterson Co., binders and paper | 36 24 |
| Earls Co., fasteners | 2 25 |
| Evening Telegram, advertising for workmen, etc. | 3 70 |
| Imperial Munitions Board, typewriter | 40 00 |
| Lake Simcoe Ice Supply Co., ice | 4 63 |
| Macey Office Equipment Co., chair | 10 35 |
| C. W. Mack, rubber stamp and repairs | 3 50 |
| Might Directories, city directory | 12 50 |
| Office Specialty Mfg. Co., cards | 3 95 |
| Photography, Dept. of, blue prints | 1 35 |
| J. G. Ramsey & Co., plates | 8 36 |
| Student's Book Dept., books | 1 25 |
| The Superintendent, petty disbursements | 10 00 |
| United Typewriter Co., inspection, etc. | 44 75 |
| University of Toronto Engineering Society, tracing linen.. | 8 50 |
| University Press, stationery, printing and supplies | 439 35 |
| Petty items (3) | 1 90 |
| Freight charges | 1 01 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$4.11; material, 78c. | 4.89 |

\$749 37

Less received from sale of plans, etc.

2 00

\$747 37

7. Library.

(a) Maintenance of Building:

Heat and light (supplied from Central Power Plant):

Gas (\$42.83):

| | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| Consumers' Gas Co. | \$42 83 |
|-------------------------|---------|

Water (\$92.67):

| | |
|----------------------|-------|
| City Treasurer | 92 67 |
|----------------------|-------|

Caretaker's supplies (\$63.88):

| | |
|--|-------|
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$2.79; material, \$61.09. | 63 88 |
|--|-------|

Cleaning (\$772.12):

| | |
|---|--------|
| Allen Mfg. Co., laundry | 7 40 |
| Canadian Cleaning Co., cleaning windows | 28 00 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour | 736 72 |

Repairs and renewals (\$799.21):

| | |
|--|--------|
| City Treasurer, elevator license | 5 00 |
| Geo. A. Matthews, repairs | 33 87 |
| R. Robertson & Sons, masonry | 58 80 |
| Routery Bros., plastering | 14 60 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$492.95; material, \$193.99 | 686 94 |

\$1,770 71

7. *Library.*—Continued.

(b) General Library Appropriation:

Books and periodicals, binding and office supplies (\$10,518.16).

| | |
|--|----------|
| Academy of Political Science | \$5 05 |
| E. G. Allen & Son | 14 99 |
| American Academy of Political and Social Science | 5 04 |
| American Anthropological Association | 6 08 |
| American Association for Advancement of Science ... | 3 55 |
| American Association for Labour Legislation | 5 05 |
| American Ceramic Society | 12 16 |
| American Chemical Society | 10 28 |
| American Concrete Institute | 8 58 |
| American Economic Association | 5 12 |
| American Folk Lore Society | 6 00 |
| American Historical Society | 4 05 |
| American Institute of Mining Engineers | 18 20 |
| American Journal of Care for Cripples | 3 05 |
| American Library Association | 5 04 |
| American Mathematical Society | 5 05 |
| American Medical Association | 10 87 |
| American Mineralogist | 5 85 |
| American Railway Engineers' Association | 6 58 |
| American Society for Testing Materials | 16 35 |
| American Society of Civil Engineers | 6 08 |
| American Society of Mechanical Engineers | 15 12 |
| American Statistical Association | 3 05 |
| Archæological Institute of America | 8 50 |
| Architectural Book Publishing Company | 69 74 |
| Association for Study of the Internal Secretions | 4 05 |
| Biggar Press | 2 00 |
| Buffalo Historical Society | 13 94 |
| C. M. Burton | 2 05 |
| Cadmas Book Shop | 7 77 |
| Canadian National Reconstruction Groups | 2 10 |
| Carswell Company | 8 00 |
| C. D. Cazenove & Son | 1,149 23 |
| Champlain Society | 10 00 |
| Arthur H. Clark Company | 53 42 |
| John Clark Co. | 469 87 |
| T. & T. Clark | 6 36 |
| A. P. Coleman | 5 00 |
| Daily Telegraph Newspaper Co. | 3 60 |
| Wm. Dawson & Sons | 535 67 |
| Department of Public Printing and Stationery, Ottawa | 3 00 |
| L. G. Desjardins | 4 00 |
| Federal Reserve Bulletin | 11 57 |
| T. J. Fitzpatrick | 2 29 |
| Geological Society of America | 7 98 |
| Wm. J. Gerhard | 3 21 |
| Ginn and Co. | 2 80 |
| H. M. Stationery Office | 15 76 |
| Hispanic American Historical Review | 6 08 |
| Ulrico Hoepli | 209 11 |
| Johns Hopkins Press | 16 50 |
| Institution of Mining and Metallurgy | 2 63 |
| John Lane Co. | 5 68 |
| Langton Lefroy | 5 00 |
| Librairie Honoré Champion | 42 98 |
| Libreria Internazionale | 90 19 |
| Linnean Society of London | 11 31 |
| Liverpool Biological Society | 100 07 |
| R. J. Long | 11 59 |
| Luigi Lubrano | 2 57 |
| Robert C. MacMahon | 140 30 |
| Douglas C. McMurtrie | 5 05 |
| Marine Biological Laboratory | 6 08 |
| National Geographic Society | 3 05 |

7. *Library.*—Continued.

| | | |
|---|----------|-------------|
| National Municipal League | 5 04 | |
| National Tax Association | 5 05 | |
| Thos. Nelson & Sons | 10 08 | |
| New Zealand Times Co. | 3 97 | |
| Ontario Library Association | 5 00 | |
| Osler Anniversary Volume Fund | 10 27 | |
| Pioneer Press, Allahabad | 16 54 | |
| Princeton University Press | 6 33 | |
| Public School Publishing Co. | 2 55 | |
| G. P. Putnam's Sons | 2 55 | |
| Harold Reeves | 17 61 | |
| The Review | 5 04 | |
| Samuel N. Rhodes | 54 25 | |
| Henry S. Saunders | 7 50 | |
| Science Press | 4 30 | |
| South African Mining Journal Syndicate | 19 16 | |
| G. E. Stechert & Co. | 109 32 | |
| Student's Book Dept. | 1,802 40 | |
| Victoriana Suarez | 209 40 | |
| Superintendent of Documents, Washington | 2 62 | |
| The Survey | 4 82 | |
| J. Terquem | 1,059 74 | |
| Thoms & Eron, Inc. | 45 64 | |
| Torrey Botanical Club | 9 08 | |
| Travelogue Bureau | 20 50 | |
| United Publishers of Canada | 3 50 | |
| University of Chicago, Dept. of Education | 12 25 | |
| University of Chicago Press | 38 37 | |
| H. W. Wilson Co. | 92 50 | |
| Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology | 78 61 | |
| G. M. Wrong | 3 00 | |
| Yale University Press | 153 30 | |
| Sundry small accounts (12) | 14 50 | |
| The Bursar, postage supplied | 133 00 | |
| The Librarian, disbursements: book deposits refunded, \$109.00; car tickets, cartage and sundries, \$18.18; to be accounted for in 1919-20, \$19.19—\$146.37; less charged to previous year, \$22.95 | 123 42 | |
| Allen Mfg. Co., laundry | 8 37 | |
| Art Metropole, supplies | 3 51 | |
| T. Eaton Co., hassocks and dusters | 26 25 | |
| Grand & Toy, supplies | 5 80 | |
| C. W. Mack, rubber stamps and repairs | 17 68 | |
| Remington Typewriter Co., typewriter keys | 4 50 | |
| Roberts & Son, frame | 6 75 | |
| United Typewriter Co., inspection and supplies | 27 50 | |
| University Press, binding, \$2,780.66; printing and stationery, \$119.76 | 2,900 42 | |
| Freight charges | 104 44 | |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$200.77; material, \$231.54 | 432 31 | |
| | <hr/> | \$10,870 03 |
| Less graduates' deposits, \$167.00; fines, \$118.05; re- placement of books lost, \$55.20; subscriptions to and sales of books, \$6.65; sundries, \$4.97 | 351 87 | |
| | <hr/> | \$10,518 16 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$12,288 87 |

8. *Gymnasium and Students' Union.*

(a) Maintenance of Building (temporary structure):

Caretaker's supplies (\$3.25):

Superintendent's Dept., material \$3 25

8. *Gymnasium and Students' Union.*—Continued.

| | |
|---|------------|
| Repairs and renewals (\$141.76): | |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$87.67; material, \$54.09 | 141 76 |
| | \$145 01 |
| Less sundry credits; cleaning | 42 96 |
| | \$102 05 |
| Caretaker, Geo. Hare, 6 months' part time at \$15.00 per month; 10 January to 30 June at \$500.00 per annum, \$237.50; bonus, \$90.00 | 417 50 |
| | \$519 55 |
| (b) Aid to Athletics: | |
| Grant to Athletic Association (\$800.00): | |
| University Athletic Association | \$800 00 |
| Gymnastic Appliances, etc. (\$22.40): | |
| Harold A. Wilson, water wings | 14 40 |
| Superintendent's Dept., material | 8 00 |
| Instruction in Swimming, including women students (\$1,000.00): | |
| G. H. Corsan, services as instructor | 1,000 00 |
| Physical Instruction to Women Students (\$1,591.95): | |
| Miss Ivy Coventry, instructress, \$1,000; bonus, \$100.. | 1,100 00 |
| Dr. Elizabeth Stewart, examiner | 200 00 |
| Miss J. L. Goodman, pianist's services | 122 25 |
| Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, piano hire | 44 00 |
| Women's Athletic Association, University College account: | |
| F. Hanmer, attendant at basket ball practices | 19 00 |
| Miss Marjorie Tennant, petty disbursements..... | 5 00 |
| Torontonensis, 1919, articles <i>re</i> athletic teams | 22 00 |
| University of Toronto Athletic Association, hockey privileges | 25 00 |
| Women's Undergraduate Association, expenses <i>re</i> autumn tea | 7 50 |
| Women's Athletic Association, Victoria College account: | |
| F. Hanmer, attendant at basket ball practices | 7 00 |
| Torontonensis, 1919, articles <i>re</i> athletic teams | 15 00 |
| Harold A. Wilson, hockey stockings | 25 20 |
| (c) Department of Military Studies (\$1,466.12): | |
| Canadian Officers Training Corps, instruction | 1,367 50 |
| D. M. Barton, assistant medical examiner | 32 00 |
| Office Specialty Mfg. Co., cabinet and cards | 10 17 |
| University Press, printing and stationery | 20 85 |
| Clerical Assistance: | |
| T. M. Mungovan, 47½ hours at 40c. per hour | 19 00 |
| J. M. Swan, 41½ hours at 40c. per hour | 16 60 |
| | \$4,880 47 |
| Less amount received from Dominion Government on account of instruction given | 1,057 00 |
| | \$3,823 47 |
| | \$4,343 02 |

9. *Convocation Hall.*

Heat and light (supplied from Central Power Plant):

Water (\$26.12).

| | |
|--|---------|
| City Treasurer | \$26 12 |
| Caretaker's supplies (\$87.62): | |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$1.67; material, \$37.95 .. | 39 62 |
| T. Eaton Co., electric cleaner | 48 00 |
| Cleaning (\$699.88): | |
| Canadian Cleaning Co., cleaning windows | 33 00 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour | 666 88 |

9. Convocation Hall.—Continued.

Repairs and renewals (\$1,260.45):

| | |
|---|--------|
| Johnson Temperature Regulating Co., overhauling system of heat regulation | 45 52 |
| A. Matthews, repairs to roof | 599 21 |
| G. Matthews, repairs to pump motor | 55 05 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$344.27; material, \$203.90. | 548 17 |

 \$2,061 57

Caretaker, S. J. Apted, 12 months to 30 June (with house, heat and light), \$600.00; bonus, \$60.00

660 00

 \$2,721 57

Less amount received from Societies, etc. (net)

332 08

 \$2,389 49

10. Grounds.

Labour, gravel, roadways, granolithic walks, flowers and shrubs (\$9,832.89):

| | |
|--|------------|
| Asphaltic Concrete Co. of Toronto, grading and making roadway | \$3,609 70 |
| Thos. Atkinson, straw | 15 94 |
| Brobst Forestry Co., moving trees | 26 63 |
| City Treasurer, water rates | 5 23 |
| Crescent Concrete Paving Co., granolithic and concrete walks, etc. | 322 35 |
| T. Eaton Co., horse clippers and blankets | 7 70 |
| J. H. McCabe, fodder | 106 20 |
| R. Robertson & Son, altering culvert | 164 45 |
| John Rydall, blacksmithing | 30 80 |
| Speight & Van Nostrand, taking levels | 170 00 |
| Steele, Briggs Seed Co., grass seed | 45 00 |
| W. H. Thomson, teaming | 158 10 |
| Toronto Produce Co., fodder | 9 60 |
| Petty items (5) | 6 69 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$5,002.52; material, \$318.89 | 5,321 41 |

 \$9,999 80

Less received from sale of wood, etc., \$21.40; repairs, \$4.64; cartage, 60c.; fines, \$48.00; keys, 50c.; plants, \$7.60; cleaning, \$8.65; barrels, \$75.52

166 91

 \$9,832 89

Foreman gardener, G. Trotter, 12 months to 30 June, \$875.00; bonus, \$85.00

960 00

Protective service (\$465.46):

| | |
|--|--------|
| Eco Clock Co., dials | 21 24 |
| House of Hobberlin, uniforms | 121 00 |
| International Business Machine Co., watchman's station slips | 3 90 |
| Muir Cap Co., caps | 9 00 |
| Freight charges | 11 84 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$140.33; material, \$158.15 | 298 48 |

Special Guards at Central Power Plant (\$29.34):

| | |
|---|-------|
| C. Williams, 16 nights at \$55.00 per month | 29 34 |
|---|-------|

 \$11,287 69

11. *Examinations.*

| NAME. | Remuneration as Examiner. | Expenses. | Presiding Examiner. | Attendant. | Total. |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|-----------|------------------------|------------|--------|
| | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| Aldous, J. E. P. | 20 00 | 4 00 | ..... | ..... | 24 00 |
| Alexander, W. J. | 35 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 35 50 |
| Allan, F. B. | 31 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 31 25 |
| Allan, J. C. | 21 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21 00 |
| Anderson, G. R. | 5 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 25 |
| Ardagh, E. G. R. | 5 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 50 |
| Arkley, L. M. | 5 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 25 |
| Atkinson, G. D. | 36 85 | 7 95 | ..... | ..... | 44 80 |
| Baker, A. W. | 33 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 33 50 |
| Ballard, W. H. .... | ..... | 4 00 | 5 00 | ..... | 9 00 |
| Banting, E. W. .... | ..... | ..... | 16 50 | ..... | 16 50 |
| Beatty, S. | 55 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 55 25 |
| Bell, Rev. W. .... | ..... | 2 25 | 2 00 | ..... | 4 25 |
| Bensley, B. A. | 5 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 50 |
| Bethune, C. J. S. | 5 75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 75 |
| Billings, J. H. | 5 50 | ..... | 6 00 | ..... | 11 50 |
| Bingham, G. A. | 45 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 45 00 |
| Bluethner, W. | 21 00 | 5 10 | ..... | ..... | 26 10 |
| Boswell, M. C. | 10 75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 75 |
| Boyd, Geoffrey | 5 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 00 |
| Brebner, John .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 00 | 9 00 |
| Brebner, Miss M. .... | ..... | ..... | 15 00 | 3 75 | 18 75 |
| Brebner, W. B. .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 50 | 14 50 |
| Brett, G. S. | 11 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 00 |
| Brodey, A. | 40 75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 75 |
| Broome, E. | 15 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 00 |
| Brown, A. Grant | 7 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 25 |
| Brown, Miss Evelyn .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 50 | 10 50 |
| Brown, Rev. Geo. A. .... | ..... | 2 25 | 2 00 | ..... | 4 25 |
| Brown, W. T. | 5 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 25 |
| Buchanan, M. A. | 11 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 00 |
| Burt, A. W. .... | ..... | 2 15 | 2 00 | ..... | 4 15 |
| Burt-Gerrans, J. T. .... | ..... | ..... | 6 00 | ..... | 6 00 |
| Burton, E. F. | 41 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 41 25 |
| Caesar, L. | 5 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 25 |
| Caley, D. R. | 14 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 00 |
| Cameron, I. H. | 68 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 68 25 |
| Cameron, M. H. V. | 50 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50 00 |
| Carr, H. | 5 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 50 |
| Carruthers, A. | 5 75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 75 |
| Clarke, C. K. | 47 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 47 25 |
| Clarkson, F. A. | 55 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 55 00 |
| Clawson, W. H. .... | ..... | ..... | 57 50 | ..... | 57 50 |
| Clemens, W. A. | 15 50 | ..... | 52 50 | ..... | 68 00 |
| Clute, A. R. | 13 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 25 |
| Cochrane, C. N. .... | ..... | ..... | 22 50 | ..... | 22 50 |
| Coombs, F. E. .... | ..... | ..... | 45 00 | ..... | 45 00 |
| Cornish, G. A. .... | ..... | ..... | 40 00 | ..... | 40 00 |
| Cosgrave, F. H. | 16 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 00 |
| Cowan, D. .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 00 | 10 00 |
| Crawford, H. J. | 16 75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 75 |
| Crawford, J. T. .... | ..... | ..... | 35 00 | ..... | 35 00 |
| Creelman, Louise .... | ..... | ..... | 62 50 | ..... | 62 50 |
| Crerar, S. R. .... | ..... | ..... | 4 50 | ..... | 4 50 |
| Crow, J. W. | 5 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 50 |
| Cudmore, S. A. | 12 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 50 |
| Currelly, C. T. | 5 75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 75 |
| Dale, E. A. | 9 25 | ..... | 25 00 | ..... | 34 25 |

11. *Examinations.*—Continued.

| NAME. | Remuneration as Examiner. | Expenses. | Presiding Examiner. | Attendant. | Total. |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------|------------------------|------------|--------|
| | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| Dearle, R. C. .... | ..... | ..... | 40 00 | ..... | 40 00 |
| Dearness, John ..... | ..... | 4 00 | 5 00 | ..... | 9 00 |
| De Beaumont, V. | 13 00 | ..... | 25 00 | ..... | 38 00 |
| Defries, R. D. | 5 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 50 |
| De Lury, A. T. | 13 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 00 |
| Detweiler, H. K. | 9 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 00 |
| De Witt, N. W. | 24 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24 50 |
| Duff, D. | 5 25 | ..... | 50 00 | ..... | 55 25 |
| Dyer, F. C. .... | ..... | ..... | 4 50 | ..... | 4 50 |
| Edgar, Pelham | 5 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 25 |
| Elliott, Dr. J. H. | 45 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 45 00 |
| Erb, I. H. .... | ..... | ..... | 7 50 | ..... | 7 50 |
| Evans, G. A. | 19 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19 50 |
| Fairclough, W. E. | 28 40 | 4 60 | ..... | ..... | 33 00 |
| Fairly, B. | 5 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 25 |
| Faull, J. H. | 25 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25 50 |
| Ferguson, W. C. .... | ..... | ..... | 10 00 | ..... | 10 00 |
| Ferguson, W. S. | 5 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 25 |
| Ford, H. E. | 5 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 50 |
| Forsyth, W. O. | 103 10 | 200 00 | ..... | ..... | 303 10 |
| Franklin, H. J. .... | ..... | ..... | 4 50 | ..... | 4 50 |
| Frawley, N. D. | 45 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 45 00 |
| Fricker, A. H. | 27 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27 50 |
| Fulmer, H. L. | 21 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21 00 |
| Funnell, W. S. | 23 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23 00 |
| Gaby, R. E. | 50 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50 00 |
| Gallagher, W. J. .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 50 | 7 50 |
| Gallie, J. G. | 10 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 50 |
| Gibson, A. L. | 16 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 00 |
| Graham, R. R. | 20 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 50 |
| Graham, W. R. | 20 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 00 |
| Grange, E. A. A. | 7 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 00 |
| Green, L. A. .... | ..... | 34 | 4 00 | ..... | 4 34 |
| Greenaway, C. R. .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 00 | 10 00 |
| Guest, W. S. | 5 25 | ..... | 4 50 | ..... | 9 75 |
| Ham, A. | 46 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 46 00 |
| Harcourt, R. | 17 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17 25 |
| Harrison, H. | 45 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 45 00 |
| Harrison, J. W. F. | 37 45 | 20 85 | ..... | ..... | 58 30 |
| Heebner, C. F. | 39 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 39 00 |
| Hendrick, A. C. | 45 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 45 00 |
| Hewlett, W. H. | 10 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 00 |
| Holt, G. E. | 6 25 | ..... | 22 50 | ..... | 28 75 |
| Hooke, S. H. | 16 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 50 |
| Howitt, J. E. | 42 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 42 25 |
| Howland, G. W. | 50 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50 00 |
| Howson, J. H. .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21 25 | 21 25 |
| Hume, J. G. | 5 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 25 |
| Hunter, A. | 26 75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26 75 |
| Hunter, Miss G. H. .... | ..... | ..... | 17 00 | ..... | 17 00 |
| Hutchison, H. S. | 50 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50 00 |
| Hutton, M. | 11 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 00 |
| Irwin, J. A. .... | ..... | ..... | 39 00 | ..... | 39 00 |
| Iveson, W. L. | 16 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 50 |
| Jackman, W. T. | 17 00 | ..... | 30 00 | ..... | 47 00 |
| Jeanneret, F. C. A. | 29 25 | ..... | 45 00 | ..... | 74 25 |
| Johnson, Miss A. .... | ..... | 7 00 | 23 00 | ..... | 30 00 |
| Johnston, Miss D. M. .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 50 | 10 50 |

11. *Examinations.*—Continued.

| NAME. | Remuneration as Examiner. | Expenses. | Presiding Examiner. | Attendant. | Total. |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|-----------|------------------------|------------|--------|
| | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| Jones, D. H. | 26 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26 25 |
| Jones, G. M. .... | ..... | ..... | 17 00 | ..... | 17 00 |
| Jordan, A. D. | 10 00 | 5 50 | ..... | ..... | 15 50 |
| Kemp, H. R. .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 50 | 7 50 |
| Kennedy, W. P. M. | 50 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50 25 |
| Keys, Miss E. .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 00 | 12 00 |
| Kihl, V. | 34 50 | 8 25 | ..... | ..... | 42 75 |
| Kilborn, L. G. | 17 00 | ..... | 4 50 | ..... | 21 50 |
| King, J. T. .... | ..... | ..... | 3 00 | ..... | 3 00 |
| Kinnear, J. A. | 90 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 90 00 |
| Kittredge, R. E. L. .... | ..... | ..... | 20 00 | ..... | 20 00 |
| Laing, Miss J. C. .... | ..... | ..... | 4 50 | ..... | 4 50 |
| Lane, W. B. | 5 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 50 |
| Lang, A. E. | 4 38 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 38 |
| Lang, R. S. .... | ..... | ..... | 12 50 | ..... | 12 50 |
| Langford, A. L. | 5 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 50 |
| Le Drew, H. H. | 11 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 25 |
| Lefroy, A. H. F. | 10 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 00 |
| Lewis, V. G. .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17 50 | 17 50 |
| Lobb, Madeline | 8 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 25 |
| Loudon, J. D. | 45 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 45 00 |
| Loudon, W. J. | 3 42 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 42 |
| Lund, T. H. | 5 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 50 |
| Margison, O. .... | ..... | ..... | 7 50 | ..... | 7 50 |
| Marlow, F. W. | 45 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 45 00 |
| Marshall, C. E. | 11 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 00 |
| Martin, J. H. .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 50 | 1 50 |
| Martin, Thomas | 50 00 | 31 00 | ..... | ..... | 81 00 |
| Mavor, J. | 5 75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 75 |
| Mayberry, C. A. .... | ..... | 2 00 | 2 00 | ..... | 4 00 |
| Meador, F. D. | 10 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 50 |
| Nelson, J. W. .... | ..... | ..... | 13 50 | ..... | 13 50 |
| Mickle, G. R. | 10 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 00 |
| Moffatt, R. C. | 21 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21 00 |
| Moorhead, A. S. | 45 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 45 00 |
| Mouré, F. A. | 18 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 00 |
| Muckle, J. T. | 30 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 25 |
| Murray, R. W. .... | ..... | ..... | 55 00 | ..... | 55 00 |
| MacBeth, R. G. .... | ..... | 2 00 | 2 00 | ..... | 4 00 |
| MacCallum, J. M. | 45 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 45 00 |
| MacIver, R. M. | 10 75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 75 |
| Mackenzie, J. J. | 14 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 25 |
| Mackenzie, M. A. | 6 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 50 |
| MacLennan, D. N. | 45 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 45 00 |
| Macleod, J. J. R. | 6 75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 75 |
| McCoy, Rev. J. .... | ..... | 2 00 | 2 00 | ..... | 4 00 |
| McCulloch, E. A. | 7 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 00 |
| McFarlane, Miss J. | 5 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 25 |
| McGillivray, A. | 23 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23 00 |
| McGillivray, C. D. | 7 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 00 |
| McGillivray, D. | 45 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 45 00 |
| McIlwraith, K. C. | 45 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 45 00 |
| McKellar, H. S. | 14 50 | ..... | 92 50 | ..... | 107 00 |
| McLaughlin, J. F. | 10 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 50 |
| McMurrich, J. P. | 16 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 50 |
| McPhedran, A. | 24 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24 50 |
| McPhedran, A. G. | 45 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 45 00 |
| McPhedran, W. F. | 105 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 105 00 |

11. *Examinations.*—Continued.

| NAME. | Remuneration as Examiner. | Expenses. | Presiding Examiner. | Attendant. | Total. |
|--|------------------------------|-----------|------------------------|------------|--------|
| | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| Neilson, J. A. | 5 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 50 |
| Oille, J. A. | 50 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50 00 |
| Oliver, M. J. | 38 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 38 00 |
| Owen, E. F. | 5 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 50 |
| Palmer, E. F. | 5 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 50 |
| Parkin, J. H. | 6 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 00 |
| Parks, W. A. | 12 88 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 88 |
| Patterson, Miss A. W. .... | ..... | 1 22 | ..... | ..... | 1 22 |
| Patterson, J. A. .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 41 25 | 41 25 |
| Piersol, W. H. | 8 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 25 |
| Porritt, G. H. | 19 50 | 10 55 | ..... | ..... | 30 05 |
| Pounder, I. R. | 52 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 52 50 |
| Powell, F. G. | 21 75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21 75 |
| Powell, N. A. | 29 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29 00 |
| Pratt, E. J. .... | ..... | 4 00 | ..... | ..... | 4 00 |
| Primrose, A. | 50 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50 00 |
| Pringle, J. N. | 28 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28 00 |
| Reid, Miss M. E. .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 25 | 16 25 |
| Reid, Miss M. G. | 7 25 | ..... | 45 00 | ..... | 52 25 |
| Richardson, W. L. C. .... | ..... | ..... | 42 00 | ..... | 42 00 |
| Ritchie, C. F. | 13 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 25 |
| Robertson, T. Brailsford | 9 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 25 |
| Robertson, W. J. .... | ..... | 2 00 | 2 00 | ..... | 4 00 |
| Robinson, T. R. | 16 00 | ..... | 30 00 | ..... | 46 00 |
| Rosebrugh, T. R. | 5 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 25 |
| Ross, G. W. | 16 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 25 |
| Ross, R. A. | 20 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 00 |
| Roxburgh, Rev. F. D. .... | ..... | 2 00 | 2 00 | ..... | 4 00 |
| Royal College of Dental Surgeons | 592 50 | 80 00 | 10 50 | ..... | 683 00 |
| Royce, G. | 45 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 45 00 |
| Ryerson, E. S. | 45 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 45 00 |
| Sackville, J. P. | 38 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 38 00 |
| Sandiford, P. .... | ..... | ..... | 5 00 | ..... | 5 00 |
| Satterly, J. | 21 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21 25 |
| Saunders, D. W. | 7 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 00 |
| Scarrow, A. N. .... | ..... | ..... | 22 50 | ..... | 22 50 |
| Scott, P. L. | 19 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19 50 |
| Sexton, J. H. .... | ..... | 2 00 | 2 00 | ..... | 4 00 |
| Shaver, F. D. | 7 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 00 |
| Shaw, J. E. | 15 75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 75 |
| Shenstone, N. S. | 45 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 45 00 |
| Simpson, H. C. | 14 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 50 |
| Sinclair, Mrs. Muriel .... | ..... | ..... | 20 00 | ..... | 20 00 |
| Sissons, C. B. | 5 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 25 |
| Skene, J. B. .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 00 | 40 00 |
| Smith, E. G. .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 33 75 | 33 75 |
| Smith, W. G. .... | ..... | ..... | 99 00 | ..... | 99 00 |
| Smither, W. J. .... | ..... | ..... | 39 00 | ..... | 39 00 |
| Squirrell, W. J. | 15 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 00 |
| Stevenson, O. J. | 11 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 25 |
| Tait, M. D. C. .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 25 | 16 25 |
| Tattersall, R. | 20 00 | 36 05 | ..... | ..... | 56 05 |
| Taylor, W. R. | 33 75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 33 75 |
| Temple, C. A. | 7 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 00 |
| Thomson, A. P. .... | ..... | ..... | 3 00 | ..... | 3 00 |
| Thomson, R. B. | 19 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19 13 |
| Thompson, Miss D. A. .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 25 | 30 25 |

11. *Examinations.*—Continued.

| NAME. | Remuneration as Examiner. | Expenses. | Presiding Examiner. | Attendant. | Total. |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------|------------------------|------------|----------|
| | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| Tier, Wm. .... | ..... | 2 14 | 6 00 | ..... | 8 14 |
| Tomlinson, A. H. | 5 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 50 |
| Toole, W. | 38 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 38 00 |
| Tracy, F. | 5 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 25 |
| Traill, J. J. .... | ..... | ..... | 3 00 | ..... | 3 00 |
| Tye, W. F. | 20 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 00 |
| Unwin, G. H. | 22 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22 50 |
| Uren, J. F. | 45 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 45 00 |
| Vogt, A. S. | 11 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 25 |
| Waddington, Miss M. M. | 5 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 50 |
| Walker, A. C. | 7 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 00 |
| Walker, A. H. | 5 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 50 |
| Walker, E. M. | 2 63 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 63 |
| Walker, T. L. | 7 63 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 63 |
| Wallace, S. A. .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 25 | 11 25 |
| Watson, B. P. | 73 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 73 25 |
| Watson, F. E. .... | ..... | ..... | 25 50 | ..... | 25 50 |
| Watson, W. V. | 23 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23 25 |
| Watt, J. C. .... | ..... | ..... | 49 00 | ..... | 49 00 |
| Wells, P. | 25 15 | 8 55 | ..... | ..... | 33 70 |
| Wesley, R. W. | 45 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 45 00 |
| Will, J. S. | 6 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 20 |
| Willan, H. | 45 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 45 50 |
| Wilson, G. E. | 50 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50 00 |
| Wishart, D. J. G. | 50 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50 00 |
| Woodcock, J. N. | 28 25 | ..... | 25 00 | ..... | 53 25 |
| Woodhead, W. D. | 26 50 | ..... | 72 00 | ..... | 98 50 |
| Wookey, Miss G. E. | 6 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 25 |
| Wright, A. B. | 45 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 45 00 |
| Wright, C. H. C. | 5 75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 75 |
| Wrong, G. M. | 1 83 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 83 |
| Wrong, Miss M. | 21 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21 25 |
| Young, A. H. | 1 83 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 83 |
| Young, G. S. | 60 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 60 00 |
| Zavitz, C. A. | 10 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 00 |
| Zimmer, A. R. .... | ..... | ..... | 7 50 | ..... | 7 50 |
| | 5,026 13 | 463 75 | 1,476 50 | 324 50 | 7,290 88 |

11. *Examinations.*—Continued.

Apportionment.

| | Remuneration as Examiner. | Expenses. | Presiding Examiner. | Attendant. | Total. |
|--|------------------------------|-----------|------------------------|------------|----------|
| | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| Arts | 863 68 | ..... | 463 50 | 142 25 | 1,469 43 |
| Medicine | 2,036 50 | ..... | 111 00 | 38 25 | 2,185 75 |
| Engineering and Applied Science | 222 50 | ..... | 153 00 | ..... | 375 50 |
| Education ..... | ..... | ..... | 209 50 | 53 25 | 262 75 |
| Forestry ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Law | 26 50 | ..... | 5 00 | ..... | 31 50 |
| Dentistry | 592 50 | 80 00 | 10 50 | ..... | 683 00 |
| Pharmacy | 97 50 | 10 55 | 25 00 | 13 75 | 146 80 |
| Music | 559 70 | 369 20 | 78 00 | ..... | 1,006 90 |
| Agriculture | 474 50 | ..... | 57 50 | ..... | 532 00 |
| Veterinary Science | 152 75 | ..... | 42 50 | 17 50 | 212 75 |
| Junior Matriculation ..... | ..... | 4 00 | 321 00 | 59 50 | 384 50 |
| | 5,026 13 | 463 75 | 1,476 50 | 324 50 | 7,290 88 |

| | | |
|--|------------|-------------|
| Remuneration to Examiners (as detailed above) | \$5,026 13 | |
| Presiding and Attendance (as detailed above) | 1,801 00 | |
| Examination supplies and sundries, including incidental ex- penses of Examiners (\$1,314.95): | | |
| Examiners' Expenses (as detailed above) | 463 75 | |
| University Press, examination books, stationery and sup- plies | 642 45 | |
| Filling in diplomas: | | |
| R. M. Williams, \$60.95; Miss E. E. Shaw, \$14.72 | 75 67 | |
| Rent of rooms and pianos at various centres: | | |
| W. H. Ballard | \$4 00 | |
| Miss A. Fansher | 3 00 | |
| Mrs. J. E. Hollingshed | 5 00 | |
| Rev. A. L. Howard | 5 00 | |
| F. S. McCall | 10 00 | |
| Nordheimer Piano and Music Co | 15 00 | |
| Miss L. Platt | 2 50 | |
| W. J. Robertson | 3 00 | |
| W. H. Roxburgh | 1 00 | |
| | 48 50 | |
| Revising lists and determining awards <i>re</i> scholarship Examinations: | | |
| W. J. Alexander, \$4.60; Jas. Brebner, \$10.65..... | 15 25 | |
| Supplies for Pharmacy Examinations: | | |
| C. F. Heebner | 48 31 | |
| Cartage, etc.: | | |
| M. Rawlinson, cartage | \$1 00 | |
| City Storage Co., collecting examination papers, etc. | 3 35 | |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour | 16 67 | |
| | 21 02 | |
| Printing Examination Papers and Class Lists (\$2,435 50): | | |
| University Press | 2,435 50 | |
| | | \$10,577 58 |

12. *Convocation Expenses.*

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|------------|
| Geo. Coles, catering | \$800 00 | |
| Harcourt & Sons, hoods | 180 00 | |
| Royal Grenadiers Band, services | 66 00 | |
| University Press, printing | 142 60 | |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour | 30 55 | |
| Constable | 2 00 | |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$1,221 15 |

13. *Receptions to Societies and University Visitors.**Expenses *re* sundry public lectures:

| | | |
|---|---------|----------|
| By Prof. F. Baldensperger (\$91.10): | | |
| Honorarium | \$75 00 | |
| J. Wicksey, attendant | 5 00 | |
| King Edward Hotel, accommodation | 11 10 | |
| By Lord Charnwood (\$55.55): | | |
| Honorarium | 50 00 | |
| York Club, meals | 5 55 | |
| By Prof. Maurice de Wulf (\$204.00): | | |
| Honorarium | 200 00 | |
| Attendants at \$2.00 each: | | |
| S. J. Apted; Nellie Coope | 4 00 | |
| By Prof. G. C. Sellery (\$75.00): | | |
| Honorarium | 75 00 | |
| By M. Van der Linde (\$50.00): | | |
| Honorarium | 50 00 | |
| British Educational delegation (\$288.08): | | |
| King Edward Hotel, accommodation | 140 55 | |
| York Club, accommodation and dinner | 113 53 | |
| Townsend's Livery, autos | 34 00 | |
| Geo. Coles, catering at reception to Ontario Educational Association | 40 00 | |
| University Schools, reception to parents, Prof. H. J. Crawford, disbursements | 76 33 | |
| University of Toronto Faculty Union, dinners for returned men | 87 00 | |
| J. Wicksey, attendant at lecture by M. Guglielmotti | 1 00 | |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$968 06 |

14. *Telephones.*

| | | |
|--|------------|------------|
| Bell Telephone Co., telephone service to 30 June, 1919 | \$2,630 69 | |
| Less receipts from sub-services | \$344 00 | |
| And from slot machines | 38 23 | |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | 382 23 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$2,248 46 |
| Switchboard operators (\$947 13): | | |
| Miss E. Fox, 52½ weeks at \$15.00 per week, \$787.50; bonus, \$75.00 | 862 50 | |
| Miss M. Johnson, relieving | 22 00 | |
| Miss B. Tipping, relieving | 12 63 | |
| Miss White, relieving | 50 00 | |
| Automatic Switchboard (\$2,000.00): | | |
| Automatic Electric Co., switchboard | 2,000 00 | |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$5,195 59 |

15. *Insurance.*

Premiums on General Schedule (three years):

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Aetna Insurance Co. | \$930 00 | |
| Less rebate on cancelled policy | 100 06 | |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$829 94 |
| Alliance Assurance Co. | 930 00 | |
| Atlas Assurance Co. | 930 00 | |

15. *Insurance.*—Continued.

| | | |
|---|--------|-------------|
| British America Assurance Co. | 930 00 | |
| Guardian Assurance Co. | 930 00 | |
| Hartford Fire Insurance Co. | 930 00 | |
| Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Co. | 930 00 | |
| London Assurance Corporation | 930 00 | |
| London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Co. | 930 00 | |
| North British & Mercantile Insurance Co. | 930 00 | |
| Less rebate on cancelled policy | 121 65 | |
| | | 808 35 |
| Northern Assurance Co. | 930 00 | |
| Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co. | 930 00 | |
| Phoenix Assurance Co. of London | 930 00 | |
| Queen City Fire Insurance Co. | 930 00 | |
| Royal Insurance Co. | 930 00 | |
| Scottish Union & National Insurance Co. | 930 00 | |
| Sun Insurance Office | 930 00 | |
| Western Assurance Co. | 930 00 | |
| Commercial Union Assurance Co. | 775 00 | |
| Continental Insurance Co. | 775 00 | |
| Home Insurance Co. | 775 00 | |
| Yorkshire Insurance Co. | 775 00 | |
| Caledonian Insurance Co. | 620 00 | |
| Phoenix Insurance Co. of Hartford | 620 00 | |
| Queen Insurance Co. | 620 00 | |
| Union Assurance Society | 620 00 | |
| Quebec Fire Assurance Co. | 581 25 | |
| Law Union & Rock Insurance Co. | 426 25 | |
| Mercantile Fire Insurance Co. | 387 50 | |
| Perth Mutual Fire Insurance Co. | 387 50 | |
| General Fire Assurance Corporation | 310 00 | |
| Insurance Co. of North America | 310 00 | |
| British Crown Assurance Corporation | 310 00 | |
| Royal Exchange Assurance | 310 00 | |
| London Mutual Fire Insurance Co. | 116 25 | |
| Waterloo Mutual Fire Insurance Co. | 116 25 | |
| Boiler Inspection & Insurance Co. | 578 50 | |
| | | \$25,931 79 |
| One-third of above amount charged to revenue, 1918-19 (balance carried forward) | | \$8,643 93 |
| Casual Premiums, etc.: | | |
| University's portion of premium on policies taken over from A. H. Campbell Estate (100 Queen's Park) | 120 00 | |
| Hydro-Electric Power Commission, electrical inspection.. | 50 00 | |
| | | \$8,813 93 |
| Less amount received from Invalided Soldiers' Commission for Insurance premium on Temporary Gymnasium Building | 128 00 | |
| | | \$8,685 93 |

16. *Advertising Expenses.*

General Advertising (\$862.28):

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Acta Victoriana | \$20 00 |
| Canadian Engineer | 50 00 |
| Canadian Forestry Association | 15 70 |
| Canadian Medical Association | 48 48 |
| Canadian Mining Journal | 45 00 |
| Catholic Register | 15 00 |
| Copp, Clark Co. | 15 00 |
| Heaton's Agency | 56 00 |
| Public Health Journal | 30 00 |
| Society of American Foresters | 18 44 |
| St. Andrew's College Review | 15 00 |
| St. Michael's College Year Book | 20 00 |

16. *Advertising Expenses.*—Continued.

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|------------|
| The "Rebel" | 20 00 | |
| The "School" | 50 00 | |
| The "Varsity" | 75 00 | |
| Torontonensis, 1919 | 60 00 | |
| Trinity University Review | 20 00 | |
| University Magazine, Montreal | 72 00 | |
| University Monthly | 200 00 | |
| University Y.M.C.A. Handbook | 10 00 | |
| Upper Canada College Times | 6 66 | |
| Sundry announcements (\$164.79): | | |
| Evening Telegram | 29 53 | |
| Globe Printing Co. | 39 68 | |
| Mail and Empire | 31 66 | |
| News Publishing Co. | 19 95 | |
| Toronto Daily Star | 17 21 | |
| World Newspaper Co. | 26 76 | |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$1,027 07 |

17. *Aid to Publications and Societies.*

| | | |
|---|----------|----------|
| Astronomical Journal | \$100 00 | |
| Conference of Canadian Universities | 50 00 | |
| School of Oriental Research | 100 00 | |
| University Engineering Society | 150 00 | |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$400 00 |

18. *University Studies.*

| | | |
|--|------------|------------|
| H. H. Langton, remuneration as General Editor, 12 months to 30 June | \$200 00 | |
| Printing, binding and other expenses (\$1,733.11): | | |
| Miss H. Fairbairn, typing copy | 10 35 | |
| W. P. M. Kennedy, books | 1 75 | |
| University Press, printing and binding | 1,619 46 | |
| Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, subscription | 1 55 | |
| W. S. Wallace, editorial work | 100 00 | |
| Reprints (\$155.52): | | |
| Association for Study of the Internal Secretions | 21 35 | |
| Mortimer Co. | 52 00 | |
| C. V. Mosby Medical Book & Publishing Co. | 46 68 | |
| Williams, Wilkins Co. | 35 49 | |
| Contributors (\$170.00): | | |
| J. Murray Clark | 2 00 | |
| E. Cruikshank | 2 00 | |
| S. A. Cudmore | 5 00 | |
| C. E. Fryer | 9 00 | |
| W. L. Grant | 1 00 | |
| A. F. Hunter | 7 00 | |
| Judge Howay | 22 00 | |
| F. Jackman | 8 00 | |
| W. P. M. Kennedy | 18 00 | |
| H. H. Langton | 5 00 | |
| Chester Martin | 5 00 | |
| A. McMechan | 8 00 | |
| A. B. Munro | 2 00 | |
| Justice W. R. Riddell | 2 00 | |
| W. S. Wallace | 66 00 | |
| R. Hodder Williams | 8 00 | |
| | | <hr/> |
| | \$2,258 63 | |
| Less credited from Dr. F. C. Stephenson (\$300.00) and amount charged to Trust Funds Account (\$170.00)... | 470 00 | |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$1,788 63 |

19. *Law Costs.*

| | | |
|--|----------|----------|
| John A. Paterson, K.C., taxed costs as solicitor to the University | \$240 93 | \$240 93 |
|--|----------|----------|

20. *Travelling Expenses.*

Travelling expenses of the President and Academic Staff (\$960.65):

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| R. W. Angus | \$6 10 |
| E. G. R. Ardagh | 58 90 |
| C. K. Clarke | 55 51 |
| H. J. Crawford | 24 20 |
| Miss N. C. Cullis | 40 00 |
| Sir Robert Falconer | 452 15 |
| D. J. Gibb Wishart | 80 50 |
| P. Gillespie | 22 65 |
| Miss Hannah Hill | 8 03 |
| Miss A. C. McGregor | 108 12 |
| J. J. R. Macleod | 45 55 |
| R. M. McIver | 58 94 |

Travelling expenses of the Board of Governors and the Senate (\$160.00):

Board of Governors:

| | |
|------------------------------|-------|
| Judge C. G. Snider | 35 00 |
|------------------------------|-------|

Members of the Senate:

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| E. M. Baker | 13 65 |
| W. M. Burt | 3 85 |
| Jas. Chisholm | 2 40 |
| J. H. Coyne | 15 30 |
| Wm. Dale | 36 15 |
| W. N. Ponton | 6 55 |
| T. G. Raynor | 47 10 |

\$1,120 6521. *Senate Elections.*

Preparing register of graduates (\$1,205.23):

Clerical assistance:

| | |
|---|----------|
| Miss E. A. Hargreaves, 26 weeks at \$15.00 per week .. | \$390 00 |
| Office Specialty Mfg. Co., filing cases, cards, etc. | 756 23 |
| Office of Ontario Registrar, Under Military Service Act., folders | 59 00 |

\$1,205 2322. *Roll of Service.*

Prof. G. Oswald Smith, remuneration as editor, 12 months to 30 June

\$500 00

Clerical assistance (\$851.60):

| | |
|---|--------|
| Miss A. MacGillivray, 12 months to 30 June | 700 00 |
| Miss Ada Irwin, 1 month at \$55.00; 62 hours at 35c. | 76 70 |
| Miss J. Mearns, 179 hours at 35c. | 74 90 |

Office supplies, postage, printing and incidentals (\$1,534.20):

| | |
|--|----------|
| The Bursar, postage supplied | 250 00 |
| Grand & Toy, steel signals | 12 50 |
| Office Specialty Mfg. Co., cases and folders | 26 62 |
| Prof. G. Oswald Smith, newspapers, \$18.00; travelling expenses, \$12.00 | 30 00 |
| Robert M. Williams, lettering tablets | 39 45 |
| University Press, printing and stationery | 1,154 30 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$8.60; material, \$10.75 | 19 35 |

Sundry newspaper announcements:

| | |
|----------------------------|------|
| Globe Printing Co. | 1 00 |
| Mail and Empire | 98 |

Memorial Board (\$747.82):

| | |
|--|--------|
| McCormack & Carroll, carving and decorating | 200 00 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$352.90; material, \$194.92.. | 547 82 |

\$3,633 62

23. Alumni Association.

| | | |
|---|------------|--------------|
| W. N. MacQueen, remuneration as organizing secretary, 15 September to 30 June at \$2,000.00 per annum | \$1,583 33 | |
| Office and travelling expenses (\$2,000.00): | | |
| W. N. MacQueen, travelling expenses | 106 10 | |
| Treasurer, Alumni Association, towards clerical and office expenses | 1,849 04 | |
| Attendance at meetings <i>re</i> War Memorial: | | |
| S. J. Apted | \$2 00 | |
| J. Laballister | 20 00 | |
| A. H. Worsley | 3 00 | |
| | | 25 00 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$7.36; material, \$12.50... | 19 86 | |
| Deficit on University Monthly (\$1,180.25): | | |
| Treasurer, Alumni Association, amount of deficit as claimed | 1,180 25 | |
| | | \$4,763 58 |
| | | \$156,807 40 |

II. FACULTY OF ARTS.

24. Salaries.

(1) Departments in University of Toronto (\$210,953.67).

Mathematics.

| | | |
|--|------------|-------------|
| Professors, each 12 mos. to 30th June: | | |
| A. Baker (also Dean of the Faculty), \$4,000; bonus, \$400 (resigned) | \$4,400 00 | |
| A. T. DeLury, \$3,800; bonus, \$380 | 4,180 00 | |
| M. A. Mackenzie, \$3,600; bonus, \$350 | 3,950 00 | |
| J. C. Fields, \$3,600; bonus, \$350 | 3,950 00 | |
| S. Beatty, Assistant Professor, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$2,400; bonus, \$230 (also paid \$500 for Special Courses, Returned Soldiers) | 2,630 00 | |
| I. R. Pounder, Lecturer (Sessional), \$1,700; bonus, \$160 (paid also \$500 for Special Courses) | 1,860 00 | |
| B. Sadowski, Fellow (Sessional) | 500 00 | |
| | | \$21,470 00 |

Mechanics.

| | | |
|--|------------|------------|
| W. J. Loudon, Professor, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$3,800; bonus, \$380 | \$4,180 00 | |
| | | \$4,180 00 |

Physics.

| | | |
|--|------------|--|
| J. C. McLennan, Professor, at \$4,000 (war service, half pay to 30 April, full pay thereafter) | \$2,333 34 | |
| E. F. Burton, Associate Professor, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$2,900; bonus, \$280 (paid also \$200 for Special Courses) | 3,180 00 | |
| Assistant Professors, each 12 mos. to 30 June: | | |
| L. Gilchrist, at \$2,300 (war service, half pay) | 1,150 00 | |
| J. Satterly, \$2,300, Assistant Director of Undergraduates Laboratory, \$500; bonus, \$270 | 3,070 00 | |
| H. A. McTaggart, Lecturer (Sessional), at \$1,900 (war service, half pay) | 950 00 | |
| H. F. Dawes, Temporary Lecturer (Sessional) | 650 00 | |
| R. C. Dearle, Demonstrator (Sessional) | 1,350 00 | |
| Assistant Demonstrators (Sessional): | | |
| Miss A. W. Foster (paid also \$75 for Special Courses) .. | 750 00 | |
| Miss E. L. Bishop (paid also \$75 for Special Courses) .. | 700 00 | |
| Miss F. M. Quinlan | 700 00 | |
| S. McLean | 600 00 | |
| Miss H. C. Millar | 600 00 | |

24. Salaries.—Continued.

| | | |
|--|----------|-------------|
| E. R. I. Pratt | 600 00 | |
| J. C. Thompson | 600 00 | |
| J. F. Twiss (Easter Term) | 500 00 | |
| Class Assistants (Sessional): | | |
| Miss H. I. Eadie | 100 00 | |
| Miss I. B. Giles | 100 00 | |
| Miss M. I. Mackey | 100 00 | |
| Miss M. E. Lowrey, Stenographer (Sessional) | 618 75 | |
| Mechanicians, each 12 mos. to 30 June: | | |
| T. S. Plaskett, \$1,350; bonus, \$135 | 1,485 00 | |
| J. R. Dowdell, Assistant, \$900; bonus, \$90 | 990 00 | |
| R. Bletcher, Assistant, 40 weeks, 4 days at \$8.00 per week | 326 34 | |
| F. D. Mezen, Glass-blower, service at \$1.20 per hour..... | 263 40 | |
| P. Blackman, Lecturer and Laboratory Assistant (Sessional) at \$1,000 (war service, part pay) | 100 00 | |
| | | \$21,816 83 |

Astro-Physics.

| | | |
|---|------------|------------|
| C. A. Chant, Professor, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$3,300; bonus, \$320 | \$3,620 00 | |
| J. P. Henderson, Assistant (Sessional) | 500 00 | |
| Class Assistants (Sessional): | | |
| F. L. Blake | 100 00 | |
| F. B. Keachie | 50 00 | |
| W. W. Shaver | 50 00 | |
| | | \$4,320 00 |

Geology.

| | | |
|---|------------|-------------|
| Professors, each 12 mos. to 30 June: | | |
| A. P. Coleman, \$4,000; bonus, \$400 | \$4,400 00 | |
| W. A. Parks, Palaeontology, \$3,500; bonus, \$340 | 3,840 00 | |
| A. McLean, Lecturer (Sessional), \$2,000; bonus, \$200 (paid also \$250 for Special Courses) | 2,200 00 | |
| J. Rickett, Laboratory Attendant, 7 mos., 2½ days | 425 00 | |
| | | \$10,865 00 |

Mineralogy.

| | | |
|--|------------|-------------|
| T. L. Walker, Professor, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$3,800; bonus, \$380 | \$4,180 00 | |
| A. L. Parsons, Assistant Professor, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$2,500; bonus, \$250 | 2,750 00 | |
| Ellis Thomson, Lecturer (Sessional), \$1,600; bonus, \$150 | 1,750 00 | |
| Mme. V. R. Ledoux, stipend of the late Auguste Ledoux, paid to widow as compassionate allowance | 900 00 | |
| Laboratory Attendants (Sessional): | | |
| Wm. Allingham, war service, part payment, October to February, \$50; 13 February to 30 April at \$60, \$155.. | 205 00 | |
| Hy. George, substitute, ½ month at \$50 | 25 00 | |
| S. Carson, substitute, 4 mos. at \$50 | 200 00 | |
| | | \$10,010 00 |

Chemistry.

| | | |
|--|------------|--|
| Professors, each 12 mos. to 30 June: | | |
| W. R. Lang, at \$3,800 (war service, half pay) | \$1,900 00 | |
| W. Lash Miller, Physical Chemistry, \$3,800; bonus, \$380.. | 4,180 00 | |
| Associate Professors, each 12 mos. to 30 June: | | |
| F. B. Kenrick, at \$3,200 (war service, half pay to 1 March, full pay thereafter) | 2,133 32 | |
| F. B. Allan, Organic Chemistry, \$3,200; bonus, \$320 | 3,520 00 | |
| L. J. Rogers, Assistant Professor, 12 mos. to 30 June (paid also \$500 for Special Courses) | 2,100 00 | |
| W. S. Funnell, Lecturer (Sessional), \$1,700; bonus, \$160 | 1,860 00 | |

24. *Salaries.*—Continued.

Assistants (Sessional):

| | |
|--|----------|
| E. I. Fulmer | 1,000 00 |
| J. W. Morgan | 700 00 |
| M. E. Smith | 700 00 |
| L. E. Westman (resigned, 31 January) | 350 00 |
| T. C. Newman (Easter Term) | 350 00 |
| A. L. Marshall (resigned, 15 May) | 562 50 |
| E. J. Repath, Laboratory Assistant (with rooms, heat and light, as caretaker of Chemical Building), 12 mos. to 30 June, \$800; bonus, \$80; Lecture Assistant (Sessional), \$200 | 1,080 00 |
| Laboratory Attendants, at \$400 per annum: | |
| A. Crosswell, 1 July to 31 August | 66 65 |
| J. Schwartz, 11 September to 9 November | 66 68 |
| F. Bing, 21 November to 10 February | 88 50 |
| P. Rivers, 11 February to 8 March | 29 75 |
| B. Steele, 10 March to 4 April | 28 26 |
| W. Banton, 1 February to 30 June | 166 60 |

\$20,882 26
Biology.

| | |
|--|------------|
| B. A. Bensley, Professor of Zoology, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$3,600; bonus, \$350 | \$3,950 00 |
| Associate Professors, each 12 mos. to 30 June: | |
| W. H. Piersol, Histology, \$3,000; bonus, \$290 | 3,290 00 |
| E. M. Walker, \$2,600; bonus, \$250 | 2,850 00 |
| A. G. Huntsman, Marine Biology (without salary) ..... | ..... |
| Lecturers (Sessional): | |
| W. A. Clemens, Elementary Biology, \$1,600; bonus, \$150 .. | 1,750 00 |
| A. F. Coventry, Vertebrate Embryology, at \$1,800 (war service, half pay) | 900 00 |
| B. S. Cornell, Comparative Anatomy, at \$1,000 (resigned, 31 March) | 625 00 |
| E. H. Craigie, Demonstrator (Sessional) | 1,000 00 |
| Miss N. Ford, Special Assistant for Household Science (Sessional) | 500 00 |
| M. D. McKichan, Temporary Assistant in Embryology (Sessional, paid also in Therapeutics) | 800 00 |
| Class Assistants (Sessional): | |
| A. G. McPhedran (paid also in Medicine) | 280 00 |
| A. H. Leim | 150 00 |
| A. Isaacson | 100 00 |
| J. M. Macdonald | 100 00 |
| R. S. Stone | 100 00 |
| C. W. Harris | 90 00 |
| R. J. P. McCulloch (also in Anatomy without salary) | 75 00 |
| G. S. Eadie | 70 00 |
| J. H. Cotton (paid also in Anatomy) | 50 00 |
| Miss E. D. Bawden | 40 00 |
| H. G. Willson | 25 00 |
| N. K. Bigelow, Assistant in Systematic Biology (Sessional, half time) | 280 00 |
| Preparator (Sessional): | |
| Miss D. Fraser, 1 month (obit.), cheque paid to father .. | 75 00 |
| Miss Edna Park, 7 mos. | 525 00 |
| A. Pride, Sub-Curator of Biological Museum, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$850; bonus, \$85 | 935 00 |
| E. B. S. Logier, Museum Assistant and Cataloguer (Sessional, half time) | 400 00 |
| Miss E. Mason, Office Assistant, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$650; bonus, \$60 | 710 00 |
| Walter Brown, Laboratory Attendant, 12 mos. to 30 June..... | 660 00 |

\$20,330 00

24. *Salaries.*—Continued.*Botany.*

| | | |
|--|------------|-------------|
| J. H. Faull, Professor, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$3,300; bonus, \$320 | \$3,620 00 | |
| Associate Professors, each 12 mos. to 30 June: | | |
| R. B. Thomson, \$2,900; bonus, \$280 | 3,180 00 | |
| C. D. Howe, at \$2,600; of which \$1,300 charged to Forestry, \$1,300; bonus, \$125 | 1,425 00 | |
| J. H. White, Assistant Professor, on leave of absence without salary (paid part time in Forestry) ..... | ..... |  |
| Demonstrators (Sessional): | | |
| Miss J. McFarlane | 900 00 | |
| Miss G. Wright | 800 00 | |
| G. H. Duff, Assistant (Sessional) | 700 00 | |
| Class Assistants (Sessional): | | |
| A. W. McCallum | 350 00 | |
| I. L. Conners (Easter term) | 100 00 | |
| Miss L. V. Baker, Technical Assistant (Sessional, resigned, 31 January) | 250 00 | |
| A. Simpson, Gardener (with living quarters), 12 mos. to 30 June, \$950; bonus, \$90 | 1,040 00 | |
| Laboratory Attendants: | | |
| J. MacGregor, 30 weeks at \$10 | 300 00 | |
| J. H. Faull, Jr., 82½ hours at 20c. | 16 50 | |
| Mrs. E. S. Musgrove, 62 hours at 25c. | 15 50 | |
| Geo. Ward, occasional service | 12 00 | |
| | | \$12,709 00 |

Bio-Chemistry.

| | | |
|--|------------|-------------|
| T. Brailsford Robertson, Professor, 12 mos. to 30 June (resigned) | \$5,000 00 | |
| H. Wasteneys, Assistant Professor, 12 mos. to 30 June | 2,500 00 | |
| Mrs. H. E. Hudson Branch, Demonstrator (Sessional) | 750 00 | |
| Fellows (Sessional): | | |
| Miss A. Muldrew | 500 00 | |
| F. W. Ward (paid also in Chemical Pathology) | 500 00 | |
| L. A. Ray, Technician, 12 mos. to 30 June | 1,500 00 | |
| Miss M. Gould, Technical Assistant (Sessional) | 650 00 | |
| A. E. Giddens, Laboratory Assistant, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$700; bonus, \$70 | 770 00 | |
| Secretarial Assistants, at \$60 a month: | | |
| Miss J. Ferguson, 2 mos. | 120 00 | |
| Miss M. E. Armour, 10 mos. | 600 00 | |
| | | \$12,890 00 |

Physiology.

| | | |
|---|------------|-------------|
| J. J. R. MacLeod, Professor, 12 mos. to 30 June | \$5,000 00 | |
| F. A. Hartmann, Assistant Professor, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$2,500; bonus, \$200 (resigned) | 2,700 00 | |
| Mrs. Lois Fraser, Demonstrator (Sessional) | 750 00 | |
| R. S. Lang, Assistant (Sessional, paid also from Special Re- search Fund) | 600 00 | |
| L. G. Kilborn, Fellow (Sessional, half time, paid also from Special Research Fund) | 250 00 | |
| Mrs. M. E. McFarlane, Assistant, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$800; bonus, \$80 | 880 00 | |
| F. W. Claasens, Mechanician, 12 mos. to 30 June | 1,200 00 | |
| Laboratory Assistants: | | |
| F. L. Robinson, 20 July to 30 June at \$1,000 | 950 00 | |
| H. Watkins, 1 July to 31 August | 108 34 | |
| Wm. Joyce, 1 September to 31 October at \$15 per week; 1 November to 30 June at \$65 per month | 648 57 | |
| Mrs. Rachael Green, Cleaner, 52 weeks at \$6 | 312 00 | |
| | | \$13,398 91 |

24. *Salaries.*—Continued.*History and Ethnology.*

| | | |
|---|------------|-------------|
| G. M. Wrong, Professor, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$4,000; bonus, \$400 (on leave of absence, Easter Term) | \$4,400 00 | |
| R. Hodder Williams, Assistant Professor, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$2,500 (paid also \$375 for Special Courses) | 2,500 00 | |
| G. M. Smith, Lecturer (Sessional), at \$1,800—war service, half pay to 31 January, \$525; Assistant Professor, at \$2,500 from 1 February, \$1,041.67 (paid also \$250 for Special Courses) | 1,566 67 | |
| Lecturers (Sessional): | | |
| W. P. M. Kennedy, \$1,550; bonus, \$125 (paid also in English) | 1,675 00 | |
| Vincent Massey, at \$500 (war service, half pay) | 250 00 | |
| W. S. Wallace | 700 00 | |
| S. H. Hooke, Special Lecturer (Sessional—paid also \$250 for Special Courses) | 750 00 | |
| Instructors (Sessional): | | |
| Miss M. G. Reid (paid also \$300 for Special Courses) | 1,000 00 | |
| Mrs. Helen Bott (Easter Term) | 300 00 | |
| | | \$13,141 67 |

Comparative Philology.

| | | |
|--|----------|----------|
| A. J. Bell, Professor, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$600; bonus, \$60 .. | \$660 00 | |
| | | \$660 00 |

Italian and Spanish.

| | | |
|---|------------|-------------|
| Professors, each 12 mos. to 30 June: | | |
| M. A. Buchanan, \$3,300; bonus, \$320 | \$3,620 00 | |
| J. E. Shaw, \$3,200; bonus, \$310 | 3,510 00 | |
| A. Lipari, Lecturer (Sessional), at \$1,600 (war service, part pay) | 450 00 | |
| Instructors (Sessional): | | |
| M. Catalano at \$900 (war service, half pay) | 450 00 | |
| B. F. Swedelius, Spanish | 900 00 | |
| J. Pijoan, Spanish | 750 00 | |
| N. Cacciapuoti, Italian | 600 00 | |
| Miss M. Squair, Assistant in Spanish (Easter Term) | 100 00 | |
| | | \$10,380 00 |

Philosophy and Psychology.

| | | |
|---|------------|-------------|
| Professors, each 12 mos. to 30 June: | | |
| J. G. Hume, History of Philosophy, \$3,800; bonus, \$380 (paid also \$100 for Special Courses) | \$4,180 00 | |
| G. S. Brett, Philosophy (part time), \$2,300; bonus, \$220 (paid also \$100 for Special Courses) | 2,520 00 | |
| Associate Professors, each 12 mos. to 30 June: | | |
| A. H. Abbott, at \$3,200 (war service, half pay—paid also as Secretary, University Extension) | 1,600 00 | |
| W. G. Smith, Psychology, \$2,600; bonus, \$250 | 2,850 00 | |
| T. R. Robinson, Assistant Professor, Philosophy, \$2,500; bonus, \$250 (paid also \$100 for Special Courses) | 2,750 00 | |
| E. A. Bott, Lecturer in Philosophy and Assistant in Psychological Laboratory at \$1,600 (war service, half pay) | 800 00 | |
| E. J. Pratt, Instructor (Sessional), \$1,100; bonus, \$110 | 1,210 00 | |
| W. A. Cook, Assistant in Laboratory (Sessional) | 200 00 | |
| | | \$16,110 00 |

Political Science.

| | |
|---|------------|
| James Mavor, Professor, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$4,000; bonus, \$400 | \$4,400 00 |
| R. M. MacIver, Associate Professor, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$2,800; bonus, \$270 (paid also \$200 for Special Courses) | 3,070 00 |

24. *Salaries.*—Continued.

Assistant Professors of Political Economy, each 12 mos. to 30 June:

| | | |
|---|----------|-------------|
| S. A. Cudmore, \$2,200; bonus, \$210 (paid also \$500 for Special Courses) | 2,410 00 | |
| W. T. Jackman, \$2,200; bonus, \$210 | 2,410 00 | |
| A. H. F. Lefroy (obit. 7 March, 1919), Professor of Roman Law, Jurisprudence and History of English Law at \$1,400, \$933.34; bonus, \$130; Lecturer in Federal, English and Colonial Constitutional Law, at \$700, \$466.66; bonus, \$70.. | 1,600 00 | |
| J. D. Falconbridge, Lecturer, Commercial and International Law (Sessional) | 600 00 | |
| | | \$14,490 00 |

History of Industrial Art.

| | | |
|--|------------|------------|
| C. T. Currelly, Professor (part time), 12 mos. to 30 June, \$3,000; bonus, \$300 | \$3,300 00 | |
| | | \$3,300 00 |

(2) Departments in University College (\$80,895).

Greek.

Professors, each 12 mos. to 30 June:

| | | |
|--|------------|-------------|
| M. Hutton, \$4,000; bonus, \$400 (paid also as Principal of University College) | \$4,400 00 | |
| A. Carruthers, Greek Literature and Archaeology, \$3,300; bonus, \$320 | 3,620 00 | |
| Assistant Professors, each 12 mos. to 30 June: | | |
| G. Oswald Smith, \$2,500; bonus, \$250 (paid also \$500 as Editor of Roll of Service and \$400 for Special Courses) .. | 2,750 00 | |
| E. A. Dale, \$2,200; bonus, \$210 | 2,410 00 | |
| Lecturers (Sessional): | | |
| David Duff, \$1,900; bonus, \$180 | 2,080 00 | |
| W. D. Woodhead (paid also \$300 for Special Courses) .. | 1,800 00 | |
| W. G. Hardy | 1,000 00 | |
| | | \$18,060 00 |

Ancient History.

| | | |
|--|------------|------------|
| W. S. Milner, Professor, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$3,800; bonus, \$380 | \$4,180 00 | |
| Lecturers (Sessional): | | |
| A. Grant Brown, \$2,000; bonus, \$190 | 2,190 00 | |
| C. N. Cochrane, at \$1,700 (war service, half pay to 28 February), \$566.66; at \$2,200 from 1 March, \$733.34 (paid also \$500 for Special Courses) | 1,300 00 | |
| | | \$7,670 00 |

English.

Professors, each 12 mos. to 30 June:

| | | |
|---|------------|-------------|
| W. J. Alexander, \$4,000; bonus, \$400 | \$4,400 00 | |
| D. R. Keys, Anglo-Saxon, \$3,300; bonus, \$320 | 3620 00 | |
| M. W. Wallace, at \$3,300 (war service, half pay to 31 December, full pay thereafter) | 2,475 00 | |
| W. P. M. Kennedy, Substitute Lecturer (Sessional), \$750; bonus, \$75 (paid also in History) | 825 00 | |
| W. H. Clawson, Assistant Professor, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$2,100; bonus, \$200 (paid also \$500 for Special Courses) | 2,300 00 | |
| Temporary Assistants (Sessional): | | |
| Miss A. M. Lobb | 800 00 | |
| Miss G. I. Wookey | 800 00 | |
| Miss M. Wrong (paid also as Resident Head, University College Women's Union) | 250 00 | |
| | | \$15,470 00 |

24. *Salaries.—Continued.**French.*

Professors, each 12 mos. to 30 June:

| | |
|--|------------|
| J. Home Cameron, \$3,500; bonus, \$340 | \$3,840 00 |
| J. S. Will, \$3,300; bonus, \$320 | 3,620 00 |

| | |
|---|----------|
| St. Elme de Champ, Associate Professor, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$3,000; bonus, \$290 (paid also \$400 for Special Courses) .. | 3,290 00 |
|---|----------|

Lecturers (Sessional):

| | |
|---|----------|
| F. C. A. Jeanneret, \$1,900; bonus, \$180; Special honorarium, \$250 (paid also as Registrar of University College, and \$500 for Special Courses) | 2,330 00 |
|---|----------|

| | |
|---|----------|
| H. S. McKellar, \$1,600; bonus, \$150 (paid also \$500 for Special Courses) | 1,750 00 |
|---|----------|

| | |
|-----------------|----------|
| M. Moraud | 1,900 00 |
|-----------------|----------|

Instructors (Sessional):

| | |
|--|--------|
| P. Balboud (war service, full pay) | 800 00 |
|--|--------|

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| L. A. Bibet | 500 00 |
|-------------------|--------|

\$18,030 00

German.

| | |
|---|------------|
| G. H. Needler, Professor at \$3,600 (war service, half pay to 28 February, full pay thereafter) | \$2,400 00 |
|---|------------|

| | |
|--|----------|
| B. Fairley, Associate Professor, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$2,800; bonus, \$270 | 3,070 00 |
|--|----------|

| | |
|---|----------|
| P. Toews, Assistant Professor at \$2,300 (absent on sick leave, part pay) | 1,000 00 |
|---|----------|

| | |
|---|----------|
| G. E. Holt, Lecturer (Sessional), \$1,400; bonus, \$130 | 1,530 00 |
|---|----------|

\$8,000 00

Oriental Languages.

Professors, each, 12 mos. to 30 June:

| | |
|---|------------|
| W. R. Taylor, \$3,500; bonus, \$340 | \$3,840 00 |
|---|------------|

| | |
|--|----------|
| J. A. Craig, \$3,300; bonus, \$320 | 3,620 00 |
|--|----------|

\$7,460 00

Ethics.

| | |
|--|------------|
| F. Tracy, Professor, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$3,500; bonus, \$340 (paid also \$100 for Special Courses) | \$3,840 00 |
|--|------------|

\$3,840 00

University College, General.

| | |
|--|------------|
| M. Hutton, Principal, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$1,000; bonus, \$100 (paid also in Greek) | \$1,100 00 |
|--|------------|

| | |
|---|--------|
| F. C. A. Jeanneret, Registrar, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$500; bonus, \$50 (paid also in French) | 550 00 |
|---|--------|

| | |
|---|--------|
| Miss C. Tocque, Registrar's Clerk, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$650; bonus, \$65 | 715 00 |
|---|--------|

\$2,365 00

\$291,848 67

25. *Retiring Allowances.*

| | |
|---|----------|
| Miss L. Salter, retiring allowance, 1 July to 31 January, at \$700 per annum (obit. 13 January, 1919) | \$408 33 |
|---|----------|

\$408 33

26. *Main Building.*

Heat and light (supplied from Central Power Plant):

Gas, city current and occasional fuel (\$24.21):

| | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| Consumers' Gas Co. | \$24 21 |
|-------------------------|---------|

Water (\$128.57):

| | |
|----------------------|--------|
| City Treasurer | 128 57 |
|----------------------|--------|

Caretaker's supplies (\$299.95):

| | |
|--|--------|
| Superintendent's Dept., Labour, \$11.52; material, \$288.43 .. | 299 95 |
|--|--------|

26. *Main Building.*—Continued.

| | | |
|---|---------|------------|
| Cleaning (\$1,999.75): | | |
| Allen Mfg. Co., laundry | 17 | 45 |
| Canadian Cleaning Co., cleaning windows | 60 | 00 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour | 1,922 | 30 |
| Repairs and renewals (\$3,286.36): | | |
| Adams Furniture Co., chairs | 178 | 20 |
| Wm. Bartlett & Sons, shades | 37 | 60 |
| T. Eaton, flag | 12 | 80 |
| A. Matthews, repairing roof, etc. | 160 | 89 |
| A. Norton, repairing chairs | 32 | 30 |
| R. Robertson & Sons, masonry | 2 | 55 |
| Routery Bros., lathing and plastering | 35 | 60 |
| University Press, name plates | 1 | 40 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$1,843.08; material, \$981.94 | 2,825 | 02 |
| | <hr/> | |
| | \$5,738 | 84 |
| Less sundry credits | 174 | 96 |
| | <hr/> | |
| | \$5,563 | 88 |
| Janitor, C. E. Bradshaw, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$1,025; bonus, \$100.00 | \$1,125 | 00 |
| Messenger Service: | | |
| At \$4.50 to \$7.00 per week: | | |
| Jack Cohen, 52 weeks, 2 days | 353 | 96 |
| Mercedes Johnston, 50 weeks, 4 days, \$250.14; over-time, \$3.00 | 253 | 14 |
| Myrtle Bradshaw, 34 weeks, 6½ days | 212 | 15 |
| A. E. Flemming, 11 weeks, 1 day | 66 | 86 |
| Hazel M. Halliday, 2 weeks, 5 days | 14 | 14 |
| Ethel Morris, 1 day | 1 | 00 |
| Car fares of messengers, etc. | 14 | 00 |
| | <hr/> | |
| | | \$7,604 13 |

27. *Biological Building and Department.*

(a) Maintenance of Building:

Heat and light (supplied from Central Power Plant):

Gas, city current and occasional fuel (\$71.59):

Consumers' Gas Co. \$60 84

Brintnell & Co., fuel 10 75

Water (\$61.66):

City Treasurer 61 66

Caretaker's supplies (\$139.88):

Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$2.95; material, \$136.93 139 88

Cleaning (\$689.13):

Allen Mfg. Co. 6 65

Canadian Cleaning Co. 35 00

Superintendent's Dept., labour 647 48

Repairs and renewals (\$1,180.35):

Adams Furniture Co., chairs 21 60

Wm. Bartlett & Son, shades 29 30

City Treasurer, elevator license 5 00

A. Matthews, repairing roof 75 77

Routery Bros., plastering 13 00

Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$598.92; material, \$436.76 1,035 68

\$2,142 61

Less sundry credits, cleaning 10 00

\$2,132 61

Caretaker, D. J. Clark (with rooms, heat and light), 12 mos. to 30 June, \$800.00; bonus, \$80.00 880 00

Attendant, Anatomical Section, H. McCormick, ½ month, \$17.70; R. Eades, 11½ mos. to 30 June, \$410.83 (paid also in Anatomy) 428 53

\$3,441 14

27. *Biological Building and Department.*—Continued.

(b) Maintenance of Department:

Laboratory and Lecture Room supplies (\$358.00):

| | |
|--|---------|
| Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., chemicals | \$15 87 |
| Prof. B. A. Bensley, disbursements: | |
| Laboratory supplies, stationery, etc., \$20.08; | |
| animals and food, \$9.70; postage and express, | |
| \$1.32; car fares and sundries, \$8.90 | 40 00 |
| T. Eaton Co., razor blades, etc. | 3 75 |
| Lyman Bros., chemicals | 3 04 |
| Miss E. Logier, drawing charts | 27 00 |
| Miller Mfg. Co., coats | 36 00 |
| Ontario Rubber Co., tubing | 3 93 |
| E. Pennoch, slides | 14 24 |
| Photography, Dept. of, slides | 8 75 |
| Sanderson, Percy & Co., beeswax | 5 30 |
| Richards Glass Co., vials | 6 75 |
| Students' Book Dept., books | 20 90 |
| Toronto Dog and Cat Hospital, animals | 8 40 |
| W. Lloyd Wood, alcohol | 36 27 |
| Will Corporation, ether | 5 82 |
| University Press, printing and stationery | 29 30 |
| Petty items (4) | 4 78 |
| Freight charges | 50 23 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$11.35; material, \$26.32 | 37 67 |

Museum specimens, supplies and catalogue (\$6.98):

| | |
|---|------|
| C. V. Blackburn, labels | 1 31 |
| Wards Natural Science Establishment, pins | 5 67 |

Marine and Lake Laboratories (\$147.60):

| | |
|---|----------|
| Prof. E. M. Walker, expenses to and from stations and | |
| collecting | \$297 60 |
| Less charged in 1917-18 | 150 00 |
| | 147 60 |

Students' Laboratory supplies (\$1,156.18):

| | |
|---|--------|
| W. R. Brock Co., sateen | 101 24 |
| J. Coulter Co. of Toronto, cases | 17 85 |
| Dr. W. A. Clemens, earthworms | 6 00 |
| Wm. Croft & Sons, needles | 8 00 |
| J. F. Hartz Co., slides | 323 50 |
| Lyman Bros. & Co., chemicals | 165 79 |
| Marine Biological Laboratory, dog fish | 82 31 |
| Dr. W. H. Piersol, eggs | 9 95 |
| Powers and Powers, slides | 1 37 |
| J. Stevens & Son Co., brass | 6 50 |
| Toronto Dog & Cat Hospital, rabbits and frogs | 167 00 |
| W. Lloyd Wood, alcohol | 21 00 |
| University Press, printing and stationery | 146 05 |
| Freight charges | 89 62 |
| Superintendent's Dept., material | 10 00 |

New microscopes and apparatus (\$1,048.34):

| | |
|---|----------|
| W. E. Dillon Co., trays | 30 00 |
| Spencer Lens Co., microscopes | 1,001 85 |
| Topley Co., micrometers | 7 75 |
| Freight charges | 5 16 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$3.14; material, 44c. .. | 3 58 |

Furnishings, departmental fittings and incidentals
(\$632.98):

| | |
|--|-------|
| Aikenhead Hardware, tools | 5 64 |
| Allen Mfg. Co., laundry | 30 51 |
| Wm. Bartlett, blinds | 2 05 |
| The Bursar, postage supplied | 8 00 |
| T. Eaton Co., dishes | 86 30 |
| Electric Wiring & Fixture Co., lamps | 4 20 |
| Rice, Lewis & Son, pliers | 1 43 |
| Toronto Hydro-Electric Co., inspection | 11 50 |
| United Typewriter Co., inspection | 4 50 |

27. *Biological Building and Department.*—Continued.

| | | |
|---|---------|------------|
| University Press, stationery and printing | 19 25 | |
| Freight charges | 16 73 | |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$225.46; material, \$217.41 | 442 87 | |
| Messenger service (\$221.00): | | |
| Thos. Grant, 31 weeks, 4 days at \$7.00 per week | 221 00 | |
| Alterations in Laboratory (\$300.00): | | |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$235.22; material, \$64.78 | 300 00 | |
| | | \$3,871 08 |
| Less sundry credits: | | |
| Platinum sold | \$37 24 | |
| Inland Revenue Dept., barrels returned | 10 32 | |
| | 47 56 | |
| | | \$3,823 52 |
| | | \$7,264 66 |

28. *Sub-Department of Botany.*

Apparatus and equipment (\$717.45):

| | |
|--|----------|
| Canadian General Electric Co., motor | \$104 50 |
| Eimer & Amend, electric oven | 110 55 |
| J. F. Hartz Co., dishes and syringes | 44 75 |
| Geo. M. Hendry Co., lantern screen | 12 25 |
| Gustavus D. Julien, belting and lathe parts | 68 49 |
| Lowe-Martin Co., transfer cases | 6 60 |
| Nitro-Daylight Lamp Co., lamps | 3 45 |
| T. S. Plaskett, repairs | 1 00 |
| Spencer Lens Co., microscope | 239 72 |
| Prof. R. B. Thomson, petty disbursements | 4 10 |
| Topley Co., lamps and thermometers | 67 07 |
| Will Corporation, glassware | 14 61 |
| Freight charges | 4 59 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, 80c.; material, \$34.97 | 35 77 |

Laboratory and office supplies (\$385.25):

| | |
|---|-------|
| The Bursar, postage supplied | 11 00 |
| T. Eaton Co., sateen | 59 40 |
| <i>Evening Telegram</i> , advertising | 45 |

Prof. J. H. Faull, disbursements:

| | |
|---|-------|
| Laboratory supplies, \$3.75; seeds and bulbs, \$3.35; express, \$2.00; collecting material, \$1.00 | 10 10 |
|---|-------|

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| Lake Simcoe Ice Supply Co., ice | 12 20 |
|---------------------------------------|-------|

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------|
| Lyman Bros. & Co., malt extract | 2 42 |
|---------------------------------------|------|

| | |
|--------------------------|------|
| A. Norton, repairs | 6 50 |
|--------------------------|------|

| | |
|--|-------|
| Photography, Dept. of, plates, slides, etc. | 36 40 |
|--|-------|

| | |
|-------------------------------|------|
| T. S. Plaskett, repairs | 1 00 |
|-------------------------------|------|

Prof. R. B. Thomson, disbursements:

| | |
|--|-------|
| Car fare and postage, \$17.30; laboratory supplies, \$9.84; flowers, etc., \$3.00; typewriting, \$2.40; sundries, \$3.90 | 36 44 |
|--|-------|

| | |
|--|-------|
| Topley Co., weights, tubing, etc. | 25 27 |
|--|-------|

| | |
|--------------------------------|------|
| Toronto Produce Co., hay | 8 80 |
|--------------------------------|------|

| | |
|---------------------------------|------|
| H. C. Tugwell Co., plates | 8 70 |
|---------------------------------|------|

| | |
|---|------|
| United Typewriter Co., inspection | 4 50 |
|---|------|

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
| Will Corporation, chemicals | 25 93 |
|-----------------------------------|-------|

| | |
|--|--------|
| University Press, drawing paper and stationery | 104 20 |
|--|--------|

| | |
|-----------------------|------|
| Freight charges | 6 94 |
|-----------------------|------|

| | |
|--|-------|
| Superintendent's Dept., material | 25 00 |
|--|-------|

Museum and Herbarium supplies (\$246.18):

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| E. Batholomew, plants | 15 48 |
|-----------------------------|-------|

| | |
|------------------------------|------|
| W. M. Balke, specimens | 5 00 |
|------------------------------|------|

| | |
|---------------------------------|------|
| Miss E. D. Bawden, plants | 8 50 |
|---------------------------------|------|

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| H. McL. Burns, plants | 10 00 |
|-----------------------------|-------|

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| Miss E. Criddle, plants | 13 00 |
|-------------------------------|-------|

28. *Sub-Department of Botany.*—Continued.

| | |
|---|------------|
| T. Eaton Co., camphor | 5 80 |
| Lyman Bros., & Co., formaldehyde | 17 64 |
| Photography, Dept. of, photographs | 1 80 |
| Rudd Paper Box Co., boxes | 18 85 |
| Telfer Mfg. Co., boxes | 85 95 |
| Prof. R. B. Thomson, travelling expenses | 21 20 |
| H. H. Whezel, plants | 27 63 |
| Freight charges | 15 33 |
| Assistance in Museum and Herbarium (\$747.00): | |
| Miss M. E. Currie, 141 hours at 50c. per hour | 70 50 |
| G. H. Duff, 1 month at \$60.00 | 60 00 |
| Miss C. S. McCullough, 3 months at \$50.00 | 150 00 |
| Miss Jean Stevenson, 35 hours at 50c. | 17 50 |
| Miss I. Underhill, 1,122½ hours at 40c. | 449 00 |
| Botanic Garden and Greenhouse supplies, material and labour in connection (\$1,533.58): | |
| W. Calder & Son, tools | 9 00 |
| John Davis & Son, flower pots | 21 50 |
| T. Eaton Co., window shades | 35 20 |
| W. Graham, sails | 28 00 |
| S. J. Hopkins, encyclopedia | 18 00 |
| Map Co., mounting plan | 1 90 |
| New York Botanical Garden, subscription | 10 22 |
| Ontario Lime Co., lime | 9 20 |
| M. Rawlinson, Ltd., cartage | 3 50 |
| Russill Hardware Co., fencing | 2 70 |
| J. A. Simmers, lawn mower, \$28.00; tools, \$14.25 | 42 25 |
| A. Simpson, travelling expenses | 17 45 |
| Prof. R. B. Thomson, disbursements: | |
| Books, etc., \$4.30; hardware, oils, etc., \$17.62; seeds, \$18.32; collecting material, \$12.40; sundries, \$6.15 | 58 79 |
| University Press, cards | 6 90 |
| Freight charges | 13 98 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$111.75; material, \$116.67 | 228 42 |
| Wm. Chapman, 1 week at \$80.00 per month | 18 07 |
| George Coull, 540 hours at 37c. per hour | 199 80 |
| C. Gray, 180 hours at 40c. per hour, 3 months at \$80.00 per month | 312 00 |
| F. Hitchcock, 1 month at \$80.00; 16 days at \$75.00 per month, \$38.70 | 118 70 |
| Miss C. S. McCullough, 1 month at \$50.00 | 50 00 |
| F. Wickson, 820 hours at 40c. | 328 00 |
| Painting Greenhouses (\$351.94): | |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$225.18; material, \$126.76 | 351 94 |
| New Boiler for Greenhouse (\$949.72): | |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$151.95; material, \$797.77 | 949 72 |
| Grinding Machines (\$273.04): | |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$98.40; material, \$174.64.. | 273 04 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$5,204 16 |
| Less received from students for breakages \$13 50 | |
| Sale of barrels | 6 87 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 20 37 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$5,183 79 |

29. *Department of Bio-Chemistry.*

| | |
|---|--------|
| Maintenance, laboratory and office supplies (\$2,857.93): | |
| Allen Mfg. Co., laundry | \$3 43 |
| Art Metropole, ruler | 4 41 |
| R. Barron, Ltd., olive oil | 12 55 |
| Brintnell Co., lime | 1 00 |
| British Acetones, Toronto, acetone | 75 00 |
| Campbell Flour Mills Co., barley | 103 00 |
| Central Electric Supply Co., motor | 15 00 |
| T. Eaton Co., eggs, etc. | 102 00 |
| Emil Greiner Co., apparatus | 40 92 |

29. *Department of Bio-Chemistry.*—Continued.

| | |
|--|------------|
| Harris Abattoir Co., brains | 17 35 |
| J. F. Hartz Co., tubes | 3 00 |
| G. M. Hendry Co., chemicals | 219 32 |
| Wm. Hogarth, raisins | 9 60 |
| Hooper Co., flour | 4 25 |
| Wm. Howarth, pans | 9 60 |
| Ideal Bedding Co., kopak | 12 50 |
| Innis Spiedmer & Co., chemicals | 15 47 |
| Lake Simcoe Ice Supply Co., ice | 84 80 |
| Leeds, Northrup Co., apparatus | 44 35 |
| G. E. Leworthy, special extractors | 3 00 |
| Lowe-Martin Co., cabinet and cards | 76 76 |
| Lyman Bros. & Co., chemicals | 56 49 |
| Geo. A. Matthews, repairing motor | 8 20 |
| G. B. Meadows, cloth | 3 60 |
| McKay School Equipment Co., tubing | 166 24 |
| Niagara Fruit & Produce Market, rabbits | 7 25 |
| Office Specialty Mfg. Co., cards | 5 25 |
| Ontario Lime Co., lime | 5 85 |
| Photography, Dept. of, photographic supplies | 23 60 |
| A. Provan, eggs, etc. | 26 00 |
| Rapid Radiators, Ltd., radiator | 80 00 |
| Remington Typewriter Co., rent of typewriter | 9 00 |
| Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, subscription... | 38 13 |
| Prof. T. Brailsford Robertson, disbursements: | |
| Laboratory supplies, \$44.79; laundry, \$35.24; office | |
| equipment, \$28.13; telegrams and telephone calls, | |
| \$16.14; car fares and postage, \$7.42; sundries, \$2.85 | 134 57 |
| Talbot Ticket Co., letters and figures | 7 87 |
| Toronto Electrical Contracting Co., motor | 14 00 |
| Toronto Hydro-Electric System, heater | 12 00 |
| Toronto Produce Co., fodder | 47 33 |
| United Typewriter Co., inspection | 9 00 |
| Weston Electrical Instrument Co., apparatus | 25 60 |
| W. H. Wright, eggs | 68 70 |
| University Press, printing and stationery | 121 40 |
| Freight charges | 328 21 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$321.88; material, \$480.45 | 802 33 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$2,857 93 |
| Less sundry credits: | |
| Provincial Assay Office, platinum .. | \$425 88 • |
| Deloro Smelting & Refining Co., | |
| platinum | 185 64 |
| Grasselli Chemical Co., refund | 8 00 |
| Physical Chemistry, Dept. of, alcohol | |
| supplied | 12 50 |
| Barrels returned | 6 87 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 638 89 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$2,219 04 |

30. *Physiological Department.*

Maintenance, laboratory and office supplies (\$1,695.89):

| | |
|--|----------|
| Aikenhead Hardware, hardware | \$135 42 |
| American Journal of Physiology, preparing manuscript... | 5 05 |
| Anglers Co., turtles and frogs | 79 55 |
| AnSCO Co., cotton | 2 43 |
| Armstrong Cork & Insulation Co., cork | 2 80 |
| Association for Study of the Internal Secretions, reprints | 2 35 |
| Brown Bros, paper | 10 00 |
| Canadian Medical Association, reprints | 4 40 |
| J. A. Fontaine, frogs | 107 50 |
| J. F. Hartz, chemicals | 28 19 |
| Ingram & Bell, supplies | 57 68 |
| L. G. Kilborn, clerical assistance | 16 00 |
| L'Air Liquid Society, oxygen | 28 70 |

30. *Physiological Department.*—Continued.

| | | |
|---|----------|------------|
| Lake Simcoe Ice Supply Co., ice | 1 75 | |
| J. B. Lippincott Co., pamphlets | 5 04 | |
| Mrs. W. Lobb, rabbits | 7 00 | |
| Lyman Bros., chemicals | 6 39 | |
| Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, chemicals | 5 60 | |
| McKay School Equipment, Ltd., tubing | 52 20 | |
| Prof. J. J. R. Macleod, disbursements: | | |
| Laundry, \$53.55; chemicals and laboratory supplies, | | |
| \$43.35; hardware, oils, etc., \$32.32; car fares and | | |
| postage, \$18.93; animals, \$12.00; express and | | |
| freight, \$6.14; sundries, \$17.89 | 184 18 | |
| National Drug & Chemical Co., chemicals | 6 05 | |
| O'Keefe Brewery Co., spring water | 5 50 | |
| R. G. Pearce, spirometer | 100 00 | |
| Permutit Co., permutit | 4 71 | |
| Photography, Dept. of, slides | 6 60 | |
| Chas. Potter, oxygen | 6 50 | |
| Queen City Dental Mfg., Ltd., oxygen | 4 89 | |
| Richards Glass Co., tincture | 14 80 | |
| Society for Experimental Biology & Medicine, reprints .. | 7 10 | |
| Students' Book Dept., books | 18 97 | |
| Synthetic Drug Co., electrolodes | 8 15 | |
| Tablet & Ticket Co., letters and figures | 40 96 | |
| A. H. Thomas Co., tubing | 11 41 | |
| Toronto Dog & Cat Hospital, animals | 217 25 | |
| Toronto Produce Co., dog biscuits | 101 50 | |
| United Typewriter Co., typewriter | 103 50 | |
| Williams & Wilkins Co., reprints | 9 38 | |
| University Press, printing and stationery | 124 05 | |
| Freight charges | 52 37 | |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$6.51; material, \$103.46 .. | 109 97 | |
| Apparatus (\$543.35): | | |
| Booth-Coulter Copper & Brass Co., castings | 9 36 | |
| Dominion Wheel & Foundries, Ltd., castings | 16 00 | |
| T. Eaton Co., clock | 6 50 | |
| Eberbach & Son Co., tambours | 71 80 | |
| Howard Apparatus Co., apparatus | 58 94 | |
| Ingram & Bell, chemicals | 59 25 | |
| E. Leitz, Inc., calorimeter | 165 46 | |
| McKay School Equipment Co., bottles | 7 50 | |
| R. G. Pearce, eccentric wheels | 20 19 | |
| Richards Glass Co., gas burettes | 14 30 | |
| A. H. Thomas Co., flasks | 16 20 | |
| Toronto Wood Turning Works, turnings | 30 00 | |
| John Weiss & Son, surgical instruments | 61 29 | |
| Freight charges | 6 56 | |
| | | \$2,239 24 |
| Less sundry credits: | | |
| Physical Dept., apparatus supplied... | \$50 00 | |
| Students' text books (McLeod) | 68 25 | |
| | | 118 25 |
| | | \$2,120 99 |
| Alterations in Laboratory (\$598.00): | | |
| Interurban Engineering Co., belting | 51 11 | |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$217.44; material, \$329.45. | 546 89 | |
| Purchase of Lathe (\$475.42): | | |
| Hart House School of Therapy Fund | 470 00 | |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour | 5 42 | |
| | | \$3,194 41 |
| 31. <i>Chemical Building and Department.</i> | | |
| (a) Maintenance of Building: | | |
| Heat and light (supplied from Central Power Plant): | | |
| Gas, city current and occasional fuel (\$146.70): | | |
| Consumers' Gas. Co. | \$146 70 | |

31. *Chemical Building and Department.*—Continued.

| | | |
|--|-----|------------|
| Water (\$76.32): | | |
| City Treasurer | 76 | 32 |
| Caretaker's supplies (\$98.91): | | |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$2.72; material, \$96.19 | 98 | 91 |
| Cleaning (\$844.38): | | |
| Allen Mfg. Co., laundry | 7 | 46 |
| Canadian Cleaning Co., cleaning windows | 14 | 00 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour | 822 | 92 |
| Repairs and renewals (\$749.79): | | |
| A. Matthews, repairs | 53 | 61 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$429.14; material, \$267.04 | 696 | 18 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$1,916 10 |
| Caretaker, E. Repath (paid as laboratory attendant, with rooms, fuel and light chargeable against building and included in above). | | |

(b) Maintenance of Department:

| | | |
|--|---------|------------|
| Chemicals, glassware and apparatus (\$1,513.12): | | |
| Associated Industries of Japan, glassware and apparatus | \$71 | 05 |
| J. T. Baker Chemical Co., chemicals | 89 | 21 |
| Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., apparatus | 639 | 36 |
| The Bursar, postage supplied | 10 | 00 |
| Canadian Carbonate Co., gas | 9 | 00 |
| T. Eaton Co., towels | 52 | 50 |
| E. B. Fletcher, glass tubing | 10 | 00 |
| Fletcher Mfg. Co., pipe | 5 | 80 |
| A. Gallenkamp & Co., furnace | 79 | 45 |
| Grasselli Chemical Co., chemicals | 96 | 10 |
| Emil Greiner Co., glassware | 65 | 35 |
| Imperial Munitions Board, chemicals | 25 | 00 |
| H. W. Lucas, occasional assistance | 5 | 00 |
| Lyman Bros., & Co., chemicals | 56 | 93 |
| McKay School Equipment Co., apparatus | 570 | 17 |
| Prof. W. Lash Miller, disbursements: | | |
| Laboratory supplies and sundries, \$28.04; hardware, oils, etc., \$11.98; stencils, \$5.70; type-writing, \$2.60 | 48 | 32 |
| O'Keefe Brewery Co., malt | 24 | 00 |
| Ontario Cork Co., corks | 26 | 50 |
| Ontario Rubber Co., tubing | 18 | 92 |
| Photography, Dept. of, slides | 6 | 00 |
| United Typewriter Co., repairs | 11 | 20 |
| University of Illinois, chemicals | 276 | 81 |
| Wellesley College, chemicals | 8 | 33 |
| University Press, printing and stationery | 260 | 40 |
| Petty items (3) | 5 | 78 |
| Freight charges | 27 | 17 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$190.90; material, \$124.82 | 315 | 72 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$2,814 07 |
| Less received from Students' Account ... | \$1,300 | 00 |
| Refund of freight | 95 | |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | 1,300 95 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$1,513 12 |
| New Laboratories (\$3,003.45): | | |
| Crescent Concrete Paving Co., concrete work | \$222 | 50 |
| Routery Bros., plastering | 56 | 00 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$1,213.44; material, \$1,511.51 | 2,724 | 95 |
| | | <hr/> |
| Charged to 1919-20 | \$3,003 | 45 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$3,429 22 |

32. *Sub-Department of Physical Chemistry.*

Chemicals, apparatus and maintenance (\$289.65):

| | |
|---|---------|
| Aikenhead Hardware, hardware | \$14 46 |
| F. J. Bernard, chemicals and apparatus | 27 28 |
| Bio-Chemical Dept., alcohol | 12 50 |
| Leeds & Northrup Co., apparatus | 158 06 |
| H. W. McCurdy, silver nitrate | 23 15 |
| McKay School Equipment Co., water level | 4 66 |
| Photography, Dept. of, slides | 1 00 |
| Miss E. M. Sharpe, typewriting | 7 10 |
| Freight charges | 7 71 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$6.30; material, \$27.43 ... | 33 73 |

\$289 65

33. *Physics Building and Department.*

(a) Maintenance of Building:

Heat and light (supplied from Central Power Plant):

Gas, city current and occasional fuel (\$97.38):

| | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| Consumers' Gas Co. | \$97 38 |
|-------------------------|---------|

Water (\$282.77):

| | |
|----------------------|--------|
| City Treasurer | 282 77 |
|----------------------|--------|

Caretaker's supplies (\$98.10):

| | |
|---|-------|
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$2.01; material, \$96.09 | 98 10 |
|---|-------|

Cleaning (\$949.24):

| | |
|---|--------|
| Allen Mfg. Co., laundry | 2 92 |
| Canadian Cleaning Co., cleaning windows | 35 00 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour | 911 32 |

Repairs and renewals (\$1,413.91):

| | |
|--|----------|
| Aikenhead Hardware, hardware | 1 96 |
| City Treasurer, elevator license | 5 00 |
| A. Matthews, repairs | 52 00 |
| Geo. A. Matthews, repairs to motor | 7 60 |
| Otis-Fensom Elevator Co., repairs to elevator | 222 80 |
| R. Robertson & Sons, masonry | 23 55 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$879.68; material, \$221.32 | 1,101 00 |

\$2,841 40

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|
| Less sundry credits, cleaning | 35 90 |
|-------------------------------------|-------|

\$2,805 50

Caretaker, J. Wicksey, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$975.00; bonus, \$95.00

1,070 00

\$3,875 50

(b) Maintenance of Department:

Laboratory and workshop supplies (\$1,961.81):

| | |
|--|----------|
| Aikenhead Hardware, hardware | \$321 71 |
| Allen Mfg. Co., laundry | 6 08 |
| Anso Co., photographic supplies | 10 77 |
| Applied Chemistry, Dept. of, glassware | 6 00 |
| Baird & Tatlock, London, jars | 6 78 |
| Dr. J. W. Barton, glassware | 15 00 |
| The Bursar, postage supplied | 15 00 |
| Prof. E. F. Burton, disbursements: | |
| Laboratory supplies, \$10.43; hardware, etc., \$6.74; | |
| express and cartage, \$4.93; car fares and post- | |
| age, \$4.58; sundries, \$8.56 | 35 24 |
| Cambridge Scientific Instrument Co., thermometers .. | 35 57 |
| Canadian Aeroplanes, Ltd., brass rod | 25 00 |
| Canadian Carbonate Co., gas | 13 50 |
| Canadian Kodak Co., plates | 7 56 |
| John Catto & Son, towels | 41 10 |
| Central Electric Supply Co., electrical supplies | 89 40 |
| Dean Bros., castings | 8 25 |
| T. Eaton Co., supplies | 6 00 |
| A. Gallenkamp & Co., glassware | 96 62 |

33. *Physics Building and Department.*—Continued.

| | | |
|---|--------|------------|
| Graham & Carton, batteries | 7 65 | |
| W. E. Haines, electrical supplies | 76 95 | |
| Geo. M. Hendry Co., supplies | 165 01 | |
| A. H. Winter-Joyner, Ltd., repairing instruments | 19 48 | |
| Keuffel & Esser Co., slide rules | 89 34 | |
| Kimble Glass Co., tubing | 94 29 | |
| Lake Simcoe Ice Supply Co., ice | 36 14 | |
| Lever Bros., gas | 6 00 | |
| Lyman Bros. & Co., chemicals | 50 74 | |
| Macmillan & Co., subscription to <i>Nature</i> | 11 36 | |
| New Method Laundry Co., laundry | 15 43 | |
| Nitro Daylight Lamp Co., lamp | 5 95 | |
| Ontario Rubber Co., tubing | 42 84 | |
| Jas. W. Paton, paint | 6 63 | |
| Peefless Silver Plate Co., moulds | 6 00 | |
| W. G. Pye & Co., supplies | 19 46 | |
| Quality Brass Foundry, castings | 8 70 | |
| Ryrie Bros., repairs to clocks | 27 25 | |
| Standard Foundry Co., castings | 22 14 | |
| Students' Book Dept, book | 4 50 | |
| Synthetic Drug Co., glass tubing | 25 00 | |
| E. M. Tozer, grinding | 3 50 | |
| United Typewriter Co., inspection | 9 77 | |
| Whirlwind Carpet Cleaning Co., cleaning rugs | 4 20 | |
| University Press, stationery and supplies | 141 55 | |
| Petty items (7) | 12 71 | |
| Freight charges | 10 66 | |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$100.83; material, \$198.15 | 298 98 | |
| Apparatus (\$917.50): | | |
| Aikenhead Hardware, hardware | 98 00 | |
| Art Metropole, drawing instruments | 109 53 | |
| Electric Storage Battery Co., parts | 227 08 | |
| W. E. Haines, apparatus | 220 01 | |
| Geo. M. Hendry Co., gauge | 20 93 | |
| Ingram & Bell, apparatus | 19 40 | |
| Photography, Dept. of, plates | 50 00 | |
| W. G. Pye & Co., apparatus | 34 53 | |
| A. R. Williams Machinery Co., machinery | 114 66 | |
| Petty items (2) | 5 45 | |
| Freight charges | 7 91 | |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$7.94; material, \$2.06 | 10 00 | |
| Experimental tables, cases, books, charts, etc. (\$596.09): | | |
| Adams Furniture Co., chairs | 31 50 | |
| T. Eaton Co., stools | 8 40 | |
| MacBeth-Evans Glass Co., reflectors | 30 00 | |
| Mortimer Co., reprints | 35 10 | |
| R. Robertson & Sons, stone tables | 126 02 | |
| Students' Book Dept., books | 43 30 | |
| University Press, printing | 37 10 | |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$142.64; material, \$142.03 | 284 67 | |
| Workshop assistance (\$341.50): | | |
| F. Booth, 16 weeks at \$7.00, \$112.00; 22 weeks at \$8.00, \$176.00 | 288 00 | |
| Chas. Marriott, 6 weeks, 4 days at \$8.00 per week ... | 53 50 | |
| | | \$3,816 90 |
| | | \$7,692 40 |

34. *Sub-Department of Astro-Physics.*

| | | |
|---|--------|--|
| Maintenance (\$300.68): | | |
| AnSCO Co., plates | \$7 54 | |
| Canadian National Carbon Co., batteries | 10 34 | |

34. *Sub-Department of Astro-Physics.*—Continued.

| | |
|---|----------|
| Prof. C. A. Chant, disbursements: | |
| Laboratory and photographic supplies, \$7.43; painting slides, \$4.50; sundries, \$3.11 | 15 04 |
| C. F. Cole Co., tracing paper | 4 00 |
| Harvard College Observatory, prints | 4 04 |
| Nitro Daylight Lamp Co., lamp | 5 50 |
| Photography, Dept. of, slides and prints | 22 95 |
| J. G. Ramsey & Co., printing and developing | 21 56 |
| W. K. Simpson, rings and brushes | 13 20 |
| University of Chicago Press, slides | 5 05 |
| University Press, stationery | 15 90 |
| Petty items (4) | 7 30 |
| Freight charges | 7 90 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$106.74; material, \$53.62.. | 160 36 |
| Apparatus (475.91): | |
| Adams Mfg. Co., case | 7 50 |
| H. Bakewell, remodelling clock movements | 130 00 |
| Canadian Independent Telephone Co., receivers | 8 80 |
| Imperial Munitions Board, wireless apparatus | 206 38 |
| Patterson & Heward, engraving | 34 50 |
| W. K. Simpson, revolving lantern slide | 7 80 |
| Taylor Instrument Co., stormograph | 46 43 |
| Topley Co., lens and lamp | 34 50 |
| | |
| | \$776 59 |

35. *Geological Department.*

| | |
|--|----------|
| Maintenance (\$383.16): | |
| Photography, Dept. of, slides, etc. | \$70 50 |
| Chas Potter, barometer | 18 50 |
| J. G. Ramsey & Co., photographic supplies | 102 71 |
| G. E. Stechert & Co., books | 8 55 |
| Students' Book Dept., books | 65 25 |
| University Press, binding and stationery | 45 10 |
| Petty items (3) | 5 67 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, 60c.; material, \$93.83 | 94 43 |
| | |
| | \$410 71 |
| Less received from students for breakages | 27 55 |

\$383 16

36. *Mineralogical Department.*

| | |
|---|----------|
| Maintenance (\$515.05): | |
| Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., binocular | \$108 63 |
| Dodge Mfg. Co., pulley | 8 48 |
| Eimer & Amend, crucibles | 59 91 |
| Lyman Bros., & Co., chemicals | 17 84 |
| E. H. Sargent & Co., electric oven | 30 41 |
| Spencer Lens Co., illuminator | 7 43 |
| Students' Book Dept., books | 34 10 |
| Arthur H. Thomas Co., electric oven | 145 29 |
| Toronto Electric Light Co., heater | 20 00 |
| Prof. T. L. Walker, disbursements: | |
| Laboratory supplies, \$10.20; express, \$1.80; sundries, \$2.30 | 14 30 |
| Wards Natural Science Establishment, specimens | 43 78 |
| University Press, printing labels | 11 40 |
| Petty items (3) | 5 84 |
| Freight charges | 9 84 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, 63c.; material, \$40.82..... | 41 45 |
| Wiring in Laboratory (\$59.61): | |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$19.64; material, \$39.97 .. | 59 61 |
| | |
| | \$618 31 |
| Less received from students for breakages, etc. | \$41 90 |
| Sale of minerals | 1 75 |
| | |
| | 43 65 |

\$574 66

37. *Psychological Department.*

| | | |
|---|---------|----------|
| Maintenance (\$500.00): | | |
| G. S. Brett, filing cabinet | \$20 00 | |
| W. F. Cantelon, chemicals | 61 55 | |
| J. Laballister, cleaning | 40 00 | |
| Office Specialty Mfg. Co., cabinet | 76 60 | |
| Prof. W. G. Smith, disbursements: | | |
| Typewriter supplies and repairs, \$18.90; stationery, | | |
| etc., \$3.26; sundries, \$3.56 | 25 72 | |
| Students' Book Dept., loose leaf covers | 60 00 | |
| University Press, paper | 36 00 | |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$7.02; material, \$173.11... | 180 13 | |
| | | \$500 00 |

38. *Mathematical Department.*

(Nothing spent.)

39. *Sub-Department of Mechanics.*

| | | |
|---|--------|----------|
| Maintenance (\$119.61): | | |
| Applied Chemistry, Dept. of, chemicals | \$8 70 | |
| Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., lens | 11 00 | |
| T. Eaton Co., repairing watch | 2 50 | |
| Hardware Co., of Toronto, tools | 38 17 | |
| Lyman Bros. & Co., chemicals | 3 49 | |
| W. K. Simpson, mechanical apparatus | 24 45 | |
| F. E. Watson, drawings, | 15 00 | |
| University Press, envelopes | 1 45 | |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$6.96; material, \$7.89 | 14 85 | |
| | | \$119 61 |

40. *Political Science.*

| | | |
|---|---------|---------|
| Class-room supplies (\$22.10): | | |
| University Press, stationery | \$21 70 | |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, 18c.; material, 22c. | 40 | |
| | | \$22 10 |

41. *History.*

| | | |
|---|---------|---------|
| Class-room supplies (\$59.80): | | |
| University Press, printing and stationery | \$59 80 | |
| | | \$59 80 |

42. *Italian and Spanish.*

| | | |
|------------------------------------|--------|---------|
| Class-room supplies (\$11.00): | | |
| Students' Book Dept., books | \$3 95 | |
| University Press, stationery | 7 05 | |
| | | \$11 00 |

43. *University College Departments.*

Greek: (Nothing spent.)

Latin: (Nothing spent.)

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------|
| Ancient History (\$31.20): | |
| University Press, printing | \$31 20 |

English: (Nothing spent.)

| | |
|---|--------|
| French (\$40.59): | |
| J. M. Dent & Sons, books | \$1 60 |
| Thos. Nelson & Sons, books | 6 80 |
| Oxford University Press, books | 4 23 |
| Students' Book Dept., books | 17 36 |
| University Press, binding and paper | 10 10 |
| Superintendent's Dept., material | 50 |

43. *University College Departments.*—Continued.

German:

(Nothing spent.)

Orientals (\$25.40):

| | |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| Students' Book Dept., books | 18 90 |
| University Press, stationery | 6 50 |

Ethics (\$49.15):

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|
| Walter J. Bear, filing cabinet | 30 00 |
| T. Eaton Co., table | 5 75 |
| University Press, stationery | 13 40 |

\$146 3444. *University College General Expenses.*

Stationery and printing (\$117.45):

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| The Bursar, postage supplied | \$20 00 |
| United Typewriter Co., repairs | 11 60 |
| University Press, stationery | 85 85 |

Advertising (\$8.31):

| | |
|--------------------------|------|
| Evening Telegram | 3 78 |
| News Publishing Co. | 1 64 |
| Toronto Daily Star | 2 89 |

Incidentals (\$181.25):

| | |
|--|--------|
| Toronto Weekly Railway & Steamboat Guide Co., subs'n.. | 3 00 |
| Office Specialty Mfg. Co., desk, filing cabinet, etc., for College Registrar | 178 25 |

\$307 0145. *Trinity College Service.*

The Bursar, Trinity College, student's car fares for transportation to University lectures

\$513 12

\$513 12

\$332,547 69

III. FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

46. *Salaries.*

Dr. C. K. Clarke, Dean of the Faculty, 12 mos. to 30 June (paid also as Professor)

\$2,000 00

\$2,000 00

Anatomy:

J. P. McMurrich, Professor, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$4,000; bonus, \$400 (paid also \$200 for Special Lectures) ... \$4,400 00

J. C. Watt, Assistant Professor, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$2,100; bonus, \$200; additional course in Topographical Anatomy (Sessional), \$200

2,500 00

Assistants (Sessional):

C. J. Copp

150 00

N. D. Frawley (paid also in Obstetrics)

150 00

E. R. Hooper

150 00

Wallace A. Scott (paid also in Surgery—war service)

150 00

G. E. Wilson (paid also in Surgery—war service)

150 00

G. R. Philp (war service)

100 00

W. E. Brown

50 00

J. H. Cotton (paid also in Biology)

50 00

G. M. Dale (paid also in Surgery)

50 00

R. O. Fisher

50 00

R. E. Gaby (paid also in Surgery—war service)

50 00

R. I. Harris

50 00

J. H. McPhedran (paid also in Medicine—war service)

50 00

W. F. Plewes (paid also in Surgery)

50 00

H. L. Rowntree

50 00

46. *Salaries.*—Continued.

| | | |
|--|------------|-------------|
| J. S. Simpson (paid also in Surgery) | 50 00 | |
| F. W. Weston | 50 00 | |
| R. J. P. McCulloch (without salary—paid in Biology) | 436 00 | |
| Miss G. Dowsley, Technical Assistant, 12 mos. to 30 June | | |
| G. Lynne, Laboratory Assistant & Caretaker, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$900; bonus, \$85 | 985 00 | |
| Laboratory Attendants at \$745, of which \$425 charged as cleaner, Biological Building: | | |
| H. McCormick, ½ month | 13 34 | |
| R. Eades, 15 July to 30 June | 307 50 | |
| | | \$10,041 84 |
| Pathology and Bacteriology: | | |
| J. J. Mackenzie, Professor, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$4,000; bonus, \$380 | \$4,380 00 | |
| Lecturers (Sessional): | | |
| D. Graham, at \$2,000 (war service, half pay) | 1,000 00 | |
| H. K. Detweiler (substitute, paid also in Medicine) .. | 1,900 00 | |
| I. H. Erb, Fellow (Sessional), at \$500, and extra work, \$100 | 600 00 | |
| Fletcher McPhedran, Demonstrator in charge of Clinical Microscopy (Sessional—paid also in Medicine) .. | 150 00 | |
| Assistants (Sessional): | | |
| O. R. Mabey (paid also in Surgery—war service) | 100 00 | |
| H. W. Baker (paid also in Surgery—war service) | 50 00 | |
| R. R. Graham (paid also in Surgery—war service) .. | 50 00 | |
| W. L. Robinson (war service) | 50 00 | |
| Miss M. Wessels (paid also as Laboratory Assistant from Special Fund) | 50 00 | |
| D. H. Boddington, Assistant in Clinical Laboratory (Sessional—paid also in Chemical Pathology—war service) | 125 00 | |
| Laboratory Assistants, each 12 mos. to 30 June: | | |
| A. Wilson, at \$825 (of which \$425 charged as Caretaker of Pathological building), \$400; bonus, \$40 | 440 00 | |
| F. Thibault, \$700; bonus, \$70 | 770 00 | |
| Laboratory Attendants for preparing media: | | |
| A. Myers, 12 mos. to 30 June | 365 00 | |
| Miss R. Price, 1 July to 30 September at \$60 per month | 180 00 | |
| Dr. Marie Howard, October | 50 00 | |
| Miss E. A. Gordon, 1 December to 30 June at \$50 per month | 350 00 | |
| Miss I. E. Ruttan, Stenographer, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$750; bonus, \$75 | 825 00 | |
| | | \$11,435 00 |
| Chemical Pathology: | | |
| Andrew Hunter, Professor, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$3,800; bonus, \$380 | \$4,180 00 | |
| C. G. Imrie, Lecturer (Sessional) | 1,900 00 | |
| F. W. Rolph, Demonstrator and Assistant in Clinical Laboratory (Sessional) | 750 00 | |
| D. H. Boddington, Assistant in Clinical Laboratory (paid also in Pathology—war service) | 250 00 | |
| F. W. Ward, Temporary Assistant (Easter Term) | 250 00 | |
| T. Richardson, Laboratory Assistant, 12 mos. to 30 June .. | 700 00 | |
| Mrs. Margaret Davis, Laboratory Attendant, 12 mos. to 30 June | 300 04 | |
| | | \$8,330 04 |
| Pharmacy and Pharmacology: | | |
| V. E. Henderson, Associate Professor, at \$3,100 (war service, half pay) | \$1,550 00 | |
| A. Brodey, Substitute Lecturer (Sessional) | 1,200 00 | |
| J. A. MacDonald, Assistant (Sessional) | 250 00 | |
| Class Assistants (Sessional): | | |
| F. C. Harrison | 75 00 | |
| Chas. Sheard, Jr. | 75 00 | |
| J. W. Rush | 50 00 | |

46. *Salaries.*—Continued.

Laboratory Assistants:

| | |
|---|--------|
| Thomas James, 1 July to 31 March, at \$800 per annum, \$600; bonus, \$80 | 680 00 |
| R. Williams, 17 March to 17 June, at \$55 per month.. | 165 00 |

\$4,045 00

Clinical Departments:

Medicine and Clinical Medicine (\$7,050):

Associates, each 12 mos. to 30 June:

| | |
|---|----------|
| W. J. McCollum | \$300 00 |
| J. H. Elliott | 300 00 |
| H. C. Parsons (Clinical Medicine only—war ser- vice) | 300 00 |
| D. McGillivray (war service) | 300 00 |
| G. W. Howland (war service) | 300 00 |
| H. S. Hutchison | 300 00 |

Demonstrators (Sessional):

| | |
|---|--------|
| E. C. Burson | 250 00 |
| F. A. Clarkson | 250 00 |
| J. S. Graham (also Pediatrics) | 250 00 |
| R. W. Mann | 250 00 |
| A. J. Mackenzie (war service) | 250 00 |
| J. H. McPhedran (paid also in Anatomy—war service) | 250 00 |
| C. S. McVicar (war service) | 250 00 |
| Brefney O'Reilly | 250 00 |
| G. W. Ross (paid also in Therapeutics) | 250 00 |
| D. King Smith (war service) | 250 00 |
| G. S. Strathy (war service) | 250 00 |
| C. J. Wagner | 250 00 |
| G. S. Young | 250 00 |
| Alan Brown | 200 00 |
| A. W. Canfield (Clinical Assistant in Pediatrics) | 200 00 |
| Fletcher McPhedran (paid also in Pathology) ... | 200 00 |

Assistants (Sessional):

| | |
|--|--------|
| G. F. Boyer (war service) | 150 00 |
| J. D. Loudon | 150 00 |
| J. A. Oille | 150 00 |
| M. B. Whyte | 150 00 |
| G. Bates (war service) | 50 00 |
| H. K. Detweiler (paid also in Pathology) | 50 00 |
| A. A. Fletcher | 50 00 |
| T. J. Glover | 50 00 |
| B. Hannah (war service) | 50 00 |
| A. G. McPhedran (including arrears, paid also in Biology) | 150 00 |
| F. S. Minns | 50 00 |
| T. J. Page | 50 00 |
| F. S. Park (war service) | 50 00 |
| G. E. Richards | 50 00 |
| Chas. Sheard, Jr. (paid also in Pharmacy) | 50 00 |
| G. E. Smith (Pediatrics) | 50 00 |
| L. J. Solway | 50 00 |
| E. J. Trow | 50 00 |
| R. G. Armour (war service—without salary) ..... | ..... |
| C. D. Parfitt, Lecturer in Tuberculosis Clinic (without salary) ..... | ..... |

Surgery and Clinical Surgery (\$5,435):

Associates, each 12 mos. to 30 June:

| | |
|--|--------|
| C. B. Shuttleworth | 300 00 |
| J. F. Uren | 300 00 |
| T. B. Richardson (war service) | 300 00 |
| G. Silverthorn | 300 00 |
| E. S. Ryerson (paid also as Secretary to Faculty) | 300 00 |
| Wallace A. Scott (paid also in Anatomy—war ser- vice) | 300 00 |
| W. W. Jones | 300 00 |

46. *Salaries.*—Continued.

| | |
|---|--------|
| Demonstrators (Sessional): | |
| M. H. V. Cameron | 250 00 |
| R. E. Gaby (paid also in Anatomy—war service) .. | 250 00 |
| W. E. Gallie (war service) | 250 00 |
| J. A. Roberts (war service) | 250 00 |
| N. S. Shenstone | 250 00 |
| G. E. Wilson (paid also in Anatomy—war service) | 250 00 |
| A. B. Wright | 250 00 |
| Assistants (Sessional): | |
| A. S. Moorhead (war service) | 150 00 |
| D. E. Robertson | 100 00 |
| H. W. Baker (paid also in Pathology—war service) | 50 00 |
| J. H. Cascaden | 50 00 |
| F. A. Cleland (war service) | 50 00 |
| J. H. Cotton (paid also in Biology) | 50 00 |
| G. M. Dale (paid also in Anatomy) | 50 00 |
| I. W. Dickson, at \$50 (Michaelmas Term) | 25 00 |
| R. R. Graham (paid also in Pathology—war service) | 50 00 |
| C. H. Hair | 50 00 |
| H. D. Harrison | 50 00 |
| O. R. Mabee (paid also in Pathology—war service) | 50 00 |
| J. A. McCollum (war service) | 50 00 |
| G. C. McIntyre | 50 00 |
| O. A. McNichol | 50 00 |
| P. K. Menzies (war service) | 50 00 |
| B. Z. Milner | 50 00 |
| R. W. Naylor | 50 00 |
| C. B. Parker (war service) | 50 00 |
| Robin Pearse (war service) | 50 00 |
| A. H. Perfect | 50 00 |
| W. F. Plewes (paid also in Anatomy) | 50 00 |
| L. B. Robertson | 50 00 |
| J. S. Simpson (paid also in Anatomy) | 50 00 |
| T. J. Simpson | 50 00 |
| Miss Muriel Bonham, Laboratory Attendant, 12 mos. to 30 June at \$35 a month (half time, balance in Obstetrics and Gynaecology) | 210 00 |
| Obstetrics and Gynaecology (\$2,990): | |
| Associates, each 12 mos. to 30 June: | |
| W. B. Hendry, Gynaecology (war service) | 300 00 |
| J. A. Kinnear, Obstetrics | 300 00 |
| Demonstrators (Sessional): | |
| A. C. Hendrick, Gynaecology | 250 00 |
| M. M. Crawford, Obstetrics (war service) | 250 00 |
| W. J. Mabee, Obstetrics | 250 00 |
| S. J. N. Magwood, Obstetrics (war service) | 200 00 |
| Assistants (Sessional): | |
| J. G. Gallie, Obstetrics | 100 00 |
| William A. Scott (war service) | 50 00 |
| N. D. Frawley, Obstetrics (paid also in Anatomy) | 50 00 |
| W. W. Lailey | 50 00 |
| R. W. Wesley, Gynaecology | 50 00 |
| H. E. Clutterbuck, Gynaecology (war service—without salary) ..... | ..... |
| A. Johnston, Laboratory Assistant, at \$850 per annum and bonus (obit. December, 1918), \$505; allowance paid to widow, \$295 | 800 00 |
| Miss Muriel Bonham, Laboratory Attendant (see also Surgery), \$210; bonus for extra services, \$130.... | 340 00 |
| Ophthalmology (\$450): | |
| Assistants (Sessional): | |
| C. A. Campbell | 150 00 |
| D. N. MacLennan | 150 00 |
| A. F. Aylesworth | 50 00 |
| S. M. Lyon | 50 00 |
| W. W. Wright | 50 00 |

46. *Salaries.*—Continued.

Oto-Laryngology (\$650):

Demonstrators (Sessional):

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| P. Goldsmith (war service) | 200 00 |
| C. Royce (war service) | 200 00 |

Assistants (Sessional):

| | |
|------------------------------|-------|
| G. Biggs | 50 00 |
| Edmund Boyd | 50 00 |
| A. D. McKelvey | 50 00 |
| Jane P. Sproule-Manson | 50 00 |
| W. G. MacKechnie | 50 00 |

Therapeutics (\$1,000):

| | |
|---|--------|
| C. E. C. Cole, Demonstrator (Sessional—war service) | 200 00 |
|---|--------|

Assistants (Sessional):

| | |
|---|--------|
| G. W. Ross, \$150; as Acting Head of Department in absence of Dr. Rudolf, \$150 (paid also in Medicine) | 300 00 |
| S. R. D. Hewitt (war service) | 50 00 |
| H. M. Tovell | 50 00 |
| W. V. Watson | 50 00 |
| S. Johnston, Demonstrator, Anaesthesia (Sessional) .. | 250 00 |
| Assistants, Anaesthesia (Sessional): | |
| T. R. Hanley | 50 00 |
| M. D. McKichan (paid also in Biology) | 50 00 |

Hygiene (\$200):

| | |
|--|--------|
| R. D. Defries, Temporary Lecturer (Sessional—paid also in Antitoxin Laboratory) | 200 00 |
|--|--------|

Psychiatry (\$125):

| | |
|--|-------|
| J. M. Forster, Associate, 12 mos. to 30 June | 50 00 |
| Harvey Clare, Demonstrator (Sessional) | 25 00 |
| C. M. Hincks, Assistant (Sessional) | 50 00 |

Dental Surgery (\$50):

| | |
|--|-------|
| A. D. A. Mason, Demonstrator (Sessional) | 50 00 |
|--|-------|

 \$17,950 00

Associate Professors, each 12 mos. to 30 June:

| | |
|--|--------|
| H. B. Anderson, Clinical Medicine, etc. (without salary) | |
| A. M. Baines, Clinical Medicine and Pediatrics | 700 00 |
| G. A. Bingham, Clinical Surgery and Clinical Anatomy ... | 700 00 |
| H. A. Bruce, Clinical Surgery (war service) | 700 00 |
| J. T. Fotheringham, Medicine and Clinical Medicine (war service) | 700 00 |
| F. N. G. Starr, Clinical Surgery | 700 00 |
| W. B. Thistle, Clinical Medicine | 600 00 |
| G. Chambers, Clinical Medicine (war service) | 450 00 |
| R. J. Dwyer, Clinical Medicine | 450 00 |
| H. T. Machell, Obstetrics and Pediatrics | 450 00 |
| W. McKeown, Clinical Surgery (war service) | 450 00 |
| C. L. Starr, Clinical Surgery (Orthopedics—war service) .. | 450 00 |
| K. C. McIlwraith, Obstetrics | 450 00 |
| J. G. Fitzgerald, Hygiene, at \$450 (war service, half pay to 31st March, full pay thereafter—paid also as Director of Antitoxin Laboratory) | 281 25 |
| W. Goldie, Clinical Medicine (war service) | 350 00 |
| F. W. Marlow, Gynaecology | 350 00 |
| J. Ferguson, Clinical Medicine | 350 00 |
| S. M. Hay, Clinical Surgery | 350 00 |
| A. A. Macdonald, Obstetrics and Gynaecology | 350 00 |

 \$8,831 25

Professors, each 12 mos. to 30 June:

| | |
|--|------------|
| I. H. Cameron, Surgery and Clinical Surgery (war service) .. | \$1,050 00 |
| A. McPhedran, Medicine and Clinical Medicine | 1,050 00 |
| J. A. Amyot, Hygiene (war service) | 2,000 00 |
| R. D. Rudolf, Therapeutics (war service) | 1,000 00 |
| B. P. Watson, Obstetrics and Gynaecology | 1,000 00 |
| N. A. Powell, Medical Jurisprudence, etc. | 700 00 |
| D. J. G. Wishart, Oto-Laryngology | 700 00 |

46. *Salaries.*—Continued.

| | | |
|---|----------|------------|
| J. M. MacCallum, Ophthalmology | 700 00 | |
| A. Primrose, Clinical Surgery (paid also as Secretary to Faculty to 30 November), | 700 00 | |
| C. K. Clarke, Psychiatry (paid also as dean of Faculty)... | 500 00 | |
| G. H. Burnham, Ophthalmology and Otology | 450 00 | |
| N. H. Beemer, Mental Diseases (extra-mural, without salary) | | |
| | | \$9,850 00 |
| Special Lectures: | | |
| J. P. McMurrich, Lectures on History of Medicine | \$200 00 | \$200 00 |

Secretary's Office.

| | | |
|--|----------|-------------|
| A. Primrose, Secretary to Faculty, 1 July to 30 November, at \$500 per annum (paid also as Professor) | \$208 34 | |
| E. S. Ryerson, Assistant Secretary, 1 July to 30 November, at \$500; Secretary, 1 December to 30 June, at \$1,000 (paid also in Surgery) | 791 66 | |
| Assistant: | | |
| Miss E. A. Jamieson, 1 July to 31 October at \$1,250, \$416.67; bonus, \$120 (resigned) | 536 67 | |
| Miss W. Jones, 10 December to 30 June at \$900 | 503 25 | |
| Stenographers: | | |
| Miss O. Russell, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$750; bonus, \$70; extra services, \$100 | 920 00 | |
| Miss A. P. Perry, 12 mos. to 30 June | 650 00 | |
| | | \$3,609 92 |
| | | \$76,293 05 |

47. *Retiring Allowances.*

(Nothing spent.)

48. *Anatomical Department.*

| | |
|--|---------|
| Anatomical Material (\$1,548.71): | |
| H. H. Marter | \$32 00 |
| F. W. Matthews & Co. | 494 93 |
| G. W. Morse & Son | 32 00 |
| Nicholson Laboratories | 2 00 |
| H. R. Ranks | 688 00 |
| W. J. Roadhouse | 32 00 |
| J. Rogers | 30 00 |
| D. J. Harris | 16 00 |
| Wm. Speers | 96 00 |
| J. Torrance | 16 00 |
| Freight charges | 1 61 |
| Superintendent's Dept. (boxes), labour, \$46.76; material, \$61.41 | 108 17 |
| Material for preservation, chemicals, etc. (\$569.47): | |
| W. R. Brock Co., cotton and oilcloth | 24 28 |
| Ingram & Bell, chemicals | 418 23 |
| Sanderson, Percy Co., shellac | 27 45 |
| Freight charges | 99 51 |
| Incidentals (\$161.63): | |
| Allen Mfg. Co., laundry | 10 48 |
| The Bursar, postage supplied | 6 00 |
| The T. Eaton Co., towelling | 11 84 |
| Hudson-Parker, Ltd., laboratory coats | 56 00 |
| Ingram & Bell, supplies | 7 35 |
| Lyman Bros., sponges | 2 74 |
| Photography, Dept. of, plates | 5 50 |
| United Typewriter Co., inspection | 5 25 |
| Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology, subscription .. | 3 04 |

48. *Anatomical Department.*—Continued.

| | |
|---|-------|
| University Press, stationery | 20 40 |
| Freight charges | 2 14 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$9.85; material, \$21.04 ... | 30 89 |

| | |
|--|------------|
| | \$2,279 81 |
| Less received for barrels returned | 10 32 |

\$2,269 49

49. *Pathology and Bacteriology.*

Chemicals and supplies (\$1,040.22):

| | |
|---|---------|
| J. Allen, meat | \$44 56 |
| Allen Mfg. Co., laundry | 13 28 |
| Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., acid | 4 46 |
| The Bursar, postage supplied | 14 50 |
| Canadian Carbonate Co., gas | 18 00 |
| Consolidated Plate Glass Co., glass | 7 68 |
| Digestive Ferment Co., ampoules | 4 18 |
| Fletcher Mfg. Co., repairs | 4 90 |
| Will Front, drawings | 60 00 |
| J. F. Hartz Co., cotton | 11 24 |
| Ingram & Bell, chemicals | 256 90 |
| Lowe-Martin Co., cards | 3 10 |
| John McGillian, carrots | 108 00 |

Prof. J. J. Mackenzie, disbursements:

Food for animals, \$18.34; stationery, \$10.45; animals,
\$7.20; car fares and postage, \$2.32; telegrams and
sundries, \$16.69

| | |
|--|--------|
| | 55 00 |
| C. D. Parfitt, rabbits | 12 00 |
| Photography, Dept. of, slides | 4 00 |
| T. C. Rochford, cover | 7 00 |
| Scientific Materials Co., brushes | 3 55 |
| Stuart Foster, ammonia | 10 20 |
| Students' Book Dept. books | 7 95 |
| Synthetic Drug Co., acetone | 13 00 |
| Toronto Produce Co., fodder | 102 08 |
| United Typewriter Co., inspection | 6 00 |
| University Press, printing and stationery | 113 75 |
| Freight charges | 52 44 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$41.55; material, \$60.90.... | 102 45 |

Apparatus (\$675.45):

| | |
|---|--------|
| Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., microscope | 7 87 |
| Ingram & Bell, supplies | 627 78 |
| Geo. Sparrow Co., steel post | 20 00 |
| Petty items (2) | 3 60 |
| Superintendent's Dept., material | 16 20 |

Care of Refrigerating Plant (\$228.57):

| | |
|--|--------|
| Canadian Ice Machine Co., repairing condenser | 3 57 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$212.16; material, \$12.84 .. | 225 00 |

| | |
|--|------------|
| | \$1,944 24 |
| Less received for barrels returned | 6 87 |

\$1,937 37

50. *Chemical Pathology.*

Supplies (\$531.15):

| | |
|---|--------|
| Allen Mfg. Co., laundry | \$4 66 |
| A. H. Baird, pipettes | 81 44 |
| Eastman Kodak Co., caprylic alcohol | 2 53 |
| Grasselli Chemical Co., chemicals | 76 20 |
| Lowe-Martin Co., cards | 18 35 |
| Lyman Bros., chemicals | 7 44 |
| Gordon McKay & Co., cheesecloth | 20 00 |
| McKay School Equipment Co., paper | 52 92 |
| Stuart & Foster Co., ammonia | 10 20 |

50. *Chemical Pathology.*—Continued.

| | | |
|--|--------|------------|
| A. H. Thomas Co., chemicals | 162 94 | |
| University of Illinois, chemicals | 5 05 | |
| University Press, stationery and printing | 43 65 | |
| Freight charges | 22 12 | |
| Superintendent's Dept., material | 23 65 | |
| Apparatus (\$766.65): | | |
| A. H. Baird, burettes, test tubes, etc. | 449 00 | |
| Emil Greiner Co., pipettes | 20 99 | |
| Ingram & Bell, pipettes | 66 80 | |
| McKay School Equipment Co., supplies | 210 93 | |
| A. H. Thomas Co., bulbs | 12 36 | |
| Freight charges | 6 57 | |
| Alterations and repairs (\$75.79): | | |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$30.74; material, \$45.05 ... | 75 79 | |
| | | \$1,373 59 |

51. *Pharmacy and Pharmacology.*

| | | |
|--|---------|----------|
| Supplies and apparatus (\$492.63): | | |
| Adams Furniture Co., stools | \$26 40 | |
| Dr. A. Brodey, disbursements: | | |
| Hardware, etc., \$9.53; laundry, \$3.50; stationery, \$3.33; | | |
| oilcloth, \$2.88; sundries, \$11.57 | 30 81 | |
| Burroughs Wellcome & Co., drugs | 67 82 | |
| F. W. Claasens, apparatus | 29 30 | |
| Carnahan Drug Co., drugs | 7 80 | |
| Dental Co. of Canada, oxygen | 17 70 | |
| T. Eaton Co., syringes | 24 80 | |
| J. A. Fontaine, frogs | 37 50 | |
| Ingram & Bell, chemicals | 39 23 | |
| National Drug & Chemical Co., drugs | 98 67 | |
| Ontario Rubber Co., tubing | 2 72 | |
| Toronto Dog & Cat Hospital, animals | 49 00 | |
| Toronto Produce Co., fodder | 6 60 | |
| University Press, printing and stationery | 14 75 | |
| Freight charges | 2 10 | |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$4.01; material, \$33.42 .. | 37 43 | |
| | | \$492 63 |

52. *Medicine.*

(Nothing spent.)

53. *Surgery.*

| | | |
|---|---------|---------|
| Supplies and apparatus (\$49.60): | | |
| Young People's Forward Movement for Missions, slides .. | \$49 60 | |
| | | \$49 60 |

54. *Obstetrics and Gynaecology.*

| | | |
|---|---------|---------|
| Supplies and apparatus (\$64.16): | | |
| Ingram & Bell, supplies | \$38 66 | |
| J. G. Ramsey & Co., plates | 12 20 | |
| University Press, printing and stationery | 13 30 | |
| | | \$64 16 |

55. *Ophthalmology.*

(Nothing spent.)

56. *Oto-Laryngology.*

(Nothing spent.)

57. *Therapeutics.*

(Nothing spent.)

58. *Hygiene.*

Supplies, apparatus and alterations (\$513.25):

| | |
|--|----------|
| Wm. Fenton, slides | \$3 85 |
| J. F. Hartz Co., apparatus | 255 79 |
| Ingram & Bell, regulator | 9 00 |
| White & Thomas, repairing incubator | 48 45 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$111.67; material, \$58.24 .. | 169 91 |
| Expenses <i>re</i> moving pictures shown at lectures given on "Social Hygiene": | |
| Operator, \$10.00; cartage, 8.75; attendance, \$7.50 | 26 25 |
| Occasional assistance (\$200.00): | |
| Wm. Knowles | 150 00 |
| Miss H. Finegan | 50 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$713 25 |

59. *Medical Jurisprudence.*

(Nothing spent.)

60. *Medical Building.*

Heat and light (supplied from Central Power Plant):

Gas, city current and occasional fuel (\$714.24):

| | |
|--|------------|
| Consumers' Gas Co. | \$714 24 |
| Water (\$747.06): | |
| City Treasurer | 747 06 |
| Caretaker's supplies (\$111.54): | |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$2.53; material, \$109.01 .. | 111 54 |
| Cleaning (\$1,091.32): | |
| Allen Mfg. Co., laundry | 5 48 |
| Canadian Cleaning Co., cleaning windows | 48 00 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour | 1,037 84 |
| Repairs and renewals (\$1,449.38): | |
| City Treasurer, elevator license | 5 00 |
| A. Matthews, repairs | 397 64 |
| R. Robertson & Sons, masonry repairs | 16 45 |
| Routery Bros., plastering | 39 90 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$705.20; material, \$285.19.. | 990 39 |
| Sundries: Lockers for women students (\$223.86): | |
| Macey Office Equipment Co., tables | 30 00 |
| Freight charges | 2 09 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$129.18; material, \$62.59 .. | 191 77 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$4,337 40 |
| Less sundry credits: Cleaning | 20 60 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$4,316 80 |
| Caretaker, Thos. Motton, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$875.00; bonus, \$85.00 | 960 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$5,276 80 |

61. *Pathological Building.*

Heat and light supplied by Toronto General Hospital:

Toronto General Hospital, in full of balance

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| due for year 1917-18 | \$1,588 50 |
| Account in full for year 1918-19..... | 4,308 50 |

\$5,897 00

Less charged in previous year pending

| | |
|------------------|----------|
| adjustment | 3,500 00 |
|------------------|----------|

\$2,397 00

Gas and city current (\$561.87):

| | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| Consumers' Gas Co. | 561 87 |
| Water (\$244.65): | |
| City Treasurer | 244 65 |

61. *Pathological Building.*—Continued.

| | | |
|---|---------|------------|
| Caretaker's supplies (\$139.11): | | |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$4.91; material, \$134.20 .. | 139 | 11 |
| Cleaning (\$849.24): | | |
| Allen Mfg. Co., laundry | 14 | 28 |
| Canadian Cleaning Co., cleaning windows | 30 | 00 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour | 804 | 96 |
| Repairs and renewals (\$488.38): | | |
| Wm. Bartlett & Son, shades | 33 | 32 |
| City Treasurer, elevator license | 10 | 00 |
| Routery Bros., plastering | 30 | 00 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$341.88; material, \$73.18.. | 415 | 06 |
| | \$4,680 | 25 |
| Less sundry credits: Repairs | 5 | 06 |
| | \$4,675 | 19 |
| Caretaker, Alex. Wilson, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$425.00 (paid also as laboratory attendant); bonus, \$40.00 | 465 | 00 |
| | | \$5,140 19 |

62. *General Expenses.*

| | | |
|---|-------|------------|
| Stationery, printing, postage and office expenses (\$1,594.08): | | |
| American Medical Association, directory | \$11 | 13 |
| The Bursar, postage supplied | 170 | 84 |
| Canadian Medical Directory, directory | 3 | 50 |
| Lowe-Martin Co., guides | 1 | 75 |
| Might Directories, city directory | 12 | 50 |
| Dr. E. S. Ryerson, petty disbursements | 9 | 82 |
| Simmons & Son, flowers, funeral of Dr. Reeve | \$40 | 00 |
| And Dr. Malloch | 15 | 00 |
| | 55 | 00 |
| Toronto Western Hospital, for breakage | 17 | 22 |
| United Typewriter Co., inspection, etc. | 28 | 95 |
| University Press, stationery and printing | 1,157 | 85 |
| Freight charges | 1 | 00 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$65.20; material, \$59.32 .. | 124 | 52 |
| Purchase of Edison Mimeograph (\$165.00): | | |
| University Press, mimeograph machine | 165 | 00 |
| Appropriations for Dean's Office (\$179.59): | | |
| Dr. C. K. Clarke, for disbursements by him | 179 | 59 |
| | | \$1,938 67 |

63. *Summer Session in Medicine.*

| | | |
|---|------|-------------|
| Remuneration to instructors (\$1,125.00): | | |
| F. A. Clarkson | \$75 | 00 |
| R. E. Gaby | 75 | 00 |
| J. G. Gallie | 75 | 00 |
| H. S. Hutchison | 75 | 00 |
| W. F. McPhedran | 75 | 00 |
| A. G. McPhedran | 75 | 00 |
| O. R. Mabee | 75 | 00 |
| J. A. Oille | 75 | 00 |
| G. W. Ross | 75 | 00 |
| N. S. Shenstone | 75 | 00 |
| Jane P. Sproule | 75 | 00 |
| H. M. Tovell | 75 | 00 |
| C. J. Wagner | 75 | 00 |
| W. V. Watson | 75 | 00 |
| G. E. Wilson | 75 | 00 |
| | | \$1,125 00 |
| | | \$96,673 80 |

IV. FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE.

64. Salaries.

| | | |
|---|------------|------------|
| Professor W. H. Ellis, Dean of the Faculty, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$4,000; bonus, \$400 (resigned), (paid also \$250 for Special Course, Returned Soldiers) | \$4,400 00 | |
| | | \$4,400 00 |

Electrical Engineering.

| | | |
|--|------------|-------------|
| T. R. Rosebrugh, Professor, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$3,800; bonus, \$380 (paid also \$250 for Special Course) | \$4,180 00 | |
| H. W. Price, Associate Professor, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$2,900; bonus, \$280 (paid also \$250, Special Course) | 3,180 00 | |
| Lecturers (Sessional): | | |
| W. S. Guest, \$1,800; bonus, \$170 (paid also \$500 for Special Course) | 1,970 00 | |
| A. R. Zimmer, \$1,700; bonus, \$160 (paid also \$500 for Special Course) | 1,860 00 | |
| Electricians: | | |
| W. R. McKee, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$950; bonus, \$80 | 1,030 00 | |
| A. Cunningham, Assistant, 1 to 31 July (resigned), \$47.91; bonus, \$58 | 105 91 | |
| Alfred Moss, Assistant, 1 October to 30 June at \$525 | 393 75 | |
| | | \$12,719 66 |

Mechanical Engineering.

| | | |
|--|------------|-------------|
| R. W. Angus, Professor, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$3,500; bonus, \$340 (paid also \$250 for Special Course) | \$3,840 00 | |
| L. M. Arkley, Assistant Professor, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$2,300; bonus, \$220 (paid also \$500 for Special Course) | 2,520 00 | |
| Lecturers (Sessional): | | |
| J. J. Traill, Hydraulics, \$2,000; bonus, \$200 (paid also \$500 for Special Course) | 2,200 00 | |
| J. H. Billings, Machine Design, \$1,700; bonus, \$160 (paid also \$500 for Special Course) | 1,860 00 | |
| J. H. Parkin, Thermodynamics, at \$1,600 (war service, half pay to 15 January, full pay thereafter—paid also \$500 for Special Course) | 1,166 67 | |
| G. H. Hally, Demonstrator (Easter Term) | 600 00 | |
| F. Hickey, Machinist, 10 mos. salary, \$1,170; bonus, \$100 | 1,270 00 | |
| J. O'Connor, Mechanic, 904 hours at 65c. | 587 60 | |
| Laboratory Firemen at \$3 to \$3.60 per day: | | |
| G. Fowler, 165 days | 502 20 | |
| F. O'Donnell, 5 days | 15 00 | |
| G. S. Laing, Laboratory Assistant, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$875; bonus, \$88 | 963 00 | |
| | | \$15,524 47 |

Applied Mechanics.

| | | |
|---|------------|-------------|
| J. McGowan, Professor, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$3,400; bonus, \$330 (paid also \$250 for Special Course) | \$3,730 00 | |
| P. Gillespie, Associate Professor, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$2,900; bonus, \$280 (paid also \$250 for Special Course) | 3,180 00 | |
| Assistant Professors, each 12 mos. to 30 June: | | |
| C. R. Young, at \$2,500, war service, half pay to 15 April, full salary thereafter (paid also \$500 for Special Course) | 1,510 42 | |
| A. T. Laing, \$800; bonus, \$80 (part time, paid also as Secretary to Faculty) | 880 00 | |
| J. W. Melson, Demonstrator (Easter Term, paid also in Engineering Physics) | 400 00 | |
| W. K. Simpson, Mechanician, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$1,300; bonus, \$130 | 1,430 00 | |
| F. Baker, Laboratory Attendant, 38 weeks, 5 days at \$2.70 per week | 104 85 | |
| | | \$11,235 27 |

64. Salaries.—Continued.

Mining Engineering.

| | | |
|---|------------|------------|
| H. E. T. Haultain, Professor, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$3,800; bonus, \$380 | \$4,180 00 | |
| Lecturers (Sessional): | | |
| F. C. Dyer, \$1,700; bonus, \$160 (paid also \$500 for Special Course) | 1,860 00 | |
| J. T. King, \$1,600; bonus, \$150 (paid also \$500 for Special Course) | 1,750 00 | |
| E. Tozer, Laboratory Assistant, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$800; bonus, \$80 | 880 00 | |
| C. Waybrant, Laboratory Attendant, 7 mos. salary | 450 00 | |
| | | \$9,120 00 |

Metallurgical Engineering.

| | | |
|--|------------|------------|
| G. A. Guess, Professor, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$3,800; bonus, \$380 .. | \$4,180 00 | \$4,180 00 |
|--|------------|------------|

Ferro-Metallurgy.

| | | |
|---|------------|------------|
| T. R. Loudon, Assistant Professor, at \$2,500 (war service, half pay) | \$1,250 00 | |
| R. J. Marshall, Substitute Lecturer (Sessional), | 500 00 | |
| | | \$1,750 00 |

Surveying.

| | | |
|---|------------|-------------|
| L. B. Stewart, Professor of Surveying and Geodesy, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$3,800; bonus, \$380 (paid also \$250 for Special Course) | \$4,180 00 | |
| W. M. Treadgold, Assistant Professor, at \$2,500, war service, part pay to 31 December, full pay thereafter, \$1,800 (paid also \$500 for Special Course) | 1,800 00 | |
| Lecturers (Sessional): | | |
| S. R. Crerar, \$2,000; bonus, \$200 (paid also \$500 for Special Course) | 2,200 00 | |
| E. W. Banting, \$1,800; bonus, \$170 (paid also \$500 for Special Course) | 1,970 00 | |
| | | \$10,150 00 |

Applied Chemistry.

| | | |
|--|------------|-------------|
| J. Watson Bain, Professor of Chemical Engineering, at \$3,400 (war service, without salary) | | |
| M. C. Boswell, Associate Professor of Organic Chemistry, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$2,600; bonus, \$250 | \$2,850 00 | |
| E. G. R. Ardagh, Assistant Professor of Analytical Chemistry, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$2,500; bonus, \$250 (paid also \$500 for Special Course) | 2,750 00 | |
| Instructors (Sessional): | | |
| A. R. Duff | 800 00 | |
| J. H. Forman, at \$500 (resigned 28 February) | 312 50 | |
| H. M. Lancaster, 5 mos. from 1 February at \$125 per month | 625 00 | |
| J. E. Clark, Fellow (Sessional) | 500 00 | |
| Miss F. McMechan, Temporary Assistant (Sessional, paid also as Assistant to Secretary) | 50 00 | |
| G. E. Leworthy, Lecture Assistant and Glass Blower (Sessional), \$1,000; bonus, \$75 | 1,075 00 | |
| D. Sinclair, Laboratory Assistant, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$1,000; bonus, \$100 | 1,100 00 | |
| J. Johnson, Laboratory Attendant, 5 mos. at \$40 | 200 00 | |
| | | \$10,262 50 |

64. Salaries.—Continued.

Electro-Chemistry.

| | | |
|---|------------|------------|
| J. T. Burt-Gerrans, Lecturer, \$2,000; bonus, \$190 (Sessional, paid also \$500 for Special Course) | \$2,190 00 | |
| R. Fetzner, Demonstrator (Sessional) | 800 00 | |
| E. A. Bishop, Lecture Assistant (Sessional, paid also as Care-taker, Mining Bldg.) | 100 00 | |
| H. B. Coles, Jr., Laboratory Attendant, 9 October to 31 May, at \$25 per month | 193 33 | |
| | | \$3,283 33 |

Architecture.

| | | |
|--|------------|-------------|
| C. H. C. Wright, Professor, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$3,800; bonus, \$380 (paid also \$250 for Special Course) | \$4,180 00 | |
| A. W. McConnell, Assistant Professor, at \$2,500 (war service, half pay to 15 April, full pay thereafter—paid also \$500 for Special Course) | 1,510 42 | |
| J. M. Lyle, Substitute Instructor (Sessional) | 500 00 | |
| H. H. Madill, Lecturer (Sessional), at \$1,500 (war service, half pay) | 750 00 | |
| Instructors (Sessional): | | |
| A. S. Mathers, Substitute | 500 00 | |
| C. W. Jefferys, Freehand and Water Color (part time), \$750; extra work, \$100 | 850 00 | |
| J. L. Banks, Modelling (part time) | 750 00 | |
| F. Simpson, Modelling (Easter Term, part time) | 90 00 | |
| Miss J. C. Laing, Instructor and Librarian, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$900; bonus, \$90 (paid also \$50 for Special Course) | 990 00 | |
| | | \$10,120 42 |

Drawing.

| | | |
|---|------------|------------|
| C. H. C. Wright, Professor (paid as Professor of Architecture) | | |
| J. R. Cockburn, Assistant Professor, Descriptive Geometry, at \$2,500 (war service, half pay to 31 March), \$937.50; promoted Associate Professor at \$2,900 from 1 April, \$725 (paid also \$250 for Special Course) | \$1,662 50 | |
| W. J. Smither, Lecturer (Sessional), \$1,700; bonus, \$160 (paid also \$500 for Special Course) | 1,860 00 | |
| Demonstrators (Sessional): | | |
| F. E. Watson | 1,100 00 | |
| O. Margison | 1,000 00 | |
| R. W. Harris (5 mos.) | 500 00 | |
| H. J. Franklin (4 mos.) | 400 00 | |
| A. P. Thomson (4 mos.) | 400 00 | |
| W. J. T. Wright (3 mos.) | 300 00 | |
| C. W. Richardson, Instructor (Sessional, 5 mos.) | 800 00 | |
| Attendants: | | |
| John Swan, 8 mos. salary | 600 00 | |
| George Brown, 4 mos. salary | 300 00 | |
| | | \$8,922 50 |

Engineering Physics and Photography.

| | | |
|--|------------|------------|
| G. R. Anderson, Associate Professor, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$2,900; bonus, \$280 (paid also \$250 for Special Course) .. | \$3,180 00 | |
| Demonstrators (Sessional): | | |
| G. L. Wallace | 1,100 00 | |
| J. W. Melson (Easter term, paid also in Applied Mechanics) | 400 00 | |
| A. J. Burge, Photographer, 9 mos. salary, \$600; bonus, \$60 ... | 660 00 | |
| | | \$5,340 00 |

Special Lectures.

| | | |
|--|----------|----------|
| W. S. Ferguson, Lectures in Accounting | \$600 00 | |
| A. R. Clute, Lectures on Limited Companies | 200 00 | |
| | | \$800 00 |

64. *Salaries.*—Continued.*Secretary's Office.*

| | | |
|---|------------|-------------------|
| A. T. Laing, Secretary to Faculty and Librarian, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$2,000; bonus, \$200 (paid also in Applied Mechanics) | \$2,200 00 | |
| Miss F. McMechan, Assistant to Secretary, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$900; bonus, \$90 (paid also in Applied Chemistry) | 990 00 | |
| Miss R. Cave, Stenographer, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$750; bonus, \$75 | 825 00 | |
| | | <u>\$4,015 00</u> |
| | | \$111,823 15 |

65. *Chemistry and Mining Building.*

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| Heat and light (supplied from Central Power Plant): | |
| Gas, city current and occasional fuel (\$809.64): | |
| Consumers' Gas Co. | \$809 64 |
| Water (\$89.46): | |
| City Treasurer | 89 46 |
| Caretaker's Supplies (\$199.98): | |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$4.41; material, \$195.57 .. | 199 98 |
| Cleaning (\$1,667.14): | |
| Allen Mfg. Co., laundry | 11 28 |
| Canadian Cleaning Co., cleaning windows | 43 00 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour | 1,612 86 |
| Repairs and renewals (\$1,284.71): | |
| Wm. Bartlett & Son, shades | 43 68 |
| City Treasurer, elevator license | 10 00 |
| A. Matthews, repairs to roof | 19 02 |
| R. Robertson & Sons, masonry repairs | 38 48 |
| University Press, name plates | 7 30 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$859.02; material, \$307.21.. | 1,166 23 |
| | <u>\$4,050 93</u> |
| Less sundry credits: gas, \$362.98; cleaning, \$54.76 .. | 417 74 |
| | <u>\$3,633 19</u> |

| | | |
|--|----------|-------------------|
| Caretaker, E. Bishop, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$1,025.00; bonus, \$100.00 | 1,125 00 | |
| Messenger, Miss L. Hunter, 29 weeks, 4 days at \$5.00 per week, \$163.35; 20 weeks, 4 days at \$6.00 per week, \$135.43 | 298 78 | |
| | | <u>\$5,056 97</u> |

66. *Engineering Building.*

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| Heat and light (supplied from Central Power Plant): | |
| Gas, city current and occasional fuel (\$79.38): | |
| Consumers' Gas Co. | \$79 38 |
| Water (\$245.83): | |
| City Treasurer | 245 83 |
| Caretaker's supplies (\$74.83): | |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$2.49; material, \$72.34 | 74 83 |
| Cleaning (\$1,492.09): | |
| Allen Mfg. Co., laundry | 3 09 |
| Canadian Cleaning Co., cleaning windows | 44 00 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour | 1,445 00 |
| Repairs and renewals (\$1,196.71): | |
| Wm. Bartlett & Son, shades | 28 63 |
| A. Matthews, repairs to roof | 40 71 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$494.98; material, \$632.39.. | 1,127 37 |
| | <u>\$3,088 84</u> |
| Less sundry credits: repairs, \$27.04; cleaning, \$11.80; use of rooms, \$3.00 | 41 84 |
| | <u>\$3,047 00</u> |
| Caretakers (\$720.00): | |
| W. J. Graham, 12 mos. to 30 June (reduced service) | 500 00 |
| S. J. Apted (supervision), \$200.00; bonus, \$20.00 | 220 00 |
| | <u>\$3,767 00</u> |

67. Thermodynamics Building.

| | |
|---|------------|
| Heat and light (supplied from Central Power Plant): | |
| Fuel for Experimental Plant (\$611.54): | |
| W. H. Cox Coal Co., fuel | \$542 25 |
| Britnell & Co., teaming fuel | 69 29 |
| Gas and city current (\$4.59): | |
| Consumers' Gas Co. | 4 59 |
| Water (\$66.69): | |
| City Treasurer | 66 69 |
| Caretaker's supplies (\$64.39): | |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$3.50; material, \$60.89 .. | 64 39 |
| Cleaning (\$292.67): | |
| Allen Mfg. Co., laundry | 8 75 |
| Canadian Cleaning Co., cleaning windows | 20 00 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour | 263 92 |
| Repairs and renewals (\$549.84): | |
| A. Matthews, repairs to roof | 145 30 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$261.01; material, \$143.53. | 404 54 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$1,589 72 |
| Less sundry credits: cleaning | 16 74 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$1,572 98 |

68. Geodetic Observatory Building.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Heat and light (supplied from Central Power Plant): | |
| Water (\$54.10): | |
| City Treasurer | \$54 10 |
| Caretaker's supplies (\$11.95): | |
| Superintendent's Dept., material | 11 95 |
| Cleaning (\$124.88): | |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour | 124 88 |
| Repairs and renewals (\$139.98): | |
| O. Margison, plans | 5 25 |
| R. Robertson & Sons, repairing foundation | 23 00 |
| Routery Bros., plastering | 7 85 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$95.00; material, \$8.88 .. | 103 88 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$330 91 |

69. Electrical Engineering.

| | |
|---|---------|
| Supplies (\$1,373.01): | |
| Aikenhead Hardware, hardware | \$44 44 |
| Baker Co., platinum rivets | 41 65 |
| J. R. Binns, wireless supplies | 30 90 |
| J. Bullas, drills | 18 80 |
| Canadian Asbestos Co., graphite rods | 43 38 |
| Canadian General Electric Co., supplies | 408 27 |
| Canadian Kodak Co., films | 8 00 |
| Canadian National Carbon Co., batteries | 54 62 |
| Columbia Graphophone Co., cylinders | 10 80 |
| Commissioner of Patents, Washington, coupons | 10 22 |
| Electro-Chemistry, Dept. of, acid | 4 33 |
| P. W. Ellis Co., brushes | 4 80 |
| Thos. Firth & Sons, tools | 20 58 |
| Grasselli Chemical Co., bottles | 14 20 |
| John J. Griffin & Sons, cells | 18 50 |
| Imperial Munitions Board, receivers | 8 00 |
| Lever Bros., soap | 7 50 |
| Manhattan Electrical Supply Co., rheostats | 8 48 |
| McAinsh & Co., book | 5 00 |
| Miss F. McMechan, translating and typing | 17 25 |
| Photography, Dept. of, prints | 15 50 |
| Plastics Ltd., varnish | 3 30 |
| Prof. H. W. Price, disbursements: | |
| Laboratory supplies, \$21.49; stationery, etc., \$2.65; | |
| carfare and postage, \$5.82; sundries, \$5.03 | 34 99 |

69. *Electrical Engineering.*—Continued.

| | |
|---|------------|
| Irwin Proctor, hardware and tools | 131 10 |
| Sangamo Electric Co., wattmeter | 19 80 |
| Alex. Thompson, leather handles | 8 50 |
| Victoria Paper & Twine Co., leatherette | 4 40 |
| W. W. Wells, tools | 4 65 |
| Weston Electrical Instrument Co., coils | 18 19 |
| University Press, note books | 5 50 |
| Petty items (5) | 11 55 |
| Freight charges | 19 56 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$54.18; material, \$262.07.. | 316 25 |
| Apparatus (\$1,317.94): | |
| Aikenhead Hardware, arm for grinder | 32 34 |
| Canadian General Electric Co., rectifier | 42 00 |
| Columbia Graphophone Co., dictaphone | 74 75 |
| General Radio Co., wireless apparatus | 300 42 |
| Macey Office Equipment Co., chair and cabinet | 91 99 |
| Northern Electric Co., transformer | 90 50 |
| Charles Potter, barometer | 45 00 |
| Weston Electrical Instrument Co., galvanometers | 640 94 |
| Furniture, printing and incidentals (\$36.05): | |
| University Press, printing | 36 05 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$2,727 00 |
| Less sundry credits | 10 13 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$2,716 87 |

70. *Mechanical Engineering.*

| | |
|---|------------|
| Supplies (\$577.75): | |
| Prof. R. W. Angus, disbursements: | |
| Hardware, oils, etc., \$14.68; rubber tubing, \$5.93; | |
| pamphlets, \$2.55; slides and blue prints, \$2.25; | |
| sundries, \$4.57 | \$29.98 |
| Aikenhead Hardware, tools, screws, etc. | 98 70 |
| Babcock-Wilcox, Ltd., washers and gaskets | 4 80 |
| Beardmore Belting Co., splicing belts | 12 20 |
| Booth-Coulter Copper & Brass Co., copper, spinnings, etc... | 8 40 |
| Brown's Copper & Brass Rolling Mills Co., shafting | 16 20 |
| C. F. Cole Co., Planimeter | 28 00 |
| Garlock Packing Co., packing, etc. | 61 49 |
| Locke Regulator Co., diaphragm | 2 53 |
| Lyman Bros. & Co., mercury | 9 64 |
| McColl Bros. & Co., oil | 9 00 |
| Northern Electric Co., receivers | 1 76 |
| Quality Brass Foundry, bronze | 12 00 |
| Queen City Brass Foundry, castings | 6 30 |
| R. Robertson & Sons, building concrete pier | 15 05 |
| Photography, Dept. of, slides | 29 15 |
| Students' Book Dept., books | 4 00 |
| University Press, supplies | 10 80 |
| Freight charges | 8 05 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$102.20; material, \$107.50. | 209 70 |
| Apparatus (\$625.87): | |
| Aikenhead Architectural Metal Works, copper cylinder | 4 25 |
| Cambridge Scientific Instrument Co., apparatus | 143 44 |
| Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., platform scale | 82 00 |
| Canadian Westinghouse Co., slide rail | 28 20 |
| Dodge Mfg. Co., pulley | 4 05 |
| T. Eaton Co., desk | 37 50 |
| G. E. Leworthy, glass apparatus | 10 00 |
| McKay School Equipment Co., oven | 39 20 |
| Topley Co., balopticon lantern | 43 20 |
| Toronto Pattern Works, patterns and aeroplane model ... | 72 00 |
| Turnbull Elevator Co., screw thread projector | 40 00 |
| Weston Electrical Instrument Co., voltmeter | 38 67 |
| Freight charges | 7 29 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$33.07; material, \$43.00.. | 76 07 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$1,202 62 |

71. *Applied Mechanics.*

Supplies (\$273.26):

| | |
|--|--------|
| Allen Mfg. Co., laundry | \$0 95 |
| Baines & Peckover, steel | 33 48 |
| Electrical Engineering, Dept. of, steel | 4 15 |
| Hardware Co., of Toronto, hardware | 56 63 |
| Photography, Dept. of, slides | 7 75 |
| Irwin Proctor, tools | 69 50 |
| John Rydall, coal | 50 |
| Shipway Iron, Bell & Wire Mfg. Co., plate | 2 00 |
| Freight charges | 5 51 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$27.41; material, \$65.38.. | 92 79 |

Apparatus (\$195.26):

| | |
|---|-------|
| Aikenhead Hardware, tool post grinder | 40 00 |
| S. Brown, scleroscope and stand | 50 00 |
| Imperial Munitions Board, gauge, etc. | 66 51 |
| Macey Office Equipment Co., bookcase | 11 25 |
| Office Specialty Mfg. Co., bookcase | 27 50 |

\$468 52
72. *Mining Engineering.*

Supplies (\$666.63):

| | |
|---|---------|
| Aikenhead Hardware, hardware | \$37 71 |
| Allen Mfg. Co., laundry | 6 79 |
| J. T. Baker Chemical Co., chemicals | 90 34 |
| Canadian H. W. Johns-Manville Co., asbestos | 4 95 |
| Denver Fire Clay Co., assay materials | 82 60 |
| Dodge Mfg. Co., bushing | 4 32 |
| Dominion Glass Co., jars | 19 34 |
| F. C. Dyer, disbursements | 6 35 |
| T. Eaton Co., towels, etc. | 34 02 |
| H. C. Fry Glass Co., beakers | 6 21 |
| Grand & Toy, stationery | 10 45 |
| Imperial Oil Ltd, fuel oil | 4 05 |
| J. T. King, disbursements: | |
| Stationery, \$10.65; supplies, \$3.01; sundries, \$1.95 .. | 15 61 |
| Lever Bros., oxygen | 2 00 |
| Lymans Ltd., crucibles, etc. | 20 88 |
| A. Matthews, supplies | 2 94 |
| George B. Meadows, wire cloth | 16 05 |
| Office Specialty Mfg. Co., transfer cases | 7 52 |
| Ontario Lime Co., fire clay | 7 33 |
| Ontario Rubber Co., stoppers and tubing | 30 23 |
| T. S. Simms & Co., brushes | 12 54 |
| Robt. Simpson Co., gauntlets | 5 00 |
| University Press, stationery and supplies | 67 60 |
| Freight charges | 23 62 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$66.97; material, \$81.21 .. | 148 18 |

Apparatus (\$287.42):

| | |
|---|--------|
| Denver Fire Clay Co., sampler | 12 42 |
| Dodge Mfg. Co., bearings | 6 00 |
| T. Eaton Co., shades | 5 00 |
| A. Matthews, apparatus | 48 72 |
| Jas. Morrison Brass Mfg. Co., oil cup | 2 19 |
| Office Specialty Mfg. Co., cases | 9 00 |
| Rudel-Belnap Machinery Co., spray nozzle | 3 00 |
| Star Brass Works, spray nozzle | 2 08 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$127.89; material, \$71.12.. | 199 01 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 954 05 |

Less sundry credits:

| | |
|---|---------|
| Invalided Soldiers' Commission, material used in assay- | |
| ing class | \$96 65 |
| Fuel | 27 00 |

123 65

\$830 40

73. *Metallurgical Engineering.*

Supplies (\$21.59):

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|
| Allen Mfg. Co., laundry | \$1 16 |
| Denver Fire Clay Co., mufflers | 16 18 |
| Freight charges | 4 25 |

Apparatus (\$2.50):

| | |
|---|------|
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$2.16; material, 34c. | 2 50 |
|---|------|

 \$24 09
74. *Ferro-Metallurgy.*

(Nothing spent.)

75. *Surveying.*

Supplies (\$49.42):

| | |
|---|--------|
| Photography, Dept. of, prints, etc. | \$6 75 |
| Irwin Proctor, tools and appliances | 31 00 |
| Prof. L. B. Stewart, petty disbursements | 10 64 |
| Superintendent of Documents, Washington, almanac | 1 03 |

Apparatus (\$242.85):

| | |
|--|-------|
| S. Brown, telescope | 25 00 |
| C. F. Cole Co., levelling rods | 48 60 |
| P. W. Ellis Co., clock | 75 00 |
| Office Specialty Mfg. Co., filing case | 94 25 |

Summer Camp Site (\$600.00):

| | |
|--|--------|
| Kerr, Davidson, Paterson & McFarland, purchase price of of lot in Township of Lutterworth | 600 00 |
|--|--------|

 \$892 27
76. *Applied Chemistry.*

Supplies (\$1,172.43):

| | |
|--|--------|
| Allen Mfg. Co., laundry | \$4 72 |
| Prof. E. G. R. Ardagh, petty disbursements | 5 60 |
| Wm. Bartlett & Son, screen for lantern | 22 14 |
| Canadian General Electric Co., carbons | 3 54 |
| Durand Koering Glass Co., tubing | 81 54 |
| Eimer & Amend, chemicals | 148 60 |
| Eureka Mineral Wool & Asbestos Co., asbestos | 11 55 |
| Freyseng Cork Co., corks | 5 86 |
| Grasselli Chemical Co., chemicals | 212 88 |
| Geo. M. Hendry Co., tubing | 8 74 |
| L'Air Liquide Society, oxygen | 5 30 |
| Lyman's Ltd., Montreal, supplies | 155 00 |
| McKay School Equipment Co., supplies | 224 35 |
| Nichols Chemical Co., chemicals | 8 16 |
| Ontario Rubber Co., tubing | 29 56 |
| Photography, Dept. of, slides | 4 25 |
| T. S. Plaskett, liquid air | 5 70 |
| Chas. Potter, condenser | 2 25 |
| Ramsey & Taylor, supplies | 19 11 |
| Arthur H. Thomas Co., chemical | 109 13 |
| University Press, printing | 10 00 |
| Freight charges | 56 72 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$16.60; material, \$20.25 | 36 85 |

Apparatus (\$363.73):

| | |
|---|--------|
| Lyman's, Ltd., Montreal, electric hot plate | 19 60 |
| McKay School Equipment Co., thermometers, etc. | 135 89 |
| L. J. Rogers, furnaces | 40 00 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$89.43; material, \$78.81 .. | 168 24 |

Renovation of Laboratory (\$149.71):

| | |
|---|--------|
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$114.02; material, \$35.69.. | 149 71 |
|---|--------|

 \$1,685 87

Less sundry credits

22 02

 \$1,663 85

77. *Electro-Chemistry.*

Supplies (\$563.86):

| | |
|---|---------|
| W. S. Barrows, cobalt anodes | \$22 50 |
| Beardmore Belting Co., belting | 8 00 |
| Brown's Copper & Brass Rolling Mills, brass | 18 00 |
| Prof. J. T. Burt-Gerrans, disbursements: | |
| Laboratory supplies, etc., \$37.39; stationery, etc., \$5.39; | |
| sundries, \$2.96 | 45 74 |
| Canadian Asbestos Co., crucibles | 44 70 |
| Contractors' Supply Co., fire-clay | 11 80 |
| Eureka Mineral Wool & Asbestos Co., asbestos | 9 30 |
| Freyseng Cork Co., corks | 5 79 |
| Gutta Percha & Rubber Ltd., hose | 9 26 |
| Harbison-Walker Refractories, magnesia | 73 60 |
| Hodgkinson, Julian & Co., lamps | 50 00 |
| L'Air Liquide Society, chemicals | 3 75 |
| Lyman Bros. & Co., chemicals | 33 51 |
| H. W. McCurdy, chemicals | 21 95 |
| Northern Electric Co., lamps | 22 00 |
| Norton Co., cement | 9 57 |
| E. Pullan, cloths | 5 00 |
| Will Corporation, supplies | 105 00 |
| University Press, printing and paper | 34 75 |
| Freight charges | 7 74 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$9.82; material, \$12.08 ... | 21 90 |

Apparatus (\$891.79):

| | |
|--|--------|
| Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., apparatus | 45 19 |
| Canadian General Electric Co., electrical apparatus | 124 02 |
| Emil Greiner & Co., taps | 59 15 |
| Hedges Bros., sheet iron | 9 00 |
| A. H. Thomas Co., flasks | 3 57 |
| A. H. Winter-Joyner, repairs | 6 60 |
| Will Corporation, apparatus | 444 63 |
| Freight charges | 20 26 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$100.98; material, \$78.39 .. | 179 37 |

\$1,455 65

Less sundry credits 5 84

\$1,449 81

78. *Architecture and Drawing.*

Architecture:

Supplies (\$175.69):

| | |
|--|--------|
| Allen Mfg. Co., laundry | \$1 96 |
| T. Eaton Co., oil cloth | 12 20 |
| E. Harris & Co., paper brushes | 25 10 |
| G. M. Hendry Co., chalk | 4 12 |
| Ontario Lime Co., plaster | 14 25 |
| Photography, Dept. of, slides and blueprints | 11 00 |
| Robt. Simpson Co., frame | 5 20 |
| Students' Book Dept., books | 19 90 |
| W. E. Whitehead, woodwork | 78 |
| University Press, stationery and printing | 33 80 |
| Superintendent's Dept., material | 4 80 |
| Sundry subscriptions: | |
| American Architect | 12 35 |
| Architectural Record Co. | 9 73 |
| J. Lane Co. | 8 65 |
| Rogers Manson Co. | 5 77 |
| Chas. Scribner's Sons | 6 08 |

Apparatus (\$48.75):

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| University Press, binder | 48 75 |
|--------------------------------|-------|

Assistance and models for life class (\$134.00):

| | |
|---|--------|
| F. E. Simpson, assistance | 100 00 |
| Prof. C. H. C. Wright, reimbursement for payment to models | 34 00 |

\$358 44

78. *Architecture and Drawing.*—Continued.

Drawing:

Supplies (\$129.08):

| | |
|--|--------|
| Art Metropole, supplies | \$6 14 |
| Corrugated Paper Box Co., cardboard | 6 00 |
| Hardware Co. of Toronto, hardware | 15 56 |
| Photography, Dept. of, blueprints | 2 50 |
| Students' Book Dept., books | 31 50 |
| United Typewriter Co., inspection | 3 00 |
| University of Toronto Engineering Society, books | 2 10 |
| University Press, stationery and printing | 13 28 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour \$5.67; material, \$43.33 | 49 00 |

Apparatus (\$77.75):

| | |
|---|-------|
| Macey Office Equipment, desk, etc. | 60 75 |
| Mrs. M. L. Smith, instruments | 17 00 |

565 27

79. *Engineering Physics and Photography.*

Engineering Physics:

Supplies (\$202.43):

| | |
|--|--------|
| Aikenhead Hardware, cord | \$4 42 |
| Canadian General Electric Co., supplies | 102 82 |
| Hardware Co. of Toronto, hardware | 24 48 |
| Geo. M. Hendry Co., supplies..... | 22 13 |
| Lake Simcoe Ice Supply Co., ice | 5 98 |
| Lyman Bros. & Co., wire | 2 36 |
| Ontario Rubber Co., gloves and tubing | 10 29 |
| Overland Sales Co., lamp | 6 00 |
| Topley Co., lamps | 20 00 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, 53c.; material, \$3.42.. | 3 95 |

Apparatus (\$218.05):

| | |
|--|--------|
| S. Brown, telescope | 25 00 |
| Canadian General Electric Co., motor | 19 50 |
| Geo. M. Hendry Co., apparatus | 147 00 |
| Topley Co., apparatus | 26 55 |

\$420 48

Photography:

Supplies (\$661.52):

| | |
|--|--------|
| Adams Bagnall Electric Co., globes | \$2 45 |
| Aikenhead Hardware, tubes | 28 09 |
| Allen Mfg. Co., laundry | 2 49 |
| Prof. G. R. Anderson, disbursements: | |
| Supplies, etc., \$3.93; carfares, \$7.00 | 10 93 |
| AnSCO Co., supplies | 104 26 |
| Art Metropole, lamps, etc. | 4 65 |
| Canadian Kodak Co., plates, paper and supplies | 195 93 |
| Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., storage battery | 63 06 |
| Canadian Westinghouse Co., globes | 2 14 |
| C. F. Cole Co., paper | 28 50 |
| T. Eaton Co., supplies | 16 40 |
| Lyman Bros. & Co., chemicals | 65 44 |
| Perkins Electric Co., carbons | 2 40 |
| Irwin Proctor, lamps, tools, etc. | 14 35 |
| J. G. Ramsey & Co., supplies | 2 16 |
| Ramsey & Taylor, supplies | 86 17 |
| University Press, stationery | 11 45 |
| Freight charges | 3 55 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$9.53; material, \$7.57 | 17 10 |

79. *Engineering Physics and Photography.*—Continued.

Apparatus (\$364.98):

| | |
|---|--------|
| Leeds & Northrup Co., apparatus | 157 10 |
| Topley Co., camera and lamps | 194 18 |
| Toronto Battery Service Co., tank | 13 70 |

Messenger Service (\$272.00):

| | |
|--|--------|
| Miss N. Coope, 38 weeks at \$7.00 to \$7.50 per week ... | 272 00 |
|--|--------|

 \$1,718 98

Less received for work done for various departments
(including accounts receivable, \$41.55)

400 25

 \$1,318 73
80. *General Expenses.*

Stationery, printing and office supplies (\$886.07):

| | |
|---|----------|
| The Bursar, postage supplied | \$123 00 |
| A. T. Laing, petty disbursements | 7 23 |
| Remington Typewriter Co., inspection | 1 75 |
| Students' Book Dept., almanac | 1 35 |
| United Typewriter Co., inspection | 12 00 |
| University Press, stationery and printing | 673 45 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$18.72; material, \$48.57 .. | 67 29 |

 \$886 07

 \$134,570 51

V. FACULTY OF HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE.

81. *Salaries.*

Household Science Department (\$8,600):

| | |
|---|------------|
| Miss A. L. Laird, Associate Professor, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$2,500; bonus, \$250 | \$2,750 00 |
|---|------------|

Lecturers (Sessional):

| | |
|--|----------|
| Miss L. L. Ockley (Special Course) \$1,600; bonus, \$150 | 1,750 00 |
| Miss Hannah Hill | 1,500 00 |
| Miss E. M. Hickmans (5 mos., paid from Massey-Treble Bequest) | 1,250 00 |

Instructors (Sessional):

| | |
|--|----------|
| Miss J. Rowntree (paid from Massey Treble Bequest) | 1,500 00 |
| Miss E. V. Millar (part time to Special Course) | 1,100 00 |
| Mrs. M. V. Scott (part time to Special Course—paid also in Education) | 1,100 00 |

| | |
|---|--------|
| Miss M. S. McDonald, Laboratory Assistant (Sessional— part time) | 400 00 |
|---|--------|

 \$11,350 00

| | |
|---|----------|
| Less charged to Massey Treble Bequest | 2,750 00 |
|---|----------|

 \$8,600 00

Food Chemistry Department (\$3,850 00):

| | |
|---|------------|
| Dr. C. C. Benson, Associate Professor, Physiological Chem- istry (also Secretary to the Faculty), 12 mos. to 30 June, \$2,500; bonus, \$250 | \$2,750 00 |
|---|------------|

| | |
|--|--------|
| Miss Ruth Neff, instructor, Physiological Chemistry (Ses- sional—part time to Special Course) | 600 00 |
|--|--------|

| | |
|---|--------|
| Miss C. Harwood, Assistant in Bio-Chemistry for House- hold Science Students (Sessional) | 500 00 |
|---|--------|

 \$12,450 00
82. *Household Science Building and Department.*

(a) Maintenance of Building:

Heat and light (supplied from Central Power Plant).

Gas, city current and occasional fuel (\$192.15):

| | |
|-------------------------|----------|
| Consumers' Gas Co. | \$192 15 |
|-------------------------|----------|

82. *Household Science Building and Department.*—Continued.

| | |
|--|------------|
| Water (\$98.50): | |
| City Treasurer | 98 50 |
| Caretaker's supplies (\$106.95): | |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$4.63; material, \$102.32 | 106 95 |
| Cleaning (\$1,369.48): | |
| Canadian Cleaning Co., cleaning windows | 30 00 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour | 1,339 48 |
| Repairs and renewals (\$947.63): | |
| City Treasurer, elevator license | 5 00 |
| O. Margison, plans | 35 20 |
| A. Matthews, repairs to roof | 7 60 |
| Routery Bros., lath and plaster repairs | 14 40 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$504.31; material, \$381.12 | 885 43 |
| Special Alterations (\$1,996.24): | |
| Italian Mosaic and Marble Co. of Canada, tiling and repairs | 100 25 |
| Routery Bros., plastering | 279 85 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$1,092.31; material, \$523.83 | 1,616 14 |
| Caretaker, F. Hanmer, 12 months to 30th June (with house, heat and light), \$885.00; bonus, \$88.00 | 973 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$5,683 95 |
| Less alterations charged to Lillian Massey Treble Bequest | 1,996 24 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$3,687 71 |

(b) Maintenance of Departments:

(1) Household Science:

| | |
|--|----------|
| Special Laboratory Equipment (\$999.34): | |
| Alberene Stone Co., soapstone | \$103 00 |
| Freight charges | 38 29 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$617.14; material, \$240.91 | 858 05 |
| Laboratory supplies (\$917.11): | |
| Wm. Davies Co., meat | 9 60 |
| Farmers' Dairy Co., milk and cream | 44 83 |
| Harris Abattoir Co., provisions | 150 73 |
| R. Higgins & Son, groceries | 207 68 |
| Miss A. L. Laird, petty disbursements | 5 82 |
| Lyman Bros. & Co., drugs | 32 57 |
| McKay School Equipment Co., supplies | 76 75 |
| Medland Bros., groceries | 22 25 |
| A. Provan, groceries | 350 78 |
| University Press, paper | 3 75 |
| Petty items (2) | 3 00 |
| Superintendent's Dept., material | 9 35 |
| Laboratory attendance (\$792.00): | |
| Mrs. Bowes, 9½ months at \$38.00 | 361 00 |
| Miss Conacher, 9½ months at \$38.00 | 361 00 |
| Mrs. Dunlop, 18 days at \$2.00 | 36 00 |
| Miss Keys, 16 days at \$2.00 | 32 00 |
| Mrs. Campbell, 1 day at \$2.00 | 2 00 |
| Equipment and incidentals (\$169.05): | |
| T. Eaton Co., refrigerator | 57 25 |
| McClary Mfg. Co., utensils | 15 44 |
| McKay School Equipment Co., scales | 41 36 |
| R. Simpson Co., range | 29 20 |
| United Typewriter Co., inspection | 5 25 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$12.48; material, \$8.07 | 20 55 |
| Use of city schools (\$450.00): | |
| Board of Education, City of Toronto, 3 rooms at \$150.00 per room | 450 00 |

82. *Household Science Building and Department.*—Continued.

Books (\$50.00):

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
| Students' Book Dept., books | 50 00 |
|-----------------------------------|-------|

| | | |
|--|-------|------------|
| | <hr/> | \$3,377 50 |
|--|-------|------------|

Less sundry credits:

| | |
|------------------------------|----------|
| Meals to students, etc. | \$182 74 |
|------------------------------|----------|

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Equipment charged to Lillian Massey | |
|-------------------------------------|--|

| | |
|----------------------|----------|
| Treble Bequest | 1,000 00 |
|----------------------|----------|

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|--|-------|----------|
| | <hr/> | 1,182 74 |
|--|-------|----------|

\$2,194 76

(2) Food Chemistry:

Special Laboratory Equipment (\$1,323.20):

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| Alberene Stone Co., soapstone | \$153 75 |
|-------------------------------------|----------|

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| Freight charges | 57 17 |
|-----------------------|-------|

| | |
|---|----------|
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$868.68; material, \$243.20; long distance telephone call, 40c..... | 1,112 28 |
|---|----------|

Maintenance (\$703.39):

| | |
|--|-------|
| Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., apparatus | 12 12 |
|--|-------|

| | |
|---|-------|
| Beaver Flint Glass Co., repairing apparatus | 31 00 |
|---|-------|

Dr. C. C. Benson, disbursements:

| | |
|--|-------|
| Laboratory and office supplies, \$23.43; food supplies, \$13.42; cleaning material, \$8.05; sundries, \$1.68 | 46 58 |
|--|-------|

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------|
| Eimer & Amend, apparatus | 103 22 |
|--------------------------------|--------|

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| General Chemical Co., chemicals | 61 07 |
|---------------------------------------|-------|

| | |
|---|-------|
| J. F. Hartz Co., microscope parts | 26 25 |
|---|-------|

| | |
|---|-------|
| Geo. M. Hendry Co., wire gauze, etc. | 81 53 |
|---|-------|

| | |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| Lyman Bros. & Co., chemicals | 46 10 |
|------------------------------------|-------|

| | |
|--|-------|
| Lymans, Ltd., Montreal, filter paper | 53 51 |
|--|-------|

| | |
|----------------------------------|------|
| Ontario Rubber Co., tubing | 5 82 |
|----------------------------------|------|

| | |
|---|-------|
| Scientific Materials Co., chemicals | 16 13 |
|---|-------|

| | |
|--|--------|
| Arthur H. Thomas Co., glass and porcelain appar- atus | 170 40 |
|--|--------|

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| Freight charges | 24 31 |
|-----------------------|-------|

| | |
|--|-------|
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$9.21; material, \$16.14 | 25 35 |
|--|-------|

| | | |
|--|-------|------------|
| | <hr/> | \$2,026 59 |
|--|-------|------------|

Laboratory attendance (\$159.95):

At \$2.00 per day:

| | |
|------------------|--------|
| Mrs. Gazel | \$6 73 |
|------------------|--------|

At \$1.50 and \$1.75 per day:

| | |
|---------------------|--------|
| Mrs. Campbell | 126 15 |
|---------------------|--------|

| | |
|-------------------|-------|
| Mrs. Wright | 15 55 |
|-------------------|-------|

At 24c. per hour:

| | |
|-----------------|------|
| Miss Bain | 5 76 |
|-----------------|------|

| | |
|------------------|------|
| Mrs. Brown | 5 76 |
|------------------|------|

| | | |
|--|-------|------------|
| | <hr/> | \$2,186 54 |
|--|-------|------------|

Less sundry credits, sale of pamphlets,

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------|
| \$128.51; breakage, \$4.68 | \$133 19 |
|----------------------------------|----------|

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Equipment charged to Lillian Massey | |
|-------------------------------------|--|

| | |
|----------------------|------------|
| Treble Bequest | \$1,000 00 |
|----------------------|------------|

| | | |
|--|-------|----------|
| | <hr/> | 1,133 19 |
|--|-------|----------|

\$1,053 35

(3) General Expenses:

Stationery, printing, office supplies and incidentals
(\$105.25):

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| The Bursar, postage supplied | \$46 00 |
|------------------------------------|---------|

| | |
|---|-------|
| University Press, printing and stationery | 57 45 |
|---|-------|

| | |
|--|------|
| Superintendent's Dept., material | 1 80 |
|--|------|

Clerical assistance (\$300.00):

At \$37.50 per month:

| | |
|----------------------------|--------|
| Miss M. S. MacDonald | 300 00 |
|----------------------------|--------|

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|--|-------|--------|
| | <hr/> | 405 25 |
|--|-------|--------|

| | | |
|--|-------|-------------|
| | <hr/> | \$19,791 07 |
|--|-------|-------------|

VI. FACULTY OF EDUCATION.

83. Salaries.

| | Payment to Officer. | Superannuation reservations under 7 Geo. V. Cap. 58. |
|---|---------------------------|---|
| Professors, each 12 mos. to 30 June: | | |
| W. Pakenham, History and Science of Education (also Dean of the Faculty), at \$4,000; bonus, \$400 | \$4,300 00 | \$100 00 |
| H. J. Crawford, Methods in Classics, also Headmaster of Schools, at \$3,500; bonus, \$340 | 3,752 50 | 87 50 |
| P. Sandiford, Associate Professor, 12 mos. to 30 June, at \$3,200; bonus, \$320 | 3,440 00 | 80 00 |
| Assistant Professors in Methods, also Chief Instructors, Schools, each 12 mos. to 30 June: | | |
| G. A. Cornish, Science, at \$2,800; bonus, \$270 | 3,000 00 | 70 00 |
| J. T. Crawford, Mathematics, at \$2,800; bonus, \$270 | 3,000 00 | 70 00 |
| G. M. Jones, English, at \$2,800; bonus, \$270 | 3,000 00 | 70 00 |
| W. C. Ferguson, French and German, at \$2,700; bonus, \$260 | 2,892 50 | 67 50 |
| F. E. Coombs, Elementary Subjects, at \$2,700; bonus, \$260 | 2,892 50 | 67 50 |
| S. W. Perry, Lecturer in Methods, also Chief Instructor, Schools, Art and Commercial Work, 12 mos. to 30 June, at \$2,500; bonus, \$240 | 2,677 50 | 62 50 |
| Lecturers: | | |
| W. J. Dunlop, Elementary Subjects, 12 mos. to 30 June, at \$2,300; bonus, \$210 | 2,452 50 | 57 50 |
| Mrs. Muriel Sinclair (Sessional), 9 mos. at \$250 | 2,193 75 | 56 25 |
| Instructors in Faculty and Assistant Instructors, Schools, each 12 mos. to 30 June: | | |
| A. N. Scarrow, Manual Training, at \$2,300; bonus, \$210 .. | 2,452 50 | 57 50 |
| G. N. Bramfit, Music, at \$2,100 (war service, half pay) .. | 1,023 75 | 26 25 |
| Special Instructors in Faculty (Sessional): | | |
| A. T. Cringan, Music, at \$600 | 585 00 | 15 00 |
| Mrs. M. V. Scott, Household Science (paid also in House- hold Science) | 100 00 | ..... |
| Miss Edith Findlay, Household Science | 100 00 | ..... |
| Miss A. E. Robertson, Sewing | 100 00 | ..... |
| Mrs. Mary Halbus, Reading and Voice Culture, at \$500 .. | 487 50 | 12 50 |
| Assistant Instructors, University Schools: | | |
| T. M. Porter, 12 mos. to 30 June, at \$2,500; bonus, \$240 .. | 2,677 50 | 62 50 |
| H. A. Grainger, 12 mos. to 30 June, at \$2,500; bonus, \$240 .. | 2,677 50 | 62 50 |
| J. A. Irwin, 12 mos. to 30 June, at \$2,400; bonus, \$230 ... | 2,570 00 | 60 00 |
| J. C. Carlisle, 12 mos. to 30 June, at \$2,300; bonus, \$220 .. | 2,462 50 | 57 50 |
| J. G. Workman, 12 mos. to 30 June, at \$2,300; bonus, \$220 .. | 2,462 50 | 57 50 |
| H. G. Manning, at \$2,100 (10 payments), war service, half pay to 31st January, \$525; full pay thereafter, \$1,050; less charged to Special Courses, Returned Soldiers, \$525 | 1,023 75 | 26 25 |
| F. Halbus, salary for 10 teaching mos. at \$170 per month; bonus, \$160 | 1,817 50 | 42 50 |
| G. A. Cline, at \$2,100 (war service, half pay) | 1,023 75 | 26 25 |
| J. G. Adams, salary for 10 teaching mos. at \$190 per month; bonus, \$180 | 2,032 50 | 47 50 |
| W. L. C. Richardson, 12 mos. to 30 June, at \$2,100; bonus, \$200 | 2,247 50 | 52 50 |
| H. B. Kilgour, salary for 10 teaching mos. at \$160 per month; bonus, \$150 | 1,710 00 | 40 00 |
| N. L. Murch, 12 mos. salary (10 payments), at \$2,000; bonus, \$190 | 2,140 00 | 50 00 |
| D. E. Hamilton, 12 mos. to 30 June, at \$2,000; bonus, \$180 .. | 2,130 00 | 50 00 |
| E. L. Daniher, 12 mos. salary (10 payments), at \$1,800; bonus, \$170 | 1,925 00 | 45 00 |
| W. H. Williams, 12 mos. salary (10 payments), at \$2,400; bonus, \$230 | 2,570 00 | 60 00 |
| W. J. Loughheed, 12 mos. salary (10 payments), at \$2,500; bonus, \$240 | 2,677 50 | 62 50 |
| David H. Axon (Sessional), salary for 10 teaching mos. at \$170 per month | 1,657 50 | 42 50 |

83. Salaries.—Continued.

| | Payment to Officer. | Superannuation reservation under 7 Geo. V. Cap. 58. |
|--|---------------------------|--|
| Supply Teachers: | | |
| A. N. McTaggart, 12 days at \$3 | 36 00 | ..... |
| Miss Rita Fleming, 8 days at \$8 | 64 00 | ..... |
| Miss L. Swinarton, Secretary, Dean's Office, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$900; bonus, \$80 | 980 00 | ..... |
| Miss Gladys Cotter, Clerk, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$750; bonus, \$65 | 815 00 | ..... |
| | <hr/> | |
| | \$76,150 00 | \$1,745 00 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$76,150 00 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$77,895 00 |

84. Education Building and Department.

(a) Maintenance of Building:

| | |
|---|------------|
| Fuel (\$2,156.77): | |
| W. H. Cox Coal Co. | \$1,606 24 |
| F. P. Weaver Coal Co. | 147 22 |
| Britnell & Co., teaming, \$287.80; fuel, \$115.51 | 403 31 |
| Light (\$648.17): | |
| Toronto Electric Light Co. | 532 79 |
| Consumers' Gas Co. | 115 38 |
| Water (\$396.18): | |
| City Treasurer | 396 18 |
| Caretaker's supplies (\$299.93): | |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$6.45; material, \$293.48 | 299 93 |
| Cleaning (\$1,696.48): | |
| Canadian Cleaning Co., cleaning windows | 20 00 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour | 1,676 48 |
| Repairs and renewals (\$1,057.16): | |
| Canadian Power Regulator Co., repairs to heating apparatus | 20 90 |
| A. Matthews, repairs to roof | 10 00 |
| John Rydall, forging | 4 75 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$461.70; material, \$559.81 | 1,021 51 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$6,254 69 |
| Less sundry credits: cleaning, \$62.09; repairs, \$40.26 | 102 35 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$6,152 34 |

| | |
|---|------------|
| Engineer and caretaker, S. Hunter, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$1,225.00; bonus, \$120.00 | 1,345 00 |
| Firemen (\$534.72): | |
| J. Duffy, 2 mos. and 19 days at \$60.00 per month .. | 158 00 |
| T. Duffy, 5 days at \$70.00 per month | 11 67 |
| E. A. Milner, 2 mos. at \$60.00 per month | 120 00 |
| Walter Odd, 39 hours at 42c. per hour | 16 38 |
| S. Simmons, 18 days at \$70.00 per month | 39 67 |
| R. Williamson, 2 mos. and 22 days at \$70.00 per month | 189 00 |
| Messenger Service (\$298.75): | |
| B. Tipping, 1 day at \$4.75 per week, 68c.; 28 weeks and 11 days at \$5.00 per week, \$147.86; 22 weeks and 4 days at \$6.00 per week, \$135.43; bonus, \$14.78 | 298 75 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$8,330 81 |

(b) Maintenance of Annex:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| Fuel (\$599.38): | |
| Britnell & Co., teaming | \$58 00 |
| W. H. Cox Coal Co., fuel | 282 58 |
| F. P. Weaver Coal Co., fuel | 258 80 |

84. *Education Building and Department.*—Continued.

| | |
|--|------------|
| Light (\$86.32): | |
| Consumers' Gas Co. | 45 63 |
| Toronto Electric Light Co. | 40 69 |
| Water (\$32.14): | |
| City Treasurer | 32 14 |
| Caretaker's supplies (\$49.75): | |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$1.52; material, \$48.23 | 49 75 |
| Cleaning (\$270.00): | |
| Canadian Cleaning Co., cleaning windows | 6 00 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour | 264 00 |
| Repairs and renewals (\$130.89): | |
| Routery Bros., repairs | 31 00 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$50.55; material, \$49.34 | 99 89 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$1,168 48 |

(c) Maintenance of Department:

| | |
|--|------------|
| Use of city and rural schools (\$6,700.00): | |
| Board of Education, City of Toronto, Practice-teaching privileges under agreement | \$6,550 00 |
| Public School Trustees, Newtonbrook, Practice-teaching privileges under agreement | 150 00 |
| Clerical assistance (\$1,108.17): | |
| Miss E. C. Angier, 4 weeks at \$12.00 per week | 48 00 |
| Miss K. E. Hurndall, 47 weeks at \$14.50 per week .. | 681 50 |
| Miss E. A. Younger, 1 week at \$16.00; 21 weeks and 3 days at \$17.00, \$362.67 | 378 67 |
| Laboratory assistance (\$99.80): | |
| Mrs. McKerrigan, 20 hours at 21½c. per hour, \$4.30; 34 weeks at \$1.20 per week, \$40.80 | 45 10 |
| Mrs. Nelson, 20 hours at 21½c. per hour, \$4.30; 38 weeks at \$1.20 per week, \$45.60 | 49 90 |
| Mrs. Allward, 4 weeks at \$1.20 per week | 4 80 |
| Office supplies, printing, postage and incidentals (\$878.90): | |
| Brown & Stainton, files | 7 20 |
| The Bursar, postage supplied | 197 00 |
| Field, Love & House, typewriter | 102 00 |
| Oxford University Press, booklets | 3 20 |
| Prof. W. Pakenham, disbursements: | |
| Office supplies, \$10.37; telegram and telephone calls, \$3.70; car fares, \$4.25; keys, \$1.65 | 19 97 |
| Students' Book Dept., refills | 5 00 |
| United Typewriter Co., supplies | 78 68 |
| University Press, stationery and printing | 465 85 |
| General supplies and apparatus for class-room use, including lockers and furniture (\$1,991.98): | |
| American Museum of Natural History, charts | 6 22 |
| Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., glassware | 37 55 |
| Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., tools | 4 50 |
| J. Carlyle, table | 8 00 |
| John Caslor, setting saws | 8 25 |
| T. Eaton Co., bookcase | 111 50 |
| E. B. Eddy Co., matches, etc. | 23 10 |
| Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, piano hire | 33 50 |
| Geo. M. Hendry Co., chalk, etc. | 65 39 |
| R. Laidlaw Lumber Co., moulding | 54 75 |
| Langley's, Ltd., dyeing curtain | 3 75 |
| Lyman Bros., drugs | 66 76 |
| G. B. Meadows Co., lockers | 122 03 |
| MacKenzie & Co., framing pictures | 13 50 |
| McKay School Equipment Co., supplies | 136 85 |
| Macmillan Co. of Canada, picture | 4 80 |
| Oxford University Press, books | 5 52 |
| Pathescope of Canada, film service, \$70.50; lamps, \$7.00 | 77 50 |
| J. G. Ramsay & Co., plates | 7 50 |
| Renouf Publishing Co., books | 3 87 |
| <i>The School</i> , bound volumes | 11 40 |
| Students' Book Dept., books | 102 53 |

84. *Education Building and Department.*—Continued.

| | | |
|---|--------|--------------------|
| Robert Williams, engrossing diplomas | 18 25 | |
| University Press, stationery and printing | 281 65 | |
| University Press, U. T. S. annals for distribution | 309 20 | |
| Sundry newspapers, advertising for teachers | 21 84 | |
| Petty items (5) | 8 30 | |
| Freight charges | 8 36 | |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$244.37; material, \$191.24 | 435 61 | |
| Athletics (\$642.47): | | |
| Aura Lee Club, use of athletic grounds | 200 00 | |
| Ryrie Bros., medals | 26 55 | |
| A. G. Spalding & Bros., balls and bats | 28 50 | |
| University Press, programmes, etc. | 48 25 | |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$244.57; material, \$94.60 | 339 17 | |
| Lunch-room Equipment (\$47.78): | | |
| T. Eaton Co., dishes | 17 65 | |
| Robt. Simpson Co., teapots | 2 76 | |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$18.99; material, \$8.38 | 27 37 | |
| Pianist's services at physical culture classes (\$48.00): | | |
| Miss J. L. Goodman, 64 periods at 75c. | 48 00 | |
| Use of swimming tank at Central Y.M.C.A. (\$60.00): | | |
| Physical Dept., Central Y.M.C.A. | 60 00 | |
| | | \$11,577 10 |
| | | <u>\$98,971 39</u> |

VII. FACULTY OF FORESTRY.

85. *Salaries.*

| | | |
|--|------------|------------|
| B. E. Fernow, Professor (also Dean of the Faculty), 12 mos. to 30 June, \$4,000; bonus, 400 (resigned) | \$4,400 00 | |
| C. D. Howe, Associate Professor, 12 mos. to 30 June, at \$2,600, of which \$1,300 charged to Botany, \$1,300; bonus, \$125 .. | 1,425 00 | |
| Assistant Professors, each 12 mos. to 30 June: | | |
| W. N. Millar, at \$2,400 (war service, half pay to 31 Decem- ber; full pay thereafter) | 1,800 00 | |
| J. H. White, on leave of absence, part time (also in Botany) | 600 00 | |
| Miss E. W. Mills, Secretary in Dean's Office, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$800; bonus, \$70 | 870 00 | |
| | | \$9,095 00 |

86. *Forestry Building and Department.*

(a) Maintenance of Building:

| | | |
|---|----------|--|
| Fuel (\$859.34): | | |
| Britnell & Co. | \$821 09 | |
| F. P. Weaver Coal Co. | 38 25 | |
| Light (\$230.02): | | |
| Toronto Electric Light Co. | 136 51 | |
| Consumers' Gas Co. | 93 51 | |
| Water (\$32.60): | | |
| City Treasurer | 32 60 | |
| Caretaker's supplies (\$56.94): | | |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$1.16; material, \$55.78 | 56 94 | |
| Cleaning (\$356.89): | | |
| Allen Mfg. Co., laundry | 4 29 | |
| Canadian Cleaning Co., cleaning windows | 7 00 | |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour | 345 60 | |
| Repairs and renewals (\$503.36): | | |
| A. Matthews, repairs, etc. | 154 38 | |
| Routery Bros., plastering | 15 75 | |

86. Forestry Building and Department.—Continued.

| | | |
|--|------------|------------|
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$201.40; material, \$131.83 | 333 23 | |
| Caretaker, George Ward, 12 mos. at \$725.00; bonus, \$70.00 | 795 00 | |
| | <hr/> | |
| | \$2,834 15 | |
| Less credit for cleaning | 1 00 | |
| | <hr/> | \$2,833 15 |

(b) Maintenance of Department:

| | | |
|---|--------|-------------|
| Laboratory supplies and apparatus (\$10.19): | | |
| Prof. B. E. Fernow, petty disbursements | \$4 79 | |
| Students' Book Department, note books | 90 | |
| United Typewriter Co., ribbon | 1 00 | |
| Freight charges | 50 | |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour | 3 00 | |
| Office expenses, printing and postage (\$162.75): | | |
| The Bursar, postage supplied | 30 00 | |
| University of Toronto Library, to replace volume lost | 5 20 | |
| C. B. Stanton & Wilson Co., carbon paper | 4 00 | |
| Toronto Electric Light Co., electric fans | 18 00 | |
| United Typewriter Co., repairs to typewriter | 10 95 | |
| University Press, stationery and supplies | 93 75 | |
| Freight charges | 85 | |
| | <hr/> | \$172 94 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$12,101 09 |
| | | <hr/> |

VIII. (87) FACULTY OF MUSIC.

| | | |
|---|----------|------------|
| Honoraria to Dean and Lecturers (\$1,250.00): | | |
| Dr. A. S. Vogt, Dean of Faculty | \$250 00 | |
| F. A. Mouré, University Organist and Lecturer on History of Music (paid also as Bursar) | 250 00 | |
| H. Willan, Lecturer on Theory of Music | 250 00 | |
| Dr. Albert Ham, Lecturer on Church Music | 250 00 | |
| H. A. Fricker, Lecturer on Choral and Orchestral Music | 250 00 | |
| Secretarial allowance (\$200.00): | | |
| Miss A. W. Patterson (paid also as President's Secretary) .. | 200 00 | |
| Incidental expenses (\$461.67): | | |
| The Bursar, postage supplied | 50 00 | |
| Geo. M. Hendry Co., blackboard | 13 97 | |
| Chas. W. Mack, rubber stamp | 35 | |
| Nordheimer Piano Co., piano hire | 15 00 | |
| University Press, stationery and printing | 382 35 | |
| | <hr/> | \$1,911 67 |
| | | <hr/> |

IX. UNIVERSITY EXTENSION AND SOCIAL SERVICE.

88. University Extension.

(a) Summer Session, 1918 (\$2,005.00):

| | | |
|------------------------------|---------|--|
| Remuneration to Instructors: | | |
| Arts (\$1,505.00): | | |
| Miss E. Bishop | \$92 50 | |
| E. F. Burton | 160 00 | |
| W. H. Clawson | 250 00 | |
| S. A. Cudmore | 250 00 | |
| Miss A. W. Foster | 92 50 | |
| W. S. Funnell | 250 00 | |
| F. C. A. Jeanneret | 250 00 | |
| J. Satterly | 160 00 | |
| Education (\$500.00): | | |
| W. Pakenham | 250 00 | |
| P. Sandiford | 250 00 | |

88. *University Extension.*—Continued.

(b) Correspondence Courses between Summer Sessions (\$991.50):

Remuneration to Instructors:

Faculty Entrance, Normal Entrance and Commerce (\$564.00):

| | |
|----------------------|--------|
| J. G. Adams | 20 00 |
| J. O. Carlisle | 28 00 |
| J. T. Crawford | 110 00 |
| W. H. Fletcher | 40 00 |
| H. A. Grainger | 10 00 |
| D. E. Hamilton | 31 50 |
| G. M. Jones | 116 50 |
| Wm. Ward | 48 00 |
| J. G. Workman | 160 00 |

Arts Course (\$427.50):

| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| C. E. Auger | 16 00 |
| A. G. Brown | 20 00 |
| E. F. Burton | 5 00 |
| Dr. W. A. Clemens | 40 00 |
| S. A. Cudmore | 8 00 |
| F. C. A. Jeanneret | 40 00 |
| W. A. Kirkwood | 136 00 |
| Miss M. Reid | 67 50 |
| R. B. Thomson | 40 00 |
| R. Hodder Williams | 40 00 |
| G. M. Wrong | 15 00 |

(c) Teachers' Courses (\$350.00):

Remuneration to Instructors:

| | |
|----------------------|--------|
| A. J. Bell | 100 00 |
| S. H. Hooke | 25 00 |
| W. A. Kirkwood | 100 00 |
| J. Satterly | 125 00 |

(d) Local Lectures (\$135.00):

| | Total Payment. | Paid by Fees. | Local Centres. Expenses. |
|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| W. J. Alexander ... | \$13 15 | \$5 00 | \$3 15 |
| W. E. Blatz | 13 00 | 5 00 | 3 00 |
| E. A. Bott | 13 00 | 5 00 | 3 00 |
| Dr. H. L. Brittain .. | 13 60 | 5 00 | 3 60 |
| St. E. De Champ ... | 51 95 | 15 00 | 16 95 |
| N. W. DeWitt | 12 75 | 5 00 | 2 75 |
| A. H. Forster | 13 00 | 5 00 | 3 00 |
| L. E. Horning | 17 00 | 5 00 | 7 00 |
| M. Hutton | 27 30 | 5 00 | 12 30 |
| H. Johnson | 10 00 | 5 00 | ..... |
| D. R. Keys | 38 75 | 15 00 | 8 75 |
| R. M. MacIver | 13 00 | 5 00 | 3 00 |
| J. F. McLaughlin ... | 13 00 | 5 00 | 3 00 |
| W. A. Parks | 13 00 | 5 00 | 3 00 |
| Miss V. Parsons | 13 00 | 5 00 | 3 00 |
| Dr. W. A. Riddell .. | 13 00 | 5 00 | 3 00 |
| P. Sandiford | 13 50 | 5 00 | 3 50 |
| C. B. Sissons | 13 00 | 5 00 | 3 00 |
| F. N. Stapleford ... | 10 00 | 5 00 | ..... |
| M. W. Wallace | 13 00 | 5 00 | 3 00 |
| Miss M. Yates | 13 00 | 5 00 | 3 00 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----------|----------|---------|
| | \$351 00 | \$125 00 | \$91 00 |
| Paid by Local Centres | 216 00 | | |

| | |
|--------------------------|----------|
| Paid by University | \$135 00 |
|--------------------------|----------|

88. *University Extension.*—Continued.

| | |
|--|------------|
| Courses for Worker's Educational Association (\$1,088.00): | |
| Worker's Educational Association, to pay Instructors | 1,000 00 |
| Sundry Expenses: | |
| R. Brown, attendance | 83 00 |
| J. Wicksey, attendance | 5 00 |
| (e) Office Expenses (\$2,064.60): | |
| A. H. Abbott, allowance as Secretary, 12 mos. to 30 June (war service, half pay) | 250 00 |
| Miss H. M. Latter, Assistant Secretary, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$900.00; bonus, \$90.00 | 990 00 |
| Clerical assistance: | |
| Miss Edith Cook, 24 weeks at \$12.50; 16 weeks at \$9.50 (part time) | 420 00 |
| Miss R. M. Grier, 2 mos. at \$650.00 per annum | 108 34 |
| Miss F. Walters (occasional service) | 10 00 |
| Stationery, printing, office supplies and incidentals: | |
| The Bursar, postage supplied | 40 00 |
| Toronto Weekly Railway and Steamboat Guide, subscription to Guide | 3 00 |
| University Press, stationery and printing | 133 60 |
| Petty items (2) | 2 50 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$2.85; material, \$2.67 | 5 52 |
| Advertising Correspondence Work and Summer Session, 1919: | |
| <i>The School</i> | 100 00 |
| Sundry newspapers | 1 64 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$6,634 10 |

89. *Social Service Courses.*

| | |
|--|----------|
| (a) Maintenance of Building: | |
| Fuel (\$193.94): | |
| Britnell & Co. | \$175 49 |
| F. P. Weaver Coal Co. | 18 45 |
| Light (\$20.16): | |
| Consumers' Gas Co. | 20 16 |
| Water (\$19.52): | |
| City Treasurer | 19 52 |
| Caretaker's supplies (\$21.40): | |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$1.01; material, \$20.39 | 21 40 |
| Cleaning (\$566.25): | |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour | 566 25 |
| Repairs and renewals (\$763.30): | |
| Alfred C. Biggar, repairing locks | 3 00 |
| A. Matthews, repairs to roof | 12 65 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$225.54; material, \$522.11 | 747 65 |
| (b) Maintenance of Department: | |
| Honoraria to Acting Director and Lecturers (\$2,000.00): | |
| Prof. R. M. MacIver, Acting Director | 300 00 |
| Miss M. K. Strong | 300 00 |
| Dr. H. L. Brittain | 200 00 |
| Miss L. Brooking | 200 00 |
| Dr. W. A. Riddell | 200 00 |
| F. N. Stapleford | 200 00 |
| Miss Vera Parsons | 180 00 |
| Miss Mary Yates | 150 00 |
| Miss A. Ethel Dodds | 80 00 |
| Harry Johnson | 75 00 |
| Dr. Harry Smith | 75 00 |
| Miss H. G. Matheson | 40 00 |
| Special Lecturers (\$247.78): | |
| Thos. Adams | 10 00 |
| Rev. Peter Bryce | 10 00 |
| H. J. Daly | 10 00 |

89. *Social Service Courses.*—Continued.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Miss Amelia D. Defries | 110 00 |
| Paul A. Kellogg | 41 53 |
| Miss Marjory MacMurchy | 10 00 |
| Leifur Magnusson | 56 25 |
| Secretariat (\$1,000.00): | |
| Miss A. C. McGregor, 12 mos. to 30 June | 1,000 00 |
| Clerical assistance (\$300.00): | |
| Mrs. B. M. Downard | 280 50 |
| Miss F. C. Rhind | 14 50 |
| Miss Gallagher | 5 00 |
| Office supplies, printing, postage and incidentals (\$311.83): | |
| The Bursar, postage supplied | 85 00 |
| Prof. R. M. MacIver, disbursements: | |
| Advertising, \$15.04; telegrams and telephone calls, \$8.11; subscriptions to periodicals, \$4.18; stationery and sundries, \$3.79; postage and car fare, \$3.41 | 34 53 |
| Might Directories, multigraphing | 9 00 |
| United Typewriter Co., inspection | 6 00 |
| University Press, stationery and supplies | 133 85 |
| Advertising <i>re</i> lectures: | |
| <i>Evening Telegram</i> | 2 22 |
| <i>Globe Printing Co.</i> | 1 32 |
| <i>Mail and Empire</i> | 2 22 |
| <i>Times Publishing Co.</i> | 2 04 |
| <i>Toronto Daily Star</i> | 93 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$26.40; material, \$8.32 | 34 72 |
| Special Extension Courses, Mental Hygiene (\$630.00): | |
| Mrs. M. S. Fraser | 100 00 |
| At \$50.00 each: | |
| E. A. Bott, E. J. Pratt, Norman Burnette, Miss L. W. Brooking, H. Johnson, Miss E. Middleton, Miss L. Scott | 350 00 |
| Dr. B. A. Bensley | 20 00 |
| At \$5.00 each: | |
| Rev. Peter Bryce, Miss E. H. Dyke, Dr. Helen MacMurchy, Miss Jean Gunn, Judge E. W. Boyd, Robert E. Mills, Mrs. E. O'Sullivan, Miss Vera Parsons, J. J. Kelso, Dr. H. L. Brittain, Mrs. M. E. Laughton, Miss Jean Barclay | 60 00 |
| Miss A. C. McGregor | 100 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$6,074 18 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$12,708 28 |

X. RESIDENCES AND DINING HALL.

90. *Men's Residences.*

| | |
|--|------------|
| Heat and light (supplied from Central Power Plant): | |
| Gas, city current and occasional fuel (\$147.80): | |
| Britnell & Co., fuel | \$84 00 |
| Weaver Coal Co., fuel | 63 80 |
| Water (\$757.10): | |
| City Treasurer | 757 10 |
| Caretaker's supplies (\$261.72): | |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$1.64; material, \$260.08... | 261 72 |
| Cleaning (\$2,902.12): | |
| Puritan Laundry Co., laundry | 338 15 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour | 2,563 97 |
| Repairs and renewals (\$1,401.47): | |
| Standard Bedding Co., mattresses | 634 20 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$540.00; material, \$227.27.. | 767 27 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$5,470 21 |
| Less sundry credits: repairs, \$23.79; water, \$304.12.. | 327 91 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$5,142 30 |

91. *Women's Residences.*

(a) Maintenance of Building:

Fuel (\$3,374.32):

| | |
|--|------------|
| Britnell & Co., fuel, \$1,585.63; teaming, \$60.69 | \$1,646 32 |
| Connell Anthracite Mining Co. | 23 85 |
| W. H. Cox Coal Co. | 332 60 |
| F. P. Weaver Coal Co. | 1,368 95 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour | 2 60 |

Light (\$453.65):

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| Consumers' Gas Co. | 260 91 |
| Toronto Electric Light Co. | 192 74 |

Water (\$268.58):

| | |
|----------------------|--------|
| City Treasurer | 268 58 |
|----------------------|--------|

Repairs and renewals (\$1,699.82):

| | |
|---|----------|
| Wm. Bartlett & Son, window shades | 78 50 |
| A. Matthews, repairs to roof | 138 39 |
| R. Robertson & Sons, masonry repairs | 33 65 |
| Routery Bros., plastering | 7 00 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$1,033.50; material, \$408.78 | 1,442 28 |

\$5,796 37

(b) Housekeeping Account:

Provisions and housekeeping expenses (\$11,539.23):

| | |
|--|----------|
| Aikenhead Hardware, lawn-mower | \$12 50 |
| Armstrong & Paffard, groceries | 658 77 |
| Canada Bread Co., bread | 710 98 |
| Canadian National Institute for the Blind, brooms | 3 00 |
| Christie Brown Co., biscuits | 11 03 |
| City Dairy Co., ice cream | 60 36 |
| Geo. Coles, Ltd., ice cream, cake and pastry | 285 68 |
| Wm. Dawson & Sons, subscriptions | 7 75 |
| T. Eaton Co., utensils and supplies | 163 53 |
| H. P. Eckardt Co., groceries | 181 34 |
| Farmer's Dairy Co., milk | 995 66 |
| J. A. Frost, flowers | 5 20 |
| Gowans, Kent Co., dishes | 3 25 |
| Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, piano hire | 142 00 |
| Grand & Toy, stationery | 4 50 |
| Gurney Foundry Co., repairs | 13 20 |
| Harris Abattoir Co., meat | 4,334 61 |
| J. F. Heinz Co., pickles | 22 25 |
| Lake Simcoe Ice Supply Co., ice | 142 45 |
| Geo. Lister, vegetables | 1,328 60 |
| Little Grey Flower Shop, ferns | 14 90 |

Miss L. Livingstone, disbursements:

| | |
|---|--------|
| Postage and carfares, \$45.35; utensils and house- furnishings, \$24.93; sharpening knives, etc., \$16.24; telegrams and telephone calls, \$3.53; food supplies, \$2.31; sundries, \$13.04 | 105 40 |
| Maple Leaf Milling Co., flour | 106 40 |
| Manser Webb Co., fruit | 7 56 |
| Medland Bros., sugar, etc. | 867 91 |
| McBride Bros., fruit and vegetables | 19 60 |
| Dr. F. McPhedran, medical attendance | 6 00 |
| A. H. Proctor & Co., marmalade | 6 00 |
| F. Simpson & Sons, fruit, vegetables, etc. | 565 59 |
| J. Sloan & Co., groceries | 83 29 |
| Geo. Sparrow & Co., repairs to range | 6 25 |
| Todhunter, Mitchell & Co., coffee | 138 90 |
| Union Fruit Produce Co., fruit | 48 25 |
| White & Co., fruit | 6 75 |
| Whyte Packing Co., provisions | 415 50 |
| University Press, stationery and printing | 38 15 |
| Petty items (2) | 5 57 |
| Superintendent's Dept., material | 10 55 |

91. *Women's Residences.*—Continued.

Cleaning and House Service (\$5,856.08):

| | |
|--|----------|
| Allen Mfg. Co., laundry | 412 47 |
| Baillie's Laundry, laundry | 327 92 |
| Canadian Cleaning Co., cleaning windows | 46 40 |
| Evening Telegram, advertising for maids | 15 87 |
| A. James, cleaning upholstery | 8 50 |
| Petty items (2) | 1 96 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, 44c.; material, \$69.51. | 69.95 |
| Pay Lists, wages of servants, maids, etc. | 4,973 01 |

Furnishings, dishes, cutlery, etc. (\$522.47):

| | |
|--|--------|
| T. Eaton Co., tablecloths, dishes, etc. | 460 47 |
| Ohio Vacuum Cleaner Co., vacuum cleaner and attachment | 55 00 |
| W. J. Wilson, repairs to furnishings | 7 00 |

\$23,714 15

Less sundry credits: occasional meals, etc. 244 18

\$23,469 97

Superintendent, Miss L. I. Livingstone, 12 mos. to 30 June 1,250 00

Housekeeper, Miss L. Panton, 12 mos. to 30 June 850 00

\$25,569 97

92. *Dining Hall.*

Fuel (\$481.90):

Elias Rogers Co. \$481 90

Light (\$627.75):

Consumers' Gas Co. 627 75

Cleaning and House service (\$11,923.76):

Allen Mfg. Co., laundry 514 76

Pay lists, wages of waiters and other servants 11,409 00

Food supplies (\$55,560.48):

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Armstrong & Paffard, groceries | 2,340 13 |
| Belle Ewart Ice Co., ice | 316 75 |
| Campbell Flour Mills, flour and cereals | 399 83 |
| Canada Bread Co., bread | 4,492 45 |
| Canada Brokerage Co., sugar | 59 79 |
| Canada Preserving Co., jam | 15 00 |
| J. B. Ciceri & Co., fruit | 275 25 |
| Geo. Coles, Ltd., ice cream | 7 97 |
| Jas. Dempster, buns | 3 00 |
| M. Doyle Fish Co., fish | 1,508 35 |
| H. P. Eckhardt Co., provisions | 2,337 52 |
| Farmer's Dairy Co., milk | 6,375 48 |
| W. E. Gibson, vegetables | 27 90 |
| W. M. Gummell, apples | 4 00 |
| Gunns Ltd., meat | 71 80 |
| Harris Abattoir Co., meat | 22,843 11 |
| Hart House, School of Therapy, vegetables | 39 90 |
| R. B. Hayhoe Co., groceries | 5 00 |
| H. J. Heinz Co., pickles | 251 50 |
| Higgins-Burke, Ltd., preserves | 307 71 |
| W. A. Hill, canned goods | 147 00 |
| Geo. Lake, vegetables | 518 58 |
| Marshalls Co., honey | 312 00 |
| Medland Bros., groceries | 2,526 11 |
| Murphy-Bradley Mfg. Co., jam | 715 20 |
| Wm. Neilson, ice cream | 646 10 |
| Wm. Patterson & Son, vegetables | 2,610 20 |
| W. H. Proctor, catsup | 15 75 |
| E. J. Ryan, fruit and vegetables | 6 75 |
| Ryley & Sons, eggs | 1,311 30 |
| Miss V. M. Ryley, disbursements, food supplies | 26 14 |
| F. Simpson & Sons, fish | 532 57 |
| Skeans, Duff Co., coffee | 855 88 |

92. *Dining Hall.*—Continued.

| | | |
|--|----------|-------------|
| John Sloan Co., groceries | 62 40 | |
| E. D. Smith & Son, jam | 55 80 | |
| Todhunter, Mitchell & Co., groceries | 6 60 | |
| Union Fruit & Produce Co., fruit and vegetables | 100 50 | |
| White & Co., fruit | 487 94 | |
| Whyte Packing Co., provisions | 2,941 22 | |
| | | \$68,593 89 |
| Less received from sale of garbage, etc. | 671 94 | |
| | | \$67,921 95 |
| Dishes, utensils and sundry expenses (\$1,390.23): | | |
| Adams Furniture Co., chairs | \$10 80 | |
| Advance Oil & Supply Co., soap powder | 90 99 | |
| John Catto & Son, quilts | 21 30 | |
| Dominion Transport Co., freight charges | 12 70 | |
| T. Eaton Co., dishes | 43 15 | |
| <i>Evening Telegram</i> , advertising <i>re</i> attendants | 45 11 | |
| Gas Control Co., rent of governor | 11 25 | |
| Gowans, Kent Co., dishes | 243 70 | |
| Gurney Foundry Co., repairs | 11 70 | |
| John Hillock & Co., tray | 8 00 | |
| A. Hugli, rat poison | 6 00 | |
| Miller & Sons, pans | 26 20 | |
| J. A. Morgan, napkins | 181 50 | |
| Ratcliff Paper Co., paper | 4 80 | |
| Miss V. M. Ryley, disbursements: | | |
| Express, \$34.26; utensils, etc., \$13.60; office supplies | | |
| and sundries, \$12.72; telegrams, \$1.68 | 62 26 | |
| Robt. Simpson & Co., oil cloth | 5 48 | |
| Geo. Sparrow & Co., utensils and repairs | 79 90 | |
| Toronto General Hospital, medical attendance to injured | | |
| maids | 4 75 | |
| Wrought Iron Range Co., butter cutter | 8 50 | |
| University Press, meal tickets | 58 45 | |
| Petty items (9) | 11 81 | |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$311.21; material, \$130.67.. | 441 88 | |
| | | \$69,312 18 |
| Superintendent, Miss V. M. Ryley, 12 mos. to 30 June | 1,250 00 | |
| | | \$70,562 18 |

93. *University College Women's Union.*

(a) Maintenance of Building:

| | |
|--|------------|
| Fuel (\$471.51): | |
| Connell Anthracite Mining Co. | \$125 19 |
| W. H. Cox Coal Co. | 54 95 |
| F. P. Weaver | 155 37 |
| Britnell & Co., fuel and teaming | 136 00 |
| Gas and city current (\$427.95): | |
| Consumers' Gas Co. | 427 95 |
| Water (\$34.48): | |
| City Treasurer | 34 48 |
| Repairs and renewals (\$616.50): | |
| Routery Bros., lathing and plastering | 35 30 |
| Freight charges | 35 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$419.84; material, \$161.01 | 580 85 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$1,550 44 |
| Less sundry credits: repairs | 35 69 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$1,514 75 |

(b) Housekeeping Account:

| | |
|--|---------|
| Provisions and housekeeping expenses (\$8,231.09): | |
| P. Andrews, pastry | \$78 28 |
| Belle Ewart Ice Co., ice | 30 00 |

93. *University College Women's Union.*—Continued.

| | |
|--|----------|
| B. R. Brown, vegetables | 70 50 |
| Campbell Flour Mills, cereals | 140 87 |
| Canadian Wm. A. Rogers, spoons | 20 32 |
| Club Coffee Co., coffee | 131 16 |
| Mrs. H. Cochrane, maids' aprons | 34 55 |
| Geo. Coles, Ltd., pastry | 77 75 |
| T. Eaton Co., supplies | 276 87 |
| E. B. Eddy Co., serviettes | 63 77 |
| Jas. B. Fairbairn, fruit | 258 65 |
| Farmer's Dairy Co., milk and cream | 802 79 |
| J. Fisher, vegetables | 140 20 |
| Mrs. W. H. Fraser, potatoes | 55 50 |
| G. T. Gallagher, fruit | 70 00 |
| Georgetown Creamery, eggs | 46 80 |
| Glassco Ltd., jam | 152 77 |
| Gordon, Mackay & Co., towelling | 59 02 |
| Gowans, Kent & Co., tumblers | 48 50 |
| Grand & Toy, book | 1 70 |
| George E. Grove, repairs | 4 80 |
| Gurney Foundry Co., utensils | 61 69 |
| Harris Abattoir Co., meat | 2,167 53 |
| H. J. Heinz Co., pickles | 8 50 |
| W. S. Johnston & Co., printing meal tickets | 14 00 |
| Wm. Junor, dishes | 74 64 |
| Lewis LeGrow, plumbing repairs | 8 45 |
| Geo. Lister, fruit and vegetables | 602 63 |
| Macey Office Equipment Co., table | 4 40 |
| J. A. Morgan, table covers, etc. | 60 89 |
| Wm. Neilson, ice cream | 166 70 |
| Northern Aluminum Co., utensils | 22 16 |
| Perfection Sanitary Brush Co., brushes | 8 30 |
| W. H. Proctor & Co., jam | 39 00 |
| L. Rawlinson, repairs | 12 50 |
| G. H. Robinson, upholstering | 41 50 |
| Royal Fireless Cooker, cooker | 50 00 |
| H. S. Showell, honey | 27 00 |
| F. Simpson & Sons, fish | 235 20 |
| Toledo Cooker Co., steam cooker | 26 48 |
| University Press, printing and stationery | 19 45 |
| Warren Bros. & Co., groceries | 1,388 93 |
| Harry Webb Co., bread and rolls | 401 45 |
| Miss M. C. Wrong, disbursements: | |
| Food supplies, \$91.45; express and freight, \$30.08; | |
| stationery and sundries, \$20.13; utensils and | |
| house furnishings, \$15.42 | 157 08 |
| Mrs. G. M. Wrong, apples | 11 05 |
| Wrought Iron Range Co., utensils | 34 95 |
| Freight charges and duty | 9 85 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$4.89; material, \$7.07 | 11 96 |
| Cleaning and House Service (\$2,368.62): | |
| Canadian Cleaning Co., cleaning windows | 4 01 |
| Industrial Refuge, laundry | 250 92 |
| <i>Evening Telegram</i> , advertising for maids | 18 77 |
| <i>Toronto Daily Star</i> , advertising for maids | 45 |
| Miss M. C. Wrong, reimbursement for laundry account | |
| paid, \$33.17; other petty disbursements, \$8.74 ... | 41 91 |
| Superintendent's Dept., material | 21 49 |
| Pay lists, wages of servants, maids, etc. | 2,031 07 |
| Magazines, piano rental, and sundry renewals (\$85.86): | |
| Albert Britnell, books | 5 00 |
| Heintzman & Co., piano rental | 36 00 |
| MacDonald's Subscription Agency, subscriptions | 28 65 |
| Miss M. C. Wrong, reimbursement for subscription .. | 16 21 |

 \$12,200 32

93. *University College Women's Union.*—Continued.

| | | |
|---|----------|---------------------|
| Resident Head, Miss M. C. Wrong, 12 months to 30 June | 1,250 00 | |
| Housekeeper, Miss E. Middleton, 12 months to 30 June .. | 800 00 | |
| | | \$14,250 32 |
| | | <u>\$115,524 77</u> |

XI. (94) ROYAL ONTARIO MUSEUM.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| University's share of maintenance advanced to the Trustees of the Royal Ontario Museum, under 2 Geo. V, Cap. 80 | \$19,618 65 |
|---|-------------|

XII. (95) CENTRAL POWER PLANT.

Fuel (\$61,287.51):

| | |
|--|-------------|
| W. H. Cox Coal Co., fuel | \$33,171 09 |
| F. P. Weaver Coal Co., fuel | 9,077 48 |
| F. A. Fish Coal Co., fuel | 5,634 49 |
| Wm. McGill & Co., fuel | 1,837 37 |
| Britnell & Co., teaming, \$8,761.72; fuel, \$643.31 | 9,405 03 |
| W. H. Thomson, teaming | 13 60 |
| A. H. Reynolds, coal loading machine | 450 00 |
| Freight charges on coal loading machine | 23 25 |
| Goddard Bros., cartage | 10 00 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$1,226.01; material, \$439.19 | 1,665 20 |

City electric current (\$2,028.94):

| | |
|--|----------|
| Toronto Electric Light Co., \$2,031.44; less credit, \$2.50 .. | 2,028 94 |
|--|----------|

Water (\$279.30):

| | |
|----------------------|--------|
| City Treasurer | 279 30 |
|----------------------|--------|

Repairs and renewals, engineers' supplies and miscellaneous items (\$5,476.01):

| | |
|---|----------|
| Architectural Bronze & Iron Works, repairing skylight .. | 36 75 |
| Britnell & Co., unloading fire brick | 13 50 |
| Canadian Allis-Chalmers, skylight | 106 90 |
| Canadian Cleaning Co., cleaning windows | 6 00 |
| John Inglis Co., repairs | 27 37 |
| R. Robertson & Sons, repairs | 15 65 |
| John Rydall, repairs | 3 25 |
| Turnbull Elevator Co., elevator cables and repairs | 97 65 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$1,331.85; material, \$3,788.51 .. | 5,120 36 |

Sundry advertisements *re* fuel tenders, etc.:

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------|
| <i>Evening Telegram</i> | 9 08 |
| <i>Globe Printing Co.</i> | 8 75 |
| <i>Mail and Empire</i> | 8 25 |
| <i>Toronto Daily Star</i> | 10 50 |
| <i>Toronto Times, Ltd.</i> | 6 00 |
| <i>Toronto World</i> | 6 00 |

Engineers, firemen and helpers (\$9,721.40):

| | |
|--|----------|
| Chief engineer, Chas. Moseley, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$2,000.00; bonus, \$100.00 | 2,100 00 |
|--|----------|

Assistant engineers at \$85.00 per month:

| | |
|--|----------|
| C. S. Moseley, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$1,020.00; overtime, 37 hours, \$13.11; bonus, \$60.00 | 1,093 11 |
| W. Smith, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$1,020.00; overtime, 22 hours, \$7.80; bonus, \$60.00 | 1,087 80 |
| L. McMaster, 11 mos., 20 days, \$991.67; overtime, 65 hours, \$23.01; bonus, \$60.00 | 1,074 68 |
| J. Sandie, 22 days, \$62.33; bonus, \$5.00 | 67 33 |

Firemen and helpers:

| | |
|----------------------------|----------|
| At \$75.00 per month | 4,125 98 |
| Bonuses .. | 172 50 |

\$78,793 16

XIII. (96) CONTINGENCIES.

| | |
|---|------------|
| Equipment of Superintendent's Shops (\$1,897.98): | |
| Canada Pipe & Steel Co., machine | \$818 30 |
| Imperial Munitions Board, lathe | 515 68 |
| Wilder Cartage Co., cartage of lathe | 14 00 |
| Willys-Overland Co., shaper | 550 00 |
| Fuel supplied to University Y.M.C.A. (\$237.43). | |
| Britnell & Co. | 101 79 |
| Connell Anthracite Mining Co. | 117 64 |
| F. P. Weaver Co. | 18 00 |
| London Guarantee and Accident Co., premium (3 years) on fidelity bonds covering members of staff of Bursar's Office | 360 00 |
| Estate of late F. A. Benson, expenses and commission <i>re</i> sales and leases of Port Hope properties | 299 75 |
| National Trust Co., sundry valuations | 80 00 |
| City Treasurer, Toronto, taxes, 1919, <i>re</i> Carbrook property .. | 180 07 |
| Armorial Bearings, shipping charges | 24 48 |
| Varsity Magazine Supplement, volumes supplied to Members of Parliament | 99 75 |
| Pinkerton's National Detective Agency, services <i>re</i> stolen fur coat | 99 20 |
| Toronto General Hospital, medical attendance to Frank Booth, injured on duty in Physical Dept. | 36 25 |
| Sir Edmund Walker, Chairman's disbursements for postage .. | 8 30 |
| O'Keefe Brewery Co., spring water for Board meetings | 5 84 |
| Dunlop's, Toronto, flowers for funerals of late Prof. Ledoux and Dr. Reeve | 27 00 |
| Freight charges on effects to widow of late Professor Brodie. | 23 65 |
| Association of Urban Universities, annual dues | 10 00 |
| Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, dues .. | 10 22 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$3,399 92 |

XIV. (97) CAPITAL ACCOUNT CHARGES.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Accountant, Supreme Court of Ontario, tenth annual payment on debenture issue of 1909 | \$25,260 00 |
| Accountant, Supreme Court of Ontario, fourth annual payment on debenture issue of 1915 <i>re</i> Hart House | 5,975 00 |
| Toronto General Hospital, eighth annual payment on debenture issue of 1911 <i>re</i> Pathological Building | 6,568 00 |
| Toronto General Hospital, eighth annual payment on debenture issue of 1911 <i>re</i> grant to Toronto General Hospital | 15,157 00 |
| Wardrop Estate, fourth instalment on purchase of house No. 8 Queen's Park | 750 00 |
| Shoenberger Estate, third instalment on purchase of house No. 184 College St. | 500 00 |
| Campbell Estate, first instalment on purchase of 100 Queen's Park .. | 720 00 |
| Purchase of Beatty leasehold, City Treasurer, taxes, 1919 | 447 40 |
| Repayment to Endowment on account of advance for construction of Central Power House, tunnels and equipment | 20,208 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$75,585 40 |

XV. (98) SPECIAL RESEARCH.

Applied Science.

| | |
|--|------------|
| Price-Rosebrugh Research: | |
| Research Assistant, C. K. Duff, 12 mos. to 30 June | \$1,155 00 |
| Expenses (\$35.57): | |
| Frank Hillock, mahogany | 3 50 |
| Photography, Dept. of, blueprints | 7 90 |
| W. K. Simpson, machine work | 13 20 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$7.91; material, \$3.06 | 10 97 |

XV. (98) *Special Research*.—Continued.**Boswell Research:**

| | |
|---|----------|
| Research Assistant, J. V. Dickson, 12 mos. to 30 June ... | 1,500 00 |
| Expenses (\$146.85): | |
| H. C. Fry Glass Co., tubing | 28 02 |
| Lyman Bros., & Co., chemicals | 6 80 |
| McKay School Equipment Co., supplies | 49 00 |
| Sheet Metal Products Co., cans | 50 50 |
| E. M. Tozer, grinding and screening | 10 00 |
| Freight charges | 2 53 |

Angus Research:

| | |
|--|--------|
| Expenses (\$264.31): | |
| Canadian Westinghouse Co., transformers | 136 60 |
| Miss R. Cave, typing report | 1 50 |
| Reliance Motor & Tool Co., castings | 27 20 |
| United Engineering Society, reprints | 14 01 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$36.68; material, \$48.32 | 85 00 |

Haultain Research:

| | |
|--|-------|
| Expenses (\$234.64): | |
| Albany Pump Co., making mixtures | 53 98 |
| Canadian Westinghouse Co., motor | 31 50 |
| Miss R. Cave, typing report | 4 00 |
| Lever Bros., oxygen | 2 00 |
| F. Mezen, repairing tubes | 18 00 |
| John Miller & Son, tire pump | 12 38 |
| Jas. Morrison Brass Mfg. Co., lubricator | 6 82 |
| Morton Co., cement | 6 71 |
| Miss E. Myers, typewriting | 2 50 |
| Photography, Dept. of, prints | 1 50 |
| L. Joslyn Rogers, chemicals | 15 00 |
| Singer Sewing Machine Co., motor | 19 00 |
| Synthetic Drug Co., glass blowing | 11 20 |
| A. H. Thomas Co., bulbs | 9 45 |
| Weston Electrical Instrument Co., ammeter | 14 95 |
| Will Corporation, oven | 17 59 |
| Freight charges | 3 56 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$3.00; material, \$1.50 | 4 50 |

Arkley Research:

| | |
|--|--------|
| Expenses (\$179.04): | |
| Art Metropole, anemometer | 44 10 |
| Miss R. Cave, typewriting | 2 25 |
| Freight charges | 8 27 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$62.95; material, \$61.47 | 124 42 |

Price-Stewart Research:

| | |
|---|-------|
| Expenses (\$69.30): | |
| Baker & Co., Inc., platinum points | 33 89 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$1.60; material, \$33.81 | 35 41 |

Price Research:

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| Expenses (\$100.00): | |
| Mervin Armstrong, controller | 100 00 |

General Expenses (\$1,108.23):

| | |
|---|--------|
| The Bursar, postage supplied | 50 00 |
| Engineering Institute of Canada, cuts | 75 00 |
| Miss F. McMechan, typewriting | 27 40 |
| University Press, printing and stationery | 955 00 |
| Freight charges | 83 |

4,792 94

| | |
|--|------|
| Less sundry credits: sale of scrap iron (Angus Research) | 6 45 |
|--|------|

\$4,786 49

XV. (98) *Special Research.*—Continued.*Medicine.*

Research Assistants:

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| Miss M. Delamere, 2 mos. | \$150 00 |
| George Medhurst, ½ month | 33 33 |

Expenses (\$989.13):

| | |
|---|--------|
| Dr. H. K. Detweiler, re-imbursement for purchase of rabbits | 15 50 |
| Harvard Apparatus Co., apparatus | 61 42 |
| Wm. Gaertner & Co., apparatus | 257 83 |
| General Chemical Co., calcium chloride | 15 35 |
| Stanley Jordan & Co., soda and lime | 20 47 |
| Klett Mfg. Co., colorimeter | 40 24 |
| Dr. F. W. Rolph, disbursements <i>re</i> metabolism apparatus: Scale, \$35.00; watches, \$23.75; bookcase, \$14.00; cabinet, \$10.50; repairs, \$5.25; cartage and express, \$4.75; sundries, \$7.05 | 100 30 |
| A. H. Thomas Co., centrifuge | 373 38 |
| Toronto General Hospital, equipment of room | 40 00 |
| Freight charges | 64 64 |

Psychiatry:

Keeping records of experimental work:

| | |
|--|--------|
| Miss M. Le Drew, 7 mos. to 30 June | 350 00 |
|--|--------|

\$1,522 46*Physiotherapy.*

Research Assistants:

| | |
|--|----------|
| W. E. Blatz, 8 mos. to 31 May at \$25.00 | \$200 00 |
| L. G. Kilborn, 3 mos. to 30 September | 240 00 |

Supplies (\$1,062.73):

| | |
|--|--------|
| Canadian National Carbon Co., batteries | 9 36 |
| Christie, Brown Co., dog biscuit | 14 65 |
| F. W. Claasens, clock, \$19.50; mechanical labour, \$17.00.. | 36 50 |
| Connaught Antitoxin Laboratories, rabbits | 173 75 |
| Electrical Engineering Dept., repairs to ammeter | 5 98 |
| Hardware Co. of Toronto, aluminum sheets | 10 78 |
| Dr. F. A. Hartman, disbursements: Supplies, \$37.26; stationery, \$14.94; hardware and sundries, \$14.05; laundry, \$4.93; car fare and postage, \$4.55 | 75 73 |
| J. F. Hartz Co., drugs and chemicals | 234 21 |
| L'Air Liquide Society, gas | 46 20 |
| F. R. Lockhart, fan | 15 00 |
| Lyman Bros., chemicals | 26 38 |
| McKay School Equipment Co., apparatus | 129 60 |
| Miller Mfg. Co., coats | 39 50 |
| J. Nichol, rabbits | 8 00 |
| F. L. Robinson, making and repairing apparatus | 51 50 |
| Robt. Simpson Co., towelling, etc. | 37 74 |
| Students' Book Dept., paper | 6 00 |
| F. H. Thomas, methyl green | 6 22 |
| Toronto Dog & Cat Hospital, cats | 13 50 |
| Toronto Hydro-Electric System, heater | 14 20 |
| Toronto Produce Co., fodder | 35 40 |
| J. Williams, fodder | 33 80 |
| University Press, paper | 14 00 |
| Superintendent's Dept., material, \$24.73 | 24 73 |

\$1,502 73*Physiology.*

Research Assistants:

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| L. G. Kilborn, one month | \$85 00 |
| R. S. Lang, one month | 85 00 |

\$170 00

XV. (98) *Special Research.*—Continued.*Geology.*

Expenses:

| | | |
|--|----------|----------|
| Prof. A. P. Coleman, advance for travelling expenses for research expedition | \$600 00 | |
| | | \$600 00 |

Zymology.

| | | |
|--|------------|--------------------|
| H. B. Speakman, Director, 4 mos. to 30 June | \$1,200 00 | |
| A. M. Wynne, Research Assistant, 6 mos. to 30 June | 750 00 | |
| Arthur E. Clark, Laboratory Assistant, 3 mos. to 30 June ... | 100 00 | |
| Supplies and apparatus (\$641.00): | | |
| J. F. Hartz Co., drugs, apparatus, etc. | 377 29 | |
| Lyman Bros., & Co., drugs | 9 31 | |
| Richards Glass Co., tubes | 57 68 | |
| H. B. Speakman, disbursements: | | |
| Subscriptions to periodicals, \$45.96; supplies and sundries, \$12.71; postage, \$2.29; laundry, \$1.65 .. | 62 61 | |
| United Typewriter Co., supplies | 125 36 | |
| University of Chicago Press, subscription | 2 80 | |
| University Press, printing | 5 95 | |
| | | \$2,691 00 |
| | | <u>\$11,272 68</u> |

XVI. (99) SPECIAL COURSES FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS.

Preparatory Classes (\$2,650):

Instructors, each 1 February to 30 June:

| | |
|--|------------|
| Miss M. E. G. Waddell, at \$250 per month | \$1,250 00 |
| F. Owen, at \$175 per month | 875 00 |
| H. G. Manning, at \$210 per month, \$1,050; less charged to Education, \$525 | 525 00 |

Special Session:

Arts (\$7,625):

| | |
|--------------------------|----------|
| S. Beatty | \$500 00 |
| W. H. Clawson | 500 00 |
| C. N. Cochrane | 500 00 |
| S. A. Cudmore | 500 00 |
| F. C. A. Jeanneret | 500 00 |
| H. S. McKellar | 500 00 |
| I. R. Pounder | 500 00 |
| St. E. De Champ | 400 00 |
| G. Oswald Smith | 400 00 |
| J. M. Woodcock | 400 00 |
| R. Hodder Williams | 375 00 |
| Miss M. G. Reid | 300 00 |
| W. D. Woodhead | 300 00 |
| S. H. Hooke | 250 00 |
| A. MacLean | 250 00 |
| E. T. Owen | 250 00 |
| G. M. Smith | 250 00 |
| E. F. Burton | 200 00 |
| R. M. MacIver | 200 00 |
| G. S. Brett | 100 00 |
| J. G. Hume | 100 00 |
| T. R. Robinson | 100 00 |
| F. Tracy | 100 00 |
| Miss E. L. Bishop | 75 00 |
| Miss A. W. Foster | 75 00 |

Applied Science (\$11,050):

| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| E. G. R. Ardagh | 500 00 |
| L. M. Arkley | 500 00 |
| E. W. Banting | 500 00 |
| J. H. Billings | 500 00 |
| J. T. Burt-Gerrans | 500 00 |

XVI. (99) *Special Courses for Returned Soldiers.*—Continued.

| | |
|------------------------|--------|
| S. R. Crerar | 500 00 |
| F. C. Dyer | 500 00 |
| W. S. Guest | 500 00 |
| J. T. King | 500 00 |
| A. W. McConnell | 500 00 |
| J. H. Parkinson | 500 00 |
| L. J. Rogers | 500 00 |
| W. J. Smither | 500 00 |
| J. J. Traill | 500 00 |
| W. M. Treadgold | 500 00 |
| C. R. Young | 500 00 |
| A. R. Zimmer | 500 00 |
| G. R. Anderson | 250 00 |
| R. W. Angus | 250 00 |
| J. R. Cockburn | 250 00 |
| W. H. Ellis | 250 00 |
| P. Gillespie | 250 00 |
| J. McGowan | 250 00 |
| H. W. Price | 250 00 |
| T. R. Rosebrugh | 250 00 |
| L. B. Stewart | 250 00 |
| C. H. C. Wright | 250 00 |
| Miss J. C. Laing | 50 00 |

\$21,325 00

APPENDIX IV.

UNIVERSITY PRESS.

Transactions for year ending 30th June, 1919.

| | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Receipts, 1918-19 (including \$6,847.26 outstanding and receivable on 30th June, 1919) | | \$66,612 97 |
| Expenditures, 1918-19 (detailed below) | \$59,014 41 | |
| Transferred to Publications Account | 470 00 | |
| | <hr/> | \$58,544 41 |

| | | |
|---|------------|------------|
| Value of supplies bought in advance and on hand, 30 June, 1919 | \$3,632 83 | |
| And work in progress | 306 50 | |
| | <hr/> | \$3,939 33 |
| Less liabilities | 1,489 50 | |
| | <hr/> | 2,449 83 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | 56,094 58 |

| | | |
|---|--|-------------|
| Purchases in advance (net) as above | | \$10,518 39 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | 2,449 83 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$8,068 56 |

| | | |
|---|------------|-------------|
| Amount of Surplus account on 30 June, 1918..... | \$8,705 63 | |
| Added thereto, balance from operating account, 30 June, 1919, as above | 8,068 56 | |
| | <hr/> | \$16,774 19 |
| Less expenditures on additions to type and equipment during 1918-19 | 689 21 | |
| | <hr/> | |
| At credit of Surplus account, 30 June, 1919 (Schedule 4b)..... | | \$16,084 98 |

| | | |
|---------------------------|----------|----------|
| Publications Account: | | |
| Expenditures | \$470 00 | |
| Receipts from sales | 242 11 | |
| | <hr/> | |
| Amount outstanding | | \$227 89 |

Details of Expenditure, Operating Account.

| | | |
|---|------------|-------------|
| R. J. Hamilton, Manager, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$1,980.00; allow- ance for clerical assistance, \$200.00 | \$2,180 00 | |
| Pay lists, wages of employees | 25,126 71 | |
| | <hr/> | \$27,306 71 |
| Supplies and General Maintenance (\$31,707.70): | | |
| Alexander & Cable, lithographing | \$23 00 | |
| Alex. Anderson, binding | 1,421 58 | |
| Anstey & Bromley, binding and ruling | 189 50 | |
| Art Metropole, supplies | 59 25 | |
| D. A. Balfour Co., ribbons | 123 50 | |
| Barber-Ellis, paper | 1,625 35 | |
| Jas. Bennet, leather covers | 113 50 | |
| R. C. Bourne, leather | 7 50 | |
| Bridgen's, cuts | 1,175 39 | |
| W. R. Brock Co., linen | 9 95 | |
| Brown Bros., paper and supplies | 1,868 39 | |
| Brown-Searle Printing Co., printing | 844 76 | |
| Buntin-Reid Co., paper | 890 57 | |
| The Bursar, postage supplied | 145 00 | |
| Chas. Bush, ink | 204 67 | |
| Canada Metal Co., metal | 61 01 | |
| Canada Paper Co., paper | 54 06 | |
| Canada Printing Ink Co., ink | 227 54 | |

University Press.—Continued.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Cannon Canadian Co., paste | 29 90 |
| Ed. Carroll, grinding knives | 9 66 |
| College Press, printing | 617 08 |
| Copp, Clark Co., examination books, etc. | 455 21 |
| Corrugated Paper Box Co., straw | 7 20 |
| J. Dickinson Co., paper | 1,779 31 |
| Dominion Envelope & Carton Co., envelopes | 1,257 22 |
| T. Eaton Co., towels | 6 |
| W. J. Gage & Co., envelopes and supplies | 728 62 |
| Gill Bros., ruling | 186 75 |
| Grand & Toy, stationery | 148 12 |
| R. J. Hamilton, disbursements: | |
| Cleaning, etc., \$40.77; postage and car fares, \$17.81; | |
| express and freight, \$7.19; laundry, \$3.10; stereo- | |
| type supplies and sundries, \$24.63 | 93 50 |
| Henderson Bros., presswork and binding | 465 75 |
| Imperial Oil, Ltd., oil and gasoline | 22 12 |
| Kilgour Bros., paper | 6 66 |
| Lenston Monotype Machine Co., repairs | 599 35 |
| Littlejohn & Vaughan, electrotypes | 76 74 |
| H. J. Logan, wire and repairs | 21 56 |
| Lowe-Martin Co., cards and cabinet | 52 84 |
| Thos. McDonnell Co., sewing | 42 00 |
| A. R. MacDougall Co., pencils | 62 05 |
| Manton Bros., paper | 41 61 |
| Mono-Lino Typesetting Co., typesetting, etc. | 51 00 |
| National Paper Goods Co., paper | 21 56 |
| National Typewriter Co., paper | 153 35 |
| Office Specialty Mfg. Co., folders, etc. | 7 30 |
| Ontario Press, printing | 139 00 |
| Paper Sales, Ltd., paper | 107 00 |
| Patterson & Heward, book stamp | 15 00 |
| Poole & Co., machine repairs | 9 65 |
| Provincial Paper Mills Co., paper | 9,602 80 |
| Rapid Typesetting Co., typesetting | 1,313 80 |
| Ratcliff Paper Co., paper | 54 52 |
| Silks, Ltd., ribbons | 22 50 |
| Sinclair & Valentine Co., rollers | 22 75 |
| Smith Bros., ruling cards | 9 50 |
| Southam Press, meal tickets | 52 50 |
| Standard Embossing Co., engraving | 231 10 |
| Students' Book Dept., supplies | 159 39 |
| Telfer Mfg. Co., cardboard | 123 25 |
| Toronto Delivery and Cartage Co., cartage | 129 66 |
| United Paper Mills Co., paper | 1,621 10 |
| United Typewriter Co., duplicator supplies | 13 10 |
| Weatherhead Paper Co., paper, etc. | 101 13 |
| Westman-Baker, machine repairs | 46 70 |
| Whaley, Royce Co., engraving | 27 00 |
| Wickett & Smith Co., gold leaf | 37 00 |
| Wilson, Munroe Co., paper | 451 96 |
| Items under \$5.00 (6) | 20 05 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$67.40; material, \$101.96. | 169 36 |
| Heat, light and power charges under report adopted by | |
| Board: | |
| Heat, \$92.50; electric current, \$300.00; gas, \$128.53 .. | 521 03 |
| Advertising: | |
| <i>Public Health Journal</i> | 50 00 |
| <i>The School</i> | 60 00 |
| <i>Torontonensis</i> , 1919 | 12 50 |
| <i>University Y.M.C.A.</i> | 15 00 |
| <i>The Varsity</i> | 40 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$31,707 70 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$59,014 41 |

University Press.—Continued.

Details of Expenditure, Plant Account.

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|-----------------|
| Canada Metal Co., type metal | \$333 07 | |
| B. E. Fernow, metal | 184 70 | |
| H. J. Logan, die | 15 00 | |
| Mono-Lino Typesetting Co., type | 29 10 | |
| Toronto Type Foundry | 127 34 | |
| | | <u>\$689 21</u> |

APPENDIX V.

CONNAUGHT ANTITOXIN LABORATORIES.

Transactions for year ending 30th June, 1919.

(1) *Antitoxin Division.*

| | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Receipts during 1918-19 | \$59,958 88 | |
| Accounts receivable on 30 June, 1919 | 11,771 08 | |
| | | \$71,729 96 |
| Expenditures during 1918-19 (detailed below) | \$62,492 55 | |
| Sundry exchange written off | 95 | |
| | | 62,493 50 |
| Balance transferred to Surplus account (Schedule 4b) | | \$9,236 46 |

Details of Expenditure, Operating Account.

Salaries, wages and occasional assistance (\$19,493.84):

| | |
|---|------------|
| Dr. J. G. Fitzgerald, Director, 12 mos. to 30 June (at \$3,600.00), war service, half pay to 31 March, full pay thereafter (paid also in Hygiene) | \$2,250 00 |
| Dr. R. D. Defries, Associate Director, 12 mos. to 30 June (paid also in Hygiene) | 2,300 00 |
| Dr. R. Hodge, Bacteriologist, 1 September to 17 May at \$500.00 per annum | 356 88 |
| Dr. J. T. Melanson, Veterinarian, 1 July to 31 August at \$125.00 per month | 250 00 |
| Dr. H. C. Cruickshank, Bacteriologist, 1 July to 31 August at \$100.00 per month | 200 00 |
| Office and Laboratory Staff (\$8,121.63): | |
| Miss L. Hanna, 2 mos. at \$80.00; 10 mos. at \$90.00, to 30 June | 1,060 00 |
| Wm. Knowles, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$900.00; overtime, \$118.95 | 1,018 95 |
| Miss H. Finegan, 2 mos. at \$62.50; 10 mos. at \$70.00 to 30 June | 825 00 |
| Miss E. Graham, 12 mos. to 30 June | 720 00 |
| Miss Edna Slute, 2 mos. at \$40.00; 10 mos. at \$45.00 to 30 June; overtime, \$5.30 | 535 30 |
| Miss D. Warburton, 18 to 31 July at \$50.00, \$23.33; 10 mos. to 30 June at \$50.00; overtime, \$1.92 | 525 25 |
| F. Wickson, 16 to 31 October at \$70.00, \$35.00; 6 mos. at \$70.00; overtime, \$54.60 | 509 60 |
| Mrs. Gratton, 4½ mos. at \$35.00; 7½ mos. at \$40.00; overtime, \$3.06 | 460 56 |
| Miss M. Slute, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$420.00; overtime, \$3.43 | 423 43 |
| Miss M. McCausland, 1 July to 15 October at \$28.00 per month; 16 October to 30 June at \$30.00 per month, \$353.00; overtime, \$6.12 | 359 12 |
| Miss A. Tushingham, 1 July to 24 August, \$48.42; 10 mos. at \$28.00; overtime, \$4.18 | 332 60 |
| Wm. Fenton, 12 mos. at \$25.00 per month | 300 00 |
| Jas. Smith, 5 mos. at \$40.00; overtime, \$32.75 | 232 75 |
| Miss E. Noble, 1 July to 16 December at \$28.00, \$154.00; overtime, \$4.96 | 158 96 |
| Miss K. Howe, 1 month at \$29.00; 4 mos. at \$30.00; overtime, 79c. | 149 79 |
| Douglas Wilson, 1 month to 22nd November, \$22.50; 4 mos. at \$30.00; overtime, \$4.95 | 147 45 |
| Samuel Shapiro, 20 November to 15 December, \$26.25; 4 mos. at \$30.00 | 146 25 |
| Mrs. Chandler, 4½ days at \$30.00, \$5.62; 2 mos. at \$30.00, 1 month at \$35.00; overtime, \$11.37 | 111 99 |

Connaught Antitoxin Laboratories.—Continued.

| | | |
|---|----------|-------------|
| Miss I. Greswood, 4 to 30 September, \$33.54; 2 mos. at \$35.00; overtime, \$1.09 | 104 63 | |
| Farm and Stable Staff (\$5,263.50): | | |
| F. Scruby, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$780.00; overtime, \$106.25 | 886 25 | |
| B. Double, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$780.00; overtime, \$47.50 | 827 50 | |
| J. Sherman, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$720.00; overtime \$2.50 | 708 40 | |
| C. Smith, 12 mos. to 30 June, \$660.00; overtime, \$48.40 | 475 31 | |
| S. Little, 3 mos. at \$35.00; 9 mos. at \$40.00 to 30 June, \$465.00; overtime, \$10.31 | 433 50 | |
| R. Riseborough, 21 days at \$3.50 per day, \$73.50; 6 mos. to 30 June at \$60.00 | 424 54 | |
| R. Chapman, 6½ mos. at \$41.66; 2 mos. at \$60.00 to 30 June, \$390.79; overtime, \$33.75 | 335 50 | |
| K. Little, 6 mos. at \$25.00; 6 mos. at \$30.00 to 30 June, \$330.00; overtime, \$5.50 | 300 00 | |
| J. Burbidge, 5 mos. to 31st January at \$60.00 | 150 00 | |
| Russell Riseborough, 2½ mos. at \$60.00 to 30 June .. | | |
| Casual Assistance (\$751.83): | | |
| Sundry assistants employed for limited periods and emergency work | 751 83 | |
| | | \$19,493 84 |
| Laboratory supplies and general maintenance (\$30,855.50): | | |
| Aikenhead Hardware, rope, batteries, brooms and hardware | \$40 25 | |
| John Allan, meat | 35 00 | |
| American Medical Association, reprints | 5 41 | |
| Atlas Stationery Corporation, filter paper | 301 82 | |
| Mark Badger, fodder | 473 88 | |
| T. R. Barber, lettering book | 20 00 | |
| F. S. Banks, syringes | 1,535 96 | |
| H. Barnard, horses, 5 at \$50.00; 7 at \$55.00; 4 at \$60.00 | 875 00 | |
| Beaver Flint Glass Co., glass tubing, etc. | 8 02 | |
| Bell Telephone Co., service, 1 July to 30 June | 30 00 | |
| Boakes Mfg. Co., posts | 10 00 | |
| A. R. Bonham, chemical analysis | 8 00 | |
| F. H. Bonner, fodder | 1,768 45 | |
| Geo. M. Bryan, ventilator | 6 00 | |
| The Bursar, postage | 310 50 | |
| W. Buse, blacksmithing | 107 95 | |
| B. Cairns, date stamps and numbers | 22 23 | |
| Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., scales | 25 50 | |
| Canadian Picture Frame Co., showcase | 28 00 | |
| Cannon Canadian Co., paste | 7 81 | |
| G. Chapman, tinsmithing | 6 50 | |
| F. W. Claasens, mechanical labour | 7 50 | |
| Consolidated Plate Glass Co., glassware | 4 10 | |
| Consumers' Gas Co., gas | 238 86 | |
| Consumers' Supply Co., coal | 340 30 | |
| Wm. Crabb & Co., needles | 99 20 | |
| Victor Crispe, fodder | 275 70 | |
| Day Sign Co., cards and lettering | 16 50 | |
| Defender Photo Supply Co., albums | 12 16 | |
| Dr. R. D. Defries, travelling expenses, \$217.36; disbursements: prints, \$60.00; tire, \$23.75; bags, \$15.00; gasoline, \$11.55; duty, \$9.75 | 337 41 | |
| J. E. De Valadores, battery | 34 00 | |
| Dominion Express Co., express charges | 632 72 | |
| Dominion Glass Co., bottles, etc. | 965 73 | |
| Don Kindling Wood, sawdust | 16 00 | |
| B. Double, board of farm help | 131 05 | |
| E. W. Duke, gasoline | 116 40 | |
| T. Eaton Co., harness, \$75.00; supplies, \$382.34 | 457 34 | |
| Frank Edwards, 3 horses at \$60.00 | 180 00 | |

Connaught Antitoxin Laboratories.—Continued.

| | |
|--|----------|
| J. Edwards, horse | 50 00 |
| E. B. Estes & Sons, boxes | 295 58 |
| Geo. A. Evans, chemicals | 25 00 |
| <i>Evening Telegram</i> , advertising | 5 44 |
| Fred, Exelley, hay | 116 16 |
| Factory Products, electric fan | 9 50 |
| Fred. Fair, horse | 40 00 |
| Faramel, Ltd., faramel | 27 50 |
| C. R. Farrow, branding horses | 11 00 |
| Miss H. Finegan, travelling expenses | 15 74 |
| Firstbrook Bros., boxes and sawdust | 73 00 |
| A. & F. Fisher, filing cabinet | 65 10 |
| Dr. J. G. Fitzgerald, disbursements: | |
| Purchase of calves, \$399.83; guinea pigs, rabbits, etc., \$828.64; cartage, express, freight, etc., \$167.26; laboratory supplies, \$175.34; car supplies, gaso- line, etc., \$173.08; telegrams and telephone mes- sages, \$16.08; car fares, \$39.70; postage and sta- tionery, \$15.25; laundry, \$6.00; subscription to periodicals, \$5.80; Christmas gratuities, \$4.00; sundries, \$51.61 | 1,882 59 |
| Dr. W. J. R. Fowler, 3 horses at \$45.00; rabbits, \$60.50; veterinary services, \$5.00 | 200 50 |
| Will Frost, drawings | 42 00 |
| August Giese & Son, repairing filters | 5 92 |
| Gilliland Laboratories, Inc., plasma | 1,872 74 |
| Goodyear's India Rubber Selling Co., vaccine bulbs | 61 37 |
| Gordon, MacKay & Co., cotton | 18 67 |
| Grand Trunk Railway System, freight on coal | 176 64 |
| G. N. W. Telegraph Co., telegrams | 102 21 |
| Emil Greiner, flasks and tubes | 22 10 |
| Grip, Ltd., photos | 24 80 |
| Gutta-Percha & Rubber Co., Ltd., tires, \$193.55; rubber corks, etc., \$572.32 | 765 87 |
| A. R. Hall, fuel | 21 60 |
| J. F. Hartz Co., sterilizers, glassware, etc. | 331 67 |
| Gordon Henderson, cartage | 13 50 |
| H. S. Howland & Co., washing machine, \$27.35; hardware, \$41.02 | 68 37 |
| Imperial Oil Co., gasoline and oil | 958 61 |
| Ingram & Bell, sterilizer and supplies | 200 56 |
| Bert Jackson, repairing well | 20 00 |
| Frederick Jackson, hay | 469 53 |
| Wm. James, hay | 73 24 |
| Hayward A. Johnson, white mice | 30 73 |
| Journal of Infectious Diseases, subscription | 5 88 |
| K. & S. Canadian Tires, Ltd., tire | 14 90 |
| Kilgour Bros., boxes, paper towels, etc. | 220 50 |
| K. W. Knight & Bros., tank, etc. | 30 50 |
| R. Laidlaw & Co., sawdust | 13 50 |
| Lake Simcoe Ice Supply Co., ice | 293 94 |
| Lederle Antitoxin Laboratories, serum | 204 52 |
| R. A. Lister & Co., repairing engine parts | 33 48 |
| Lockport Cotton Batting Co., batting | 261 43 |
| Lyman Bros. & Co., chemicals, etc. | 80 89 |
| Macey Office Equipment Co., cabinet | 98 93 |
| W. S. Mahaffy Co., truck | 77 05 |
| Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, chemicals | 951 16 |
| O. Margison, card lettering | 6 35 |
| A. Matthews, lining boxes, etc. | 40 84 |
| W. D. Maxson, horse | 45 00 |
| J. T. Melanson, travelling expenses | 20 10 |
| F. D. Mezen, tubes | 14 00 |
| Miller Mfg. Co., coats | 15 00 |
| John Moffatt, oats | 1,540 00 |

Connaught Antitoxin Laboratories.—Continued.

| | |
|---|--------|
| Dr. C. F. Moore, medical attendance | 10 00 |
| Morgan Co., vaccine tubes | 201 68 |
| Murray-Kay Co., linoleum | 56 00 |
| McColl Bros., & Co., oil, soap, etc. | 375 47 |
| John McGillian, carrots, etc. | 153 00 |
| McKenzie Bros., piping | 76 81 |
| J. C. McLaren Belting Co., belting | 20 86 |
| New York City Dept. of Health, vaccine | 534 80 |
| Northern Electric Co., fan | 10 50 |
| Oakwood Garage, repairs to car | 36 16 |
| Ontario Lime Co., pipe and weepers | 7 30 |
| Ontario Rubber Co., stoppers | 59 80 |
| Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., well-points | 23 50 |
| Mrs. B. R. Paines, guinea pigs | 79 50 |
| Parisian Laundry Co., laundry | 225 33 |
| Jas. W. Paton, alcohol | 49 05 |
| Claude Pearce, repairs to car | 123 63 |
| Perfection Sanitary Brush Co., brushes | 7 00 |
| Photography, Dept. of, printing and mounting | 21 60 |
| Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., chemicals | 177 00 |
| Provincial Treasurer, Ontario, auto license | 20 00 |
| A. Radford, horseshoeing | 11 40 |
| Rankin & Co., excelsior | 7 50 |
| Geo. Ratcliffe, veal | 14 00 |
| Tom. Read, teaming | 7 00 |
| Wm. Rennie, seeds | 111 60 |
| Richards Glass Co., glassware | 6 00 |
| Rippon Mfg. Co., mounting photos | 5 50 |
| James Robertson Co., traps, etc. | 7 41 |
| R. A. Robotham, overhauling auto | 147 58 |
| T. C. Rochford, fodder | 16 50 |
| Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, subscription .. | 5 05 |
| Rosedale Garage & Livery, storage and gasoline | 5 56 |
| D. B. Sayers, 5 horses at \$65.00 | 325 00 |
| A. Saywell, repairing harness | 8 50 |
| H. B. Schmidt, chopping feed | 11 00 |
| Julius Schmidt, capping skins | 26 75 |
| Mrs. F. Scruby, board of farm help | 112 00 |
| Sheet Metal Products Co., metal boxes | 32 52 |
| Sheldon's, Ltd., motor | 79 50 |
| Mrs. J. Sherman, board of farm help | 75 90 |
| A. Sibbick, hay | 85 03 |
| Wm. Smedley, horse | 30 00 |
| C. Smith, milk | 5 75 |
| J. H. Snider, hay | 313 13 |
| Soren Bros., cans | 84 20 |
| D. Spence, carrots and beets | 315 00 |
| Splitdorf Electrical Co., repairing magneto | 16 12 |
| Sterling Action & Keys, containers, etc. | 282 13 |
| Wm. Tafts, cotton | 16 25 |
| Arthur H. Thomas Co., filter paper, etc. | 97 84 |
| Thompson, Ahern Co., shipping charges | 234 65 |
| Samuel M. Thorne, twine and bags | 134 00 |
| Toronto Dog & Cat Hospital, animals | 266 40 |
| Toronto Pottery Co., crocks | 119 95 |
| Universal Car Co., repairs | 55 36 |
| Universal Coal Co., coal | 279 15 |
| University Press, stationery and printing | 697 25 |
| Utah Idaho Sugar Co., parchment | 397 80 |
| W. O. Ward, meat | 18 93 |
| Alf. C. White, milk | 12 20 |
| G. K. White, milk | 13 75 |
| White & Thomas, repairs to sterilizers | 53 45 |
| A. Whittaker, horse-mower | 25 00 |
| Williams & Wilkins Co., books | 5 12 |
| John Williamson, fodder | 249 99 |

Connaught Antitoxin Laboratories.—Continued.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Woodbridge & Vaughan Telephone Co., one year's service to 30 June, \$22.46; messages, \$26.30 | 48 76 |
| Roy Woods, calf, \$42.00; oats, \$32.40; teaming, \$82.17 ... | 156 57 |
| Woods Mfg. Co., bags | 18 48 |
| Wrought Iron Range Co., pans | 48 35 |
| Items under \$5.00 (21) | 52 40 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$1,153.83; material, \$726.94 | 1,880 77 |
| Construction of Dam at Farm (\$1,049.22): | |
| Asphaltic Concrete Co. of Toronto, repairs | 300 47 |
| Wm. Berry, rent of pump | 5 00 |
| Toronto Electric Light Co., steel piling | 285 45 |
| F. E. Watson, supervising construction | 273 00 |
| F. E. Watson, disbursements: | |
| Workmen's meals, \$30.00; Workmen's Compensation assessment, \$22.50; hardware, \$5.04; rods, 80c. .. | 58 34 |
| Wages of workmen | 126 96 |
| Farm improvement (\$11,657.47): | |
| Aikenhead Hardware, hardware | 11 10 |
| Asphaltic Concrete Co., building road | 8,500 57 |
| Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., scales | 298 20 |
| Don Valley Brick Works, brick | 3 45 |
| Norman Fenton, grading | 22 50 |
| Wm. Fenton, animal house | 125 00 |
| Graham Bros., carpentry | 86 22 |
| George Harding, lightning rods | 286 20 |
| W. E. Harris & A. V. Hall, plans | 260 00 |
| Wm. Hobbs, painting | 88 20 |
| Reuben Line, excavating | 30 00 |
| W. H. McKenzie, lumber | 11 70 |
| Moore Bros., trowels | 3 00 |
| Mrs. E. Nelson, moving building | 75 00 |
| Page Wire Fence Co., fencing | 49 50 |
| James W. Paton, paint | 54 65 |
| T. G. Rice Mfg. Co., wire cloth | 73 75 |
| Ralph Riseborough, ploughing | 49 00 |
| James Sherman, carpentry | 50 00 |
| James Stewart, lumber | 643 91 |
| Sturgeons, Ltd., solignum and paint | 57 65 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$470.18; material, \$407.69 | 877 87 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$63,056 03 |
| Less sundry credits: | |
| Whitall Tatum Co., chemicals | \$2 97 |
| Gilliland Laboratories, chemicals | 94 86 |
| Cutter Laboratories, chemicals | 9 20 |
| Lockport Cotton Batting Co., cotton ... | 18 00 |
| D. B. Sayer, refund account horses..... | 70 00 |
| Canada Customs, duty | 9 75 |
| J. Hallam, calf skins | 15 60 |
| J. McKenzie, calf skins | 7 10 |
| Sundry research accounts | 336 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 563 48 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$62,492 55 |

(2) *Research Division.*

| | | |
|--|------------|-------------|
| Receipts during 1918-19 (including \$1,184.60, interest allowed) | \$5,283 90 | |
| Accounts receivable on 30 June, 1919 | 402 05 | |
| | <hr/> | \$5,685 95 |
| Expenditure during 1918-19 (detailed below) | | 9,302 96 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$3,617 01 |
| Balance at credit, 30 June, 1918 | | 24,183 92 |
| | | <hr/> |
| At credit of account, 30 June, 1919 (Schedule 4b) | | \$20,566 91 |

*Connaught Antitoxin Laboratories.—Continued.**Details of Expenditure.*

Salaries wages and occasional assistance (\$3,672.24):

| | |
|---|------------|
| Dr. A. H. Caulfield, Research Associate, 12 mos. to 30 June | \$1,500 00 |
| Dr. D. T. Fraser, Bacteriologist, 1 December to 30 June at \$40.00 per month | 280 00 |
| Chas. Greenwood, Research Assistant, 3 mos. at \$600.00 per annum; 9 mos. at \$840.00 per annum | 780 00 |
| Miss C. Cohen, 7 mos. and 19 days at \$600.00 per annum. | 416 66 |
| Miss A. Bolton, laboratory assistant, 15 May to 30 June at \$50.00 per month | 75 00 |
| Mrs. Terry, cleaner, 40 days | 75 00 |
| Casual assistance (\$545.58): | |
| Sundry assistants employed for limited periods and emergency work | 545 58 |

Laboratory supplies and general maintenance (\$5,630.72):

| | |
|---|----------|
| Aikenhead Hardware, copper wire | 5 20 |
| John Allan, meat | 10 50 |
| Antitoxin Laboratory, animals, \$289.75; stabling and feeding horses, \$196.00 | 485 75 |
| Baird & Tatlock (London), supplies | 6 37 |
| The Bursar, postage supplied | 74 50 |
| Canadian Medical Association, subscription | 5 00 |
| Dr. A. H. Caulfield, material | 11 00 |
| Dr. R. D. Defries, travelling expenses, \$140.51; calf, \$21.28; food for animals, \$27.30 | 189 09 |
| Dominion Glass Co., bottles, etc. | 97 10 |
| T. Eaton Co., towelling, etc. | 37 20 |
| Wm. Fenton, baskets | 15 44 |
| A. & F. Fisher, cabinets | 114 00 |
| Dr. J. G. Fitzgerald, disbursements: | |
| Laboratory supplies, \$6.64; express, freight and cartage, \$24.66; car fares, \$3.00; sundries, \$36.05 | 70 35 |
| J. F. Hartz Co., glassware, apparatus, etc. | 423 33 |
| Ingram & Bell, chemicals | 326 25 |
| International Equipment Co., tubes | 5 13 |
| Journal of Industrial Hygiene, subscription | 5 04 |
| Laboratory Utilities Co., syringes, etc. | 194 46 |
| Lederle Antitoxin Laboratory, tuberculin | 5 46 |
| A. Matthews, incubator | 116 62 |
| McClary Mfg. Co., gas stove | 60 43 |
| Mrs. E. A. Myers, monkey | 20 00 |
| H. P. Norris, sheep | 18 00 |
| Ontario Rubber Co., tubing | 60 42 |
| Parisian Laundry Co., laundry | 37 40 |
| Richards Glass Co., tubes | 171 29 |
| Robb Press, circulars | 50 00 |
| Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, subscription. | 5 04 |
| J. Sherman, pigeon coop | 28 35 |
| Geo. Sparrow & Co., utensils | 20 00 |
| Synthetic Drugs Co., pipettes | 36 00 |
| A. H. Thomas Co., incubator | 144 91 |
| Toronto Butchers' Supply Co., meat chopper | 18 40 |
| R. B. Turner & Co., incubator | 78 17 |
| Union Paper Co., paper | 86 61 |
| University Press, stationery and office supplies | 77 70 |
| W. O. Ward, meat | 42 46 |
| White & Thomas, repairing motor | 9 95 |
| John Williamson, fodder | 11 90 |
| Petty items (12) | 18 88 |
| Superintendent's Dept., labour, \$1,279.07; material. | |
| \$1,157.95 | 2,437 02 |

\$9,302 96

Connaught Antitoxin Laboratories.—Continued.

(3) *Surplus Account.*

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Balance on 30 June, 1918 | \$24,533 89 |
| Interest allowed | 1,226 69 |
| Transferred from Antitoxin Division | 9,236 46 |
| At credit of account, 30 June, 1919 (Schedule 4b) | <u>\$34,997 04</u> |

APPENDIX VI.

Superintendent's Stores and Sundry Labour Account.

| | |
|--|------------|
| Ledger balance, 30 June, 1918 | \$2,647 01 |
| Purchases during 1918-19: | |
| Advance Oil & Supply Co., brushes and oils | \$55 21 |
| Aikenhead Architectural Metal Works, knives | 77 10 |
| Aikenhead Hardware, hardware | 280 69 |
| Babcock & Wilcox, nuts, etc. | 10 80 |
| Baines & Peckover, iron and steel | 50 76 |
| Bawden Pump Co., valves | 9 00 |
| Beardmore Belting Co., belting | 10 10 |
| Bond Engineering Works, castings | 114 13 |
| Booth-Coulter Copper & Brass Co., tubing | 11 70 |
| T. O. Boyd & Co., alcohol | 294 99 |
| W. R. Brock Co., cloth | 109 06 |
| W. Calder & Son, plates | 6 44 |
| Cameron & Campbell, doors | 100 80 |
| Estate of the late A. H. Campbell, fixtures | 12 00 |
| Canada Brokerage Co., sapolio | 14 40 |
| Canada Furniture Mfrs. Co., chairs | 41 16 |
| Canada Hardware Co., hardware | 836 65 |
| Canada Lumber Co., lumber | 103 30 |
| Canada Pipe & Steel Co., pipe | 1,347 97 |
| Canadian Aeroplanes, lumber | 138 75 |
| Canadian General Electric Co., supplies | 56 00 |
| Canadian H. W. Johns-Manville Co., pipe covering | 367 93 |
| Canadian Laco-Phillips, lamps | 2,391 97 |
| Darling Bros., feedwater filters | 713 00 |
| Dearborn Chemical Co., boiler compound | 173 90 |
| Dodge Mfg. Co., pulleys | 6 89 |
| Dominion Bridge Co., steel | 65 00 |
| Dominion Radiator Co., steamfitters' supplies | 1,736 52 |
| Dominion Wheel & Foundries, grates | 45 00 |
| C. A. Dunham Co., traps | 23 59 |
| Dunlop Tire & Rubber Co., fire hose | 424 57 |
| C. Dupré & Co., lumber | 122 95 |
| Eagle Lock Co., locks | 42 68 |
| T. Eaton Co., linen, towel'ing, etc. | 298 29 |
| H. P. Eckardt Co., cleaning material | 155 15 |
| E. B. Eddy Co., matches and toilet paper | 89 80 |
| Robert Elder Carriage Works, cart shafts | 7 55 |
| Factory Products, electrical supplies | 3,811 01 |
| Ferrier Wire Goods Co., screens | 12 60 |
| Fisher Electric Co., motor | 125 00 |
| M. C. Foley, lumber | 58 75 |
| Garlock Packing Co., asbestos | 216 61 |
| W. H. Gibson, brooms | 48 00 |
| Good Mfg. Co., hardware | 49 93 |
| Gordon, MacKay Co., towels | 70 34 |
| Jas. Gow & Sons, metal ceiling | 725 00 |
| Gutta-Percha & Rubber Co., belting | 13 80 |
| T. H. Hancock, lumber | 2,017 64 |
| Hardware Co. of Toronto, hardware | 277 76 |
| Hart House, School of Therapy Fund, lumber | 218 04 |
| Geo. M. Hendry Co., chalk, etc. | 45 08 |
| John T. Hepburn, piston rings | 6 00 |
| F. Hillock, lumber | 23 00 |
| Hodkinson, Julian & Co., lamps | 44 00 |
| Imperial Munitions Board, fire extinguishers | 1,670 50 |
| John Ingles, Co., iron plate | 13 28 |
| Interlake Tissue Mills, towels | 477 19 |
| Jefferson Glass Co., glass | 20 40 |
| Johnson Temperature Regulator Co., regulator | 7 10 |
| A. M. Judd, heaters | 84 46 |
| J. B. Keeble & Co., plumbers' supplies | 75 00 |
| Warden King, radiators and pipe | 1,501 31 |

Superintendent's Stores and Sundry Labour Account.—Continued.

| | | |
|--|----------|-------------|
| T. Kinnear & Co., soap | 31 25 | |
| R. Laidlaw, lumber | 252 30 | |
| John Leckie, rope | 20 61 | |
| A. P. Lintz, electrical fittings | 47 92 | |
| J. T. Low, harness straps | 5 50 | |
| Lyman Bros., & Co., chamois and chemicals | 5 31 | |
| Macey Office Equipment Co., table legs | 52 25 | |
| O. Margison, plane | 9 00 | |
| A. Matthews, roofing material | 412 73 | |
| Maxim Lamp Co., lamps | 72 00 | |
| McColl Bros., & Co., oil | 139 54 | |
| N. McDonald, emery paper | 11 51 | |
| Jas. Morrison Brass Mfg. Co., plumbers' supplies | 2,083 19 | |
| Mott Co., faucets | 176 00 | |
| J. Mudrick, hack-saw blades | 301 00 | |
| A. Muirhead Co., painters' supplies | 203 89 | |
| Murphy Iron Works, furnace parts | 738 57 | |
| Northern Electric Mfg. Co., cable, etc. | 758 28 | |
| Ontario Lime Co., cement, etc. | 45 00 | |
| Ontario Rubber Co., furniture tips | 11 80 | |
| Otis-Fensom Elevator Co., cable | 5 00 | |
| Page Wire Fence Co., fencing | 9 50 | |
| Sanderson, Percy & Co., painters' supplies | 4,331 74 | |
| Pedlar People, iron | 53 03 | |
| Pilkington Bros., glass | 137 05 | |
| N. L. Piper Railway Supply Co., oil | 65 00 | |
| Queen City Brass Foundry Co., castings | 20 83 | |
| Queen City Glass Co., glassware | 38 00 | |
| Reid & Brown Structural Steel & Iron Works, casting .. | 24 80 | |
| Rice, Lewis & Sons, sheet brass casting | 6 15 | |
| Robb Engineering Works, engine parts | 68 00 | |
| R. Robertson & Sons, cutting window openings | 613 90 | |
| Roofers' Supply Co., galvanized iron | 24 13 | |
| Roovers Bros., tape | 5 09 | |
| Routery Bros., plastering | 116 25 | |
| John Rydall, forgings | 52 40 | |
| Schaeffer & Budenberg Mfg. Co., charts | 6 53 | |
| Shelton Electric Co., insulation | 10 15 | |
| Signal Systems, telephones | 174 60 | |
| Robt. Simpson Co., wallpaper | 129 47 | |
| Smart, Turner Machine Co., valves | 60 00 | |
| John B. Smith & Sons, lumber | 2,939 02 | |
| Standard Electric Time Co., clock parts | 10 08 | |
| Standard Foundry Co., castings | 63 84 | |
| Stromberg Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co., wire | 9 80 | |
| W. L. Sweet Co., electric bell | 15 47 | |
| Talbot & Talbot, mop cloths | 52 00 | |
| Tangain Electric Co. of Canada, meter | 97 00 | |
| Tarbox Bros., mop cloths | 14 55 | |
| Seth Thomas Clock Co., clock parts | 11 36 | |
| Toronto Welding Co., welding | 8 00 | |
| Toronto Wood Turning Works, patterns | 28 30 | |
| U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co., alcohol | 88 85 | |
| West Toronto Foundry, castings | 96 20 | |
| W. C. Wilson & Co., waste | 72 30 | |
| University Press, baskets, etc. | 36 95 | |
| Freight and duty charges | 419 03 | |
| Items under \$5.00 (21) | 48 80 | |
| | | \$37,298 42 |
| | | \$39,945 43 |

Sundry labour, as per pay lists:

| | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| Carpenters | \$14,923 26 |
| Electricians | 7,226 85 |
| Painters | 4,456 20 |

Superintendent's Stores and Sundry Labour Account.—Continued.

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 9,179 53 |
| Labourers, firemen, etc. | 7,887 81 |
| Cleaners | 18,745 69 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$62,419 34 |

\$102,364 77

Apportionment of the foregoing:

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| Administration (\$9,595.22): | Labour. | Material. |
| Registrar's Office ..... | ..... | \$1 00 |
| Superintendent's Office | \$4 11 | 78 |
| Library Building | 1,232 46 | 255 08 |
| Library Current | 200 77 | 231 54 |
| Gymnasium and Students' Union | 87 67 | 57 34 |
| Gymnasium, Aid to Athletics ..... | ..... | 8 00 |
| Convocation Hall | 1,012 82 | 241 85 |
| Grounds | 5,150 51 | 477 04 |
| Examinations | 16 67 | ..... |
| Convocation Expenses | 30 55 | ..... |
| Roll of Service | 361 50 | 205 67 |
| Alumni Association | 7 36 | 12 50 |

Faculty of Arts (\$18,941.14):

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Main Building | 3,776 90 | 1,270 37 |
| Biological Building | 1,249 35 | 573 69 |
| Biological Department | 475 17 | 318 95 |
| Botanical Department | 588 08 | 1,275 81 |
| Bio-Chemical Department | 321 88 | 480 45 |
| Physiological Department | 229 37 | 432 91 |
| Chemical Building | 1,254 78 | 363 23 |
| Chemical Department | 1,404 34 | 1,636 33 |
| Physical Chemistry Department | 6 30 | 27 43 |
| Physics Building | 1,793 01 | 317 41 |
| Physical Department | 251 41 | 342 24 |
| Astro-Physics Department | 106 74 | 53 62 |
| Geological Department | 60 | 93 83 |
| Mineralogical Department | 20 27 | 80 79 |
| Psychological Department | 7 02 | 173 11 |
| Mechanics Department | 6 96 | 7 89 |
| Political Science Department | 18 | 22 |
| French Department ..... | ..... | 50 |

Faculty of Medicine (\$4,604.68):

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------|
| Anatomical Department | 56 61 | 82 45 |
| Pathological Department | 253 71 | 89 94 |
| Chemical Pathology Department | 30 74 | 68 70 |
| Pharmacy Department | 4 01 | 33 42 |
| Hygiene Department | 111 67 | 58 24 |
| Medical Building | 1,874 75 | 456 79 |
| Pathological Building | 1,151 75 | 207 38 |
| General Expenses | 65 20 | 59 32 |

Faculty of Applied Science (\$8,342.54):

| | | |
|---|----------|--------|
| Chemistry and Mining Building | 2,476 29 | 502 78 |
| Engineering Building | 1,942 47 | 704 73 |
| Thermodynamics Building | 528 43 | 204 42 |
| Observatory Building | 219 88 | 20 83 |
| Electrical Engineering Department | 54 18 | 262 07 |
| Mechanical Engineering Department | 135 27 | 150 50 |
| Applied Mechanics Department | 27 41 | 65 38 |
| Mining Engineering Department | 194 86 | 152 33 |
| Metallurgical Engineering Department .. | 2 16 | 34 |
| Applied Chemistry Department | 220 05 | 134 75 |
| Electro-Chemistry Department | 110 80 | 90 47 |
| Department of Architecture and Drawing | 5 67 | 48 13 |
| Department of Engineering Physics and | | |
| Photography | 10 06 | 10 99 |
| General Expenses | 18 72 | 48 57 |

Superintendent's Stores and Sundry Labour Account.—Continued.

Faculty of Household Science (\$5,974.98):

| | Labour. | Material. |
|------------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| Household Science Building | 2,940 73 | 1,007 27 |
| Household Science Department | 1,507 51 | 519 47 |

Faculty of Education (\$4,213.71):

| | | |
|--------------------------------|----------|--------|
| Education Building | 2,144 63 | 853 29 |
| Education Department | 507 93 | 294 22 |
| Education Building Annex | 316 07 | 97 57 |

Faculty of Forestry (\$738.77):

| | | |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|
| Forestry Building | 548 16 | 187 61 |
| Forestry Department | 3 00 | ..... |

University Extension and Social Service

Courses (\$809.29):

| | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|
| University Extension | 2 85 | 2 67 |
| Social Service Building | 226 55 | 542 50 |
| Social Service Department | 26 40 | 8 32 |

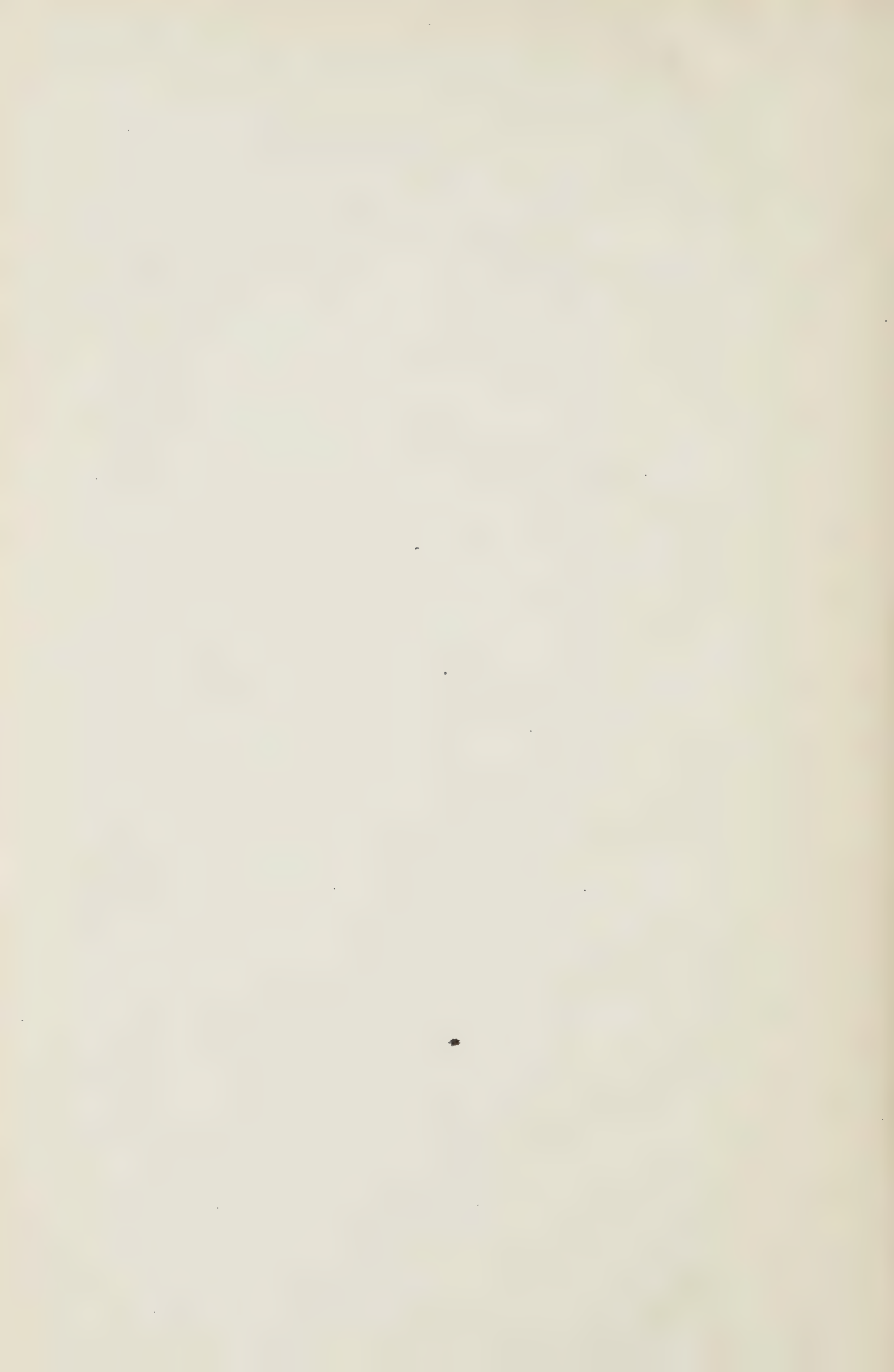
Residences and Dining Hall (\$5,662.01):

| | | |
|--|----------|----------|
| Men's Residences | 2,593 10 | 487 35 |
| Women's Residence Building | 1,036 10 | 408 78 |
| Women's Residence Housekeeping Account | 44 | 80 06 |
| Dining Hall | 311 21 | 130 67 |
| University College Women's Union Building | 419 84 | 161 01 |
| University College Women's Union Housekeeping Account | 4 89 | 28 56 |
| Royal Ontario Museum | 4,759 09 | 2,102 29 |
| Central Power Plant | 2,557 86 | 4,227 80 |
| University Press | 67 40 | 101 96 |
| Connaught Antitoxin Laboratories, Antitoxin Division | 1,624 01 | 1,134 63 |
| Connaught Antitoxin Laboratories, Research Division | 1,279 07 | 1,157 95 |
| Special Research | 112 14 | 172 89 |
| Alterations and repairs to sundry properties, various incidental accounts, etc. | 5,019 73 | 2,499 03 |
| Work done for members of the staff, etc., (including accounts receivable on 30 June, 1919, \$2,429.73) | 5,319 16 | 7,170 34 |
| Sundry cash sales ..... | ..... | 254 66 |

| | |
|-------------|-------------|
| \$62,419 34 | \$36,023 01 |
|-------------|-------------|

\$98,442 35

| | |
|---|------------|
| Ledger balance, 30 June, 1919 (Schedule 5a) | \$3,922 42 |
|---|------------|



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